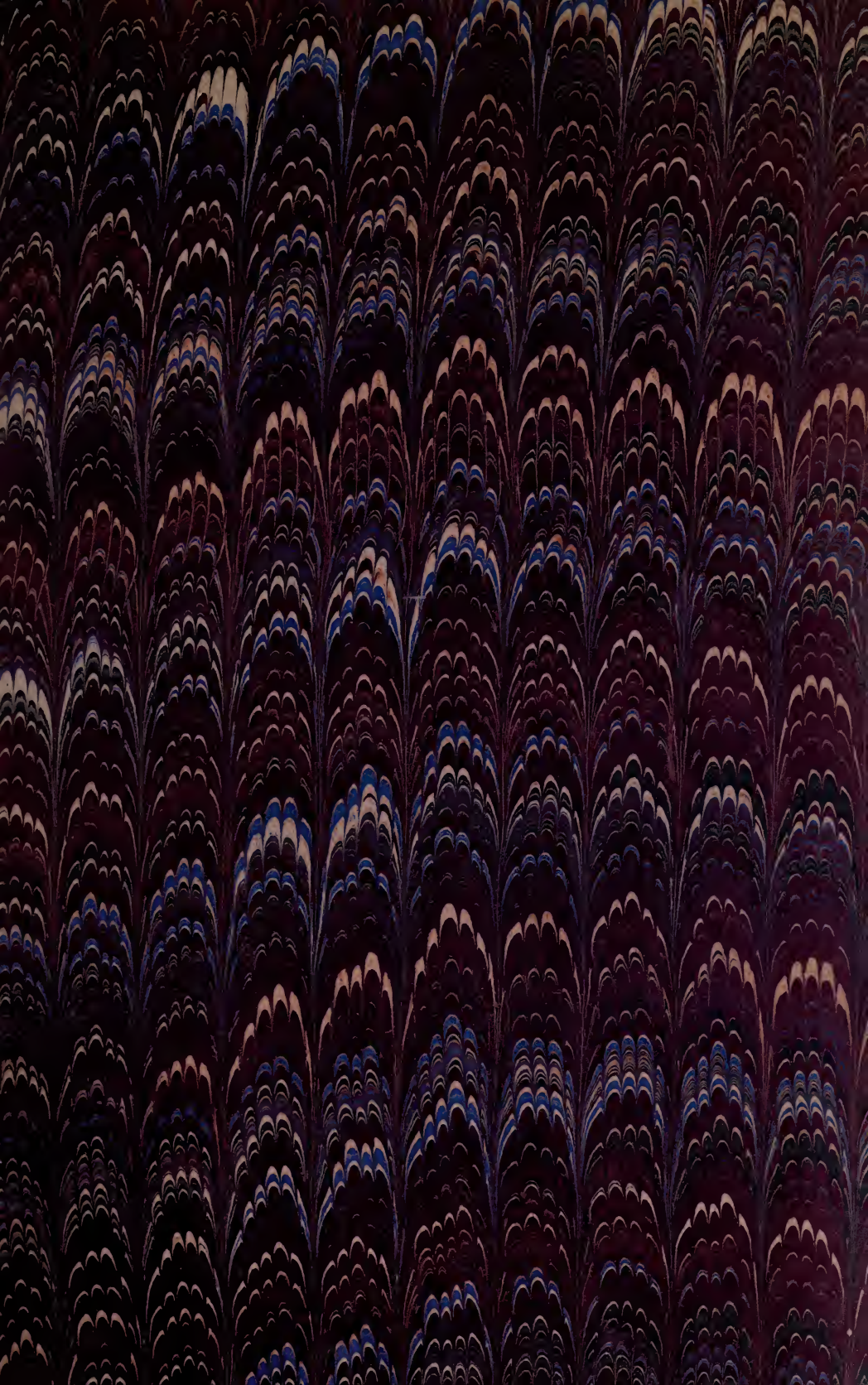


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THE JOURNAL
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND

FORMERLY

The Royal Historical and Archaeological Association
OF IRELAND

FOUNDED, IN 1849, AS

The Kilkenny Archaeological Society

VOL. VII.—FIFTH SERIES

VOL. XXVII.—CONSECUTIVE SERIES



1897

DUBLIN
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FOR THE SOCIETY
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1897

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THE COUNCIL wish it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves responsible for the statements and opinions contained in the Papers read at the Meetings of the Society, and here printed, except as far as No. 26 of the General Rules of the Society extends.

P R E F A C E.

AS in many recent Volumes of the Society's *Journal*, most of the more important Papers published in 1897 belong to the domain of Prehistoric Archæology. Mr. Coffey concludes the series of Papers in which he deduces the origin of the earliest designs in Irish Ornament from the East by way of Scandinavia, at a period many centuries before our era (pp. 28–52). He answers some objections to details of his argument at p. 248. Connected with this subject may be noted a recently found Inscribed-stone from Slieve-na-Caillighe (p. 427).

Early Stone Weapons are ably dealt with in Mr. Knowles' Paper on "Survivals from the Palæolithic Age among Irish Neolithic Implements," with which the Volume commences.

A recently found Bronze Dagger, of exceptional interest from its retaining the original bone-handle, is shown at p. 423. A Bronze Pot, of unusual form, and very perfect, is figured on p. 437.

Mr. Westropp's important survey of the strangely numerous Stone Forts of Northern Clare is completed (p. 116). A number of prehistoric fortified islands in lakes in Connemara are described by Mr. Layard (p. 373). In connexion with the June Excursion is a description of the prehistoric "City of Fahan"

(page 300), which, though happily well studied by Du Noyer forty years ago, has attracted much less attention than it deserved, until it fell into the hands of those employed by the Superintendent of Ancient Monuments, with doubtful results for the value of the remains. At p. 316 is an account of the celebrated Staigue Fort.

The kindred subject of Crannoges is well represented by a careful study, by Dr. D'Arcy, of one found at Killyvilla, near Clones (pp. 206 and 389). There is also a brief notice of a Crannoge found near Currin, Co. Tyrone (p. 254). Mr. Rotheram gives plan and elevation of a Souterrain (p. 428).

Dr. Frazer's Papers on Gold *Lunulæ* and other ornaments (pages 53 and 359) might naturally find a place here, did not the author's argument, that they have been formed from the gold of Roman coins, appear to remove them from the category of pre-historic objects.

The subject of Ogham Inscriptions is represented by a report, by the Rev. E. Barry, on newly-found specimens in Co. Cork (p. 79); also by a contribution by Mr. Macalister (p. 223), in which he re-discusses the Kilkenny County Oghams, dissenting from some of the readings proposed by Father Barry in his learned Paper in a former Volume.

The Papers on Ecclesiastical Antiquities are less numerous than usual. General Stubbs describes the church remains at Dromiskin (p. 101); Rev. S. Williams those of Durrow (p. 128); and Mr. Macnamara identifies a forgotten Co. Clare church, Cill-mic-ui-Donain (p. 77). There is, however, no lack of descriptions of church remains in the accounts of the Society's Excur-

sions, where there are notices or accounts of churches at Drogheda (p. 98); Scattery (p. 273); Canons' Island (p. 286); Kilmalkedar (p. 291); Gallerus (p. 298); Skellig (p. 307); Cloyne (p. 334); Lismore (p. 356); Finglas (p. 452); St. Doulough's (p. 457).

Many Castles, too, are noticed in connexion with the Excursions, particularly: Rathbarry, Monkstown, Co. Cork; Reginald's Tower, Waterford; and Lismore Castle (pp. 324-349); Dunsoghly, Robswall, and Malahide (pp. 448-456).

In the province of Folk-lore, Mr. Macalister notes a Kerry legend of Siobhán-na-Geela (p. 177). Mr. Westropp sounds a warning note against the danger of false or newly-born legends, borrowed from modern sources, or coined for tourist use (p. 253)—a warning which may well be a call to preserve what yet remains pure among the Folk-tales rapidly dying, or becoming debased.

Among Historical subjects, Miss Hickson traces the origin of the noble family of Fitzmaurice. The Very Rev. J. Fahey narrates the circumstances attending the migration of the O'Flahertys to Iar-Connacht in the thirteenth century.

Dr. Stokes has supplied an important contribution to Irish mediæval history in the completion of his Synopsis of the "Black Book of Archbishop Alan" (pp. 164 and 404).

Recent finds of Coins are reported on pages 80 and 432.

Mr. Knowles illustrates (p. 114) an interesting find of part of an ancient Harp obtained in connexion with crannoge remains.

Mr. Kinahan (p. 184) offers suggestions as to the

supposed "Otter-traps" of which so remarkable a find was recorded in the Volume for last year.

Mr. Kelly describes the Islands of Lough Corrib.

Colonel Vigors supplies a *resumé* of the discussion carried on in reference to the similar inscriptions at Carew Castle, in South Wales, and at Fethard Castle and Baginbun, in Co. Wexford. Mr. Macalister and Miss Hickson (pp. 246-247) add notes on points which arise in this connexion.

Accounts of the Summer Excursions of the Society occupy a considerable part of the Volume. The Sea-trip in June included some of the most interesting places on the west and south coasts of Ireland (pp. 267-358). The places in the North County Dublin, visited in September, are described at pp. 445 *seq.*

The section "Miscellanea" records several finds of interest, some of which are noticed above. Much room still remains for increasing the value of the *Journal* by a more general practice of reporting new discoveries. At page 82 is printed a Circular to Local Secretaries, urging the importance of this course. When the recommendations of the Circular are fully carried out, the Volumes of the *Journal* will include, not only narratives of many minor antiquarian investigations, but a full record of the discoveries made during the year, and a lasting repository of those scraps of Tradition and Folk-lore which the conditions of modern life are rapidly leaving behind in a forgotten past.

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ERRATA.

Pages 3, 5, 7, and 9, in description of Plates I., II., III., and IV., for "one-fourth size," read "half linear."

Pages 11 and 13, in Plates V. and VI., for "two-fifths natural size," read "three-fourths linear."

Page 15, for "one-fourth size," under figure 50, read "natural size."

Page 192, for "*Trellan's Dublin Journal*," fourth line from foot, read "*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*."

July 21st

Left at 8:00 AM for the first time in my life. The weather was very hot and the road was very dusty. We went to the first station where we had lunch and then continued on our journey. The road was very long and we had to stop many times. We finally reached our destination at 5:00 PM. The journey was very tiring but we were very happy to see our friends and family.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY,
LIST OF OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1897,
LIST OF FELLOWS AND MEMBERS,
AS REVISED, 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN CONNEXION,
AND
GENERAL RULES OF THE SOCIETY



THE

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND.

THIS Society, instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland, was founded as THE KILKENNY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY in 1849. Her Majesty the Queen, on December 27th, 1869, was graciously pleased to order that it be called THE ROYAL HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, and was further pleased to sanction the adoption of the title of THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND on 25th March, 1890.

The Society holds four General Meetings in each year, in Dublin and in the several Provinces of Ireland, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read, Fellows and Members elected, Objects of Antiquity exhibited, and Excursions made to places of Antiquarian interest. The Council meets monthly, except in August, at 7, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin. Evening Meetings of the Society are also held monthly in Dublin during the Winter. Honorary Provincial and Local Secretaries are appointed, whose duty it is to inform the Hon. Secretary of all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their Districts, to investigate Local History and Traditions, and to give notice of all injury likely to be inflicted on Monuments of Antiquity, and Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to preserve them.

The PUBLICATIONS of the Society comprise the *Journal* and the "Extra Volume" Series. The "Antiquarian Handbook" Series was commenced in 1895.

The *Journal*, now issued Quarterly, from the year 1849 to 1897, inclusive, forming twenty-seven Volumes (royal 8vo), with more than 2000 Illustrations, contains a great mass of information on the History and Antiquities of Ireland.

The following Volumes are now out of print:—First Series, Vols. I. (1849–51) and III. (1854–55); New Series, Vols. I. (1856–57) and III. (1860–61); Fourth Series, Vols. IV. (1876–78), VIII. (1887–88), and IX. (1889). Of the remaining Volumes, those for 1870–1885 can be supplied to Members at the average rate of 10s. each. Odd Parts, including some for the Volumes out of print, can be supplied at an average of 2s. 6d. each. Part I. of the Fifth Series (1890) is out of print; the other Parts of this, the present Series, can be had for 3s. each.

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All who are interested in antiquarian research are invited to join the Society; and may notify their intentions either to the Hon. Secretary, 7, St. Stephen’s-green, Dublin, to the Hon. Provincial and Local Secretaries, or any Member of the Society.

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(By order of Council),

ROBERT COCHRANE,

Hon. Gen. Secretary and Treasurer.

31st December, 1897.

THE
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1897.

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<i>Belfast, City,</i>	R. M. YOUNG, J.P., B.A., M.R.I.A.
<i>Carlow,</i>	COLONEL P. D. VIGORS, J.P.
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<i>Clare, South,</i>	JAMES FROST, J.P., M.R.I.A.
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<i>Cork, South,</i>	THE O'DONOVAN, M.A., J.P.
„ <i>North,</i>	THE REV. THOMAS OLDEN, M.A., M.R.I.A.
„ <i>East,</i>	THE REV. EDMOND BARRY, P.P., M.R.I.A.
„ <i>West,</i>	..	..	THE REV. PATRICK HURLEY, P.P.
„ <i>City,</i>	..	..	W. H. HILL, F.R.I.B.A.
<i>Donegal,</i>	..	..	THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BAILLIE, M.A.
<i>Down, North,</i>	..	..	W. H. PATTERSON, M.R.I.A.
„ <i>South,</i>	..	..	SAMUEL KERR KIRKER, C.E.
<i>Dublin, South,</i>	..	..	W. F. WAKEMAN (<i>Hon. Fellow</i>).
„ <i>North,</i>	..	..	WILLIAM C. STUBBS, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
„ <i>City,</i>	..	..	JOHN COOKE, M.A.
<i>Fermanagh,</i>	..	..	THOMAS PLUNKETT, M.R.I.A.
<i>Galway, North,</i>	..	..	RICHARD J. KELLY, Barrister-at-Law, J.P.
„ <i>South,</i>	..	..	VERY REV. J. FAHEY, P.P., V.G.
„ <i>Town,</i>	..	..	JAMES PERRY, C.E.
<i>Kerry, South,</i>	..	..	REV. DENIS O'DONOGHUE, P.P., M.R.I.A.
„ <i>North,</i>	..	..	MISS HICKSON.
<i>Kildare, South,</i>	..	..	LORD WALTER FITZGERALD, M.R.I.A., J.P.
„ <i>North,</i>	..	..	THE REV. EDWARD O'LEARY, P.P.
<i>Kilkenny,</i>	..	..	M. M. MURPHY, M.R.I.A., Solicitor.
„ <i>City,</i>	..	..	P. M. EGAN, J.P.
<i>King's County,</i>	..	..	MRS. TARLETON.
<i>Leitrim,</i>	..	..	H. J. B. CLEMENTS, J.P., D.L.
<i>Limerick, East,</i>	..	..	THE REV. JAMES DOWD, M.A.
„ <i>West,</i>	..	..	G. J. HEWSON, M.A.
„ <i>City,</i>	..	..	J. GRENE BARRY, J.P.
<i>Londonderry, North,</i>	..	..	WILLIAM J. BROWNE, M.A., M.R.I.A.
„ <i>South,</i>	..	..	THE REV. ALBERT H. MATORIN, M.A.
„ <i>City,</i>	..	..	THE REV. JOSEPH M'KEEFY, M.R.I.A., C.C.
<i>Longford,</i>	..	..	J. M. WILSON, M.A., J.P.
<i>Louth,</i>	..	..	J. R. GARSTIN, M.A., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.
<i>Mayo, South,</i>	..	..	W. E. KELLY, C.E., J.P.
„ <i>North,</i>	..	..	THE RIGHT REV. MONSIGNOR O'HARA, P.P. V.F.
<i>Meath, South,</i>	..	..	J. H. MOORE, M.A., M.Inst. C.E.I.
„ <i>North,</i>	..	..	THE REV. CANON HEALY, LL.D.
<i>Monaghan,</i>	..	..	D. CAROLAN RUSHE, B.A., Solicitor.
<i>Queen's Co.,</i>	..	..	B. P. J. MAHONY, M.R.C.V.S.
<i>Roscommon,</i>	..	..	GEORGE A. P. KELLY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
<i>Sligo,</i>	..	..	THE VERY REV. ARCHDEACON O'RORKE, D.D., M.R.I.A.
<i>Tipperary, South,</i>	..	..	THE REV. DENIS HANAN, D.D.
„ <i>North,</i>	..	..	HENRY C. BRETT, B.A.I.
<i>Tyrone, West,</i>	..	..	CHARLES MULLIN, Solicitor.
„ <i>East,</i>	..	..	THE REV. WILLIAM T. LATIMER, B.A.
<i>Waterford, East,</i>	..	..	E. WALSH KELLY.
„ <i>West,</i>	..	..	RICHARD J. USSHER, J.P.
„ <i>City,</i>	..	..	M. J. HURLEY.
<i>Westmeath, North,</i>	..	..	THE REV. HILL WILSON WHITE, D.D., M.R.I.A.
„ <i>South,</i>	..	..	MISS REYNELL.
<i>Wexford, North,</i>	..	..	DR. G. E. J. GREENE, M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P.
„ <i>South,</i>	..	..	J. ENNIS MAYLER.
<i>Wicklow, South,</i>	..	..	THE REV. J. F. M. FFRENCH, M.R.I.A.
„ <i>North,</i>	..	..	THE REV. JAMES MANNING, P.P.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 31st December, 1897.)

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Fellows, are printed in heavy-faced type. (See Rules 3 and 7, page 40.)

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1886	1888	Abercorn, His Grace the Duke of, M.A. (Oxon.), K.G., C.B. Baronscourt, Newtownstewart. (<i>Honorary President</i> , 1896.)
1872	1888	Agnew, Hon. Sir James Wilson, K.C.M.G. Hobart, Tasmania.
1876	1889	Allen, J. Romilly, F.S.A. 28, Great Ormond-street, London, W.C.
	1889	ARMSTRONG, Robert Bruce , F.S.A. (Scot.), 6, Randolph Cliff, Edinburgh.
1892	1893	Bagnall-Oakeley, Rev. William, M.A. (Oxon.). Newland, Coleford, Gloucestershire.
	1879	BARTER, Rev. John Berkeley , M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S.I., F.R.Z.S.I. 23, Corso Oporto, Turin, Italy.
1882	1888	Barry, Rev. Edmond, P.P., M.R.I.A. Rathcormac, Co. Cork.
1880	1893	Beattie, Rev. A. Hamilton. Portglenone, Co. Antrim.
1888	1896	Bigger, Francis Joseph, M.R.I.A. Ardrie, Belfast.
1884	1888	Browne, Most Rev. James, D.D., Bishop of Ferns. St. Peter's College, Wexford.
1876	1877	Browne, John Blair. Brownstown House, Kilkenny.
	1887	Browne, William James, M.A. (Lond.), M.R.I.A., Inspector of Schools. 5, Crawford-square, Londonderry.
1885	1888	Brownrigg, Most Rev. Abraham, D.D., Bishop of Ossory. St. Kieran's, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896.)
1882	1887	Buiek, Rev. Geo. Raphael, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A. The Manse, Cullybackey. (<i>Vice President</i> , 1892-98.)
1882	1890	BURTCHAELL, Geo. Dames , M.A., LL.B. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 7, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1857	1888	Carlingford, Right Hon. Lord, K.P., M.R.I.A., <i>per</i> H. C. Tisdall, J.P. Ravensdale, Co. Louth. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-1889).
1864	1871	Castletown, Right Hon. Lord, J.P., D.L. Grantston Manor, Abbeyleix. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-89.)
	1889	Cane, Major R. Claude, J.P. St. Wolstan's, Celbridge.
	1892	Clark, Stewart, J.P. Kilnside, Paisley.
1889	1897	Clarke, William Usher, Bridge House, Teddington, Middlesex.
1869	1871	CLOSE, Rev. Maxwell H. , M.A., M.R.I.A., F.G.S. 38, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
	1891	Cochrane, Sir Henry, J.P., D.L. Nassau-place, Dublin.
1864	1882	COCHRANE, Robert , F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.R.I.A., Fellow Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord. 17, Highfield-road, Dublin. (<i>Hon. Gen. Secretary</i> , 1888.)

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1891	1894	Coffey, George, B.A.I., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 5, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.
	1896	Colles, Ramsay, M.R.I.A., J.P. 1, Wilton-terrace, Dublin.
	1896	COLLES, Richard , B.A., J.P. Millmount, Kilkenny.
	1891	Colvill, Robert Frederick Stewart, J.P. Killester Abbey, Artane.
1888	1894	Cooke, John, M.A. 66, Morehampton-road, Dublin.
1862	1871	Cooper, Lieut.-Colonel Edward Henry, M.R.I.A., H.M.L., Co. Sligo. Markree Castle, Co. Sligo; and 42, Portman-square, London. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896.)
1889	1890	Copinger, Walter Arthur, LL.D., F.S.A. The Priory, Manchester.
	1897	Costly, Thomas. 300, Lower Broughton, Manchester.
1853	1870	Courtown, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Courtown House, Gorey. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1886-87.)
	1893	COWAN, Samuel Wm. Percy , M.A., M.R.I.A. Craigavav, Co. Down.
1894	1897	Crawley, W. J. Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R. Hist. S. 3, Ely-place, Dublin.
	1891	Crozier, Right Rev. John Baptist, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin. The Palace, Kilkenny.
	1893	Cullinan, Henry Cooke, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. 7, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1892	1895	Dagg, Geo. A. de M. E., M.A., LL.B., D.I.R.I.C. Raphoe.
1866	1870	Dames, Robert Staples Longworth, B.A. (Dubl.), M.R.I.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. 21, Herbert-street, Dublin.
1863	1888	Day, Robert, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., J.P. Myrtle Hill House, Cork. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1887-97.)
	1891	Dease, Edmund, M.A., J.P., D.L. Rath, Ballybrittas, Queen's County.
	1872	Desart, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. 75, South Audley-st., London.
	1872	Devonshire, His Grace the Duke of, M.A. (Cantab.), D.C.L., K.G. Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London. (<i>Hon. President</i> , 1897).
	1892	Dixon, Sir Daniel, J.P., D.L. Ballymenoch House, Holywood, Co. Down.
1891	1894	Donnelly, Most Rev. Nicholas, D.D., M.R.I.A., Bishop of Canea. St. Cronans, Bray.
1894	1895	DONNELLY, Patrick J. 136, Capel-street.
1890	1895	Doyle, Charles F., M.A., F.R.U.I. 19, Kildare-street.
1888	1889	Drew, Thomas, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., P.R.I.A.I. Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1889-94, 1897; <i>President</i> , 1894-97.)
1891	1893	Duignan, William Henry. Gorway, Walsall.
1864	1888	Eden, Rev. Arthur, M.A. (Oxon.) Ticehurst, Hawkhurst, Sussex.
1882	1888	Egan, Patrick M., J.P. High-street, Kilkenny.
	1872	EVANS, Sir John , K.C.B., D.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A., Hon. M.R.I.A. Nash Mills, Hemel Hempsted.
	1891	EWART, Lavens Mathewson , M.R.I.A., J.P. Glenbank House, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1892-97.)
1889	1889	EWART, Sir William Quartus , Bart., M.A., J.P. Schomberg, Strandtown, Belfast.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1876	1889	FFRENCH, Rev. James F. M., M.R.I.A. Ballyredmond House, Clonegal. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897).
	1894	Finlay, Ven. George, D.D., Archdeacon of Clogher. The Rectory, Clones.
	1889	FITZGERALD, Lord Frederick. Carton, Maynooth.
	1888	FITZGERALD, Lord Walter, M.R.I.A., J.P. Kilkea Castle, Mageney. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895.)
1887	1892	Frazer, William, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., Hon. F.S.A. (Scot.), F.R.G.S.I. 20, Harcourt-street, Dublin. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895.)
1871	1877	Frost, James, M.R.I.A., J.P. 54, George-street, Limerick.
1866	1875	GARSTIN, John Ribton, LL.B., M.A., B.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., F.R.H.S., J.P., D.L. Bragganstown, Castlebellingham. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-95.)
1891	1894	Geoghegan, Charles, Assoc. INST. C.E.I. 89, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1891	1897	Gillman, Herbert Webb, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Clonteadmore, Coachford, Co. Cork.
	1895	Goff, William G. D., J.P. Glenville, Waterford.
	1891	Gordon, John W. Mullingar.
1851	1888	Graves, Right Rev. Charles, D.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Lord Bishop of Limerick, Ardfer, and Aghadoe. The Palace, Limerick. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1894-98.)
1867	1888	Gray, William, M.R.I.A. Auburn Villa, Glenburn Park, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1889-96.)
1889	1895	Greene, George E. J., M.A. D.Sc. M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Ferns.
	1895	Greer, Thomas, M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., J.P. Sea Park, Belfast, and Grove House, Regent's Park, London, N.W.
1893	1896	Handcock, Gustavus F. Public Record Office, Chancery-lane, London, W.C.
1885	1887	Hassé, Rev. Leonard. Fairfield College, Manchester.
1887	1890	Healy, Most Rev. John, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A., Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert. Mount St. Bernard, Ballymacward, Ballinasloe. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-98.)
1868	1893	HEWSON, George James, M.A. Hollywood, Adare.
1894	1897	Hickey, Rev. Michael P., M.R.I.A., Professor of Gaelic and Lecturer on Irish Archaeology. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.
1886	1888	Hill, Right Hon. Lord Arthur Wm., M.P. 22, Chester-street, London, S.W.; and Bigshotte, Rayles, Wokingham, Berks. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-95.)
1892	1892	Holmes, Emra, F.R.H.S. Bon Accord Crescent, Aberdeen.
	1890	Houston, Thomas G., M.A. Academical Institution, Coleraine.
	1892	HOWDEN, Charles. Invermore, Larne.
1882	1888	Humphreys, Very Rev. Robert, M.A., Dean of Killaloe. The Glebe, Ballinacloough, Nenagh.
1890	1895	Hurley, M. J. Abbeylands, Waterford.
	1891	Johnson, Edmond, M.R.I.A., J.P. Nullamore, Milltown, Co. Dublin.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1890	1893	KANE, His Honor Robert Romney, LL.D., M.R.I.A., County Court Judge. 4, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
1893	1894	KELLY, Edward Festus. 15, Palace-court, London, W.
1890	1894	Kelly, George A. P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 129, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin; and Cloonglasymore, Strokestown.
	1888	Kelly, William Edward, C.E., J.P. St. Helen's, Westport.
1889	1890	Kelly, William P., Solicitor. Shannonview Park, Athlone.
1867	1888	Kinahan, George Henry, M.R.I.A. Woodlands, Fairview.
1887	1888	Kirker, Samuel Kerr, C.E. Board of Works, Belfast.
	1872	KNILL, Sir Stuart, Bart, LL.D. The Crosslets in the Grove, Blackheath, London.
1872	1886	Knowles, William James, M.R.I.A. Flixton-place, Ballymena. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897).
	1896	Knox, Hubert Thomas, M.R.I.A. Beechen, Lyndhurst, Hants.
1872	1879	Langrishe, Richard, F.R.I.A.I., J.P. Noremount, Kilkenny. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1879-95.)
1892	1896	Latimer, Rev. William Thomas, B.A. The Manse, Eglish, Dungannon.
	1889	La Touche, J. J. Digges, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
	1888	Lawrence, Rev. Charles, M.A. Lisreaghan, Lawrencetown, Co. Galway.
1891	1892	LEWIS CROSBY, Rev. Ernest H. C., B.D. 36, Rutland-square, Dublin.
	1895	Lillis, T. Barry. Janeville, Ballintemple, Cork.
	1896	Linn, Richard. 229, Hereford-st., Christchurch, New Zealand.
1864	1889	LOWRY, Robert William, B.A. (Oxon.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Pomeroy House, Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone.
1883	1889	Lynch, Patrick J., C.E., M.R.I.A.I. 8, Upper Mallow-street, Limerick.
1889	1893	Mac Ritchie, David, F.S.A. (Scot.) 4, Archibald-place, Edinburgh.
1891	1893	Mains, John, J.P. Eastbourne, Coleraine.
1864	1870	Malone, Very Rev. Sylvester, P.P., V.G., M.R.I.A. Kilrush.
	1897	Marsh, Frank S., LL.B. 35, Holles-street, Dublin.
1891	1896	Martyn, Edward, J.P., D.L. Tillyra Castle, Ardahan. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897).
	1890	Mayhew, Rev. Samuel Martin, F.S.A. (Scot.). St. Paul's Vicarage, 83, New Kent-road, London. <i>V.-P. Archaeological Assoc. of Great Britain, &c.</i>
1863	1871	Mayler, James Ennis. Harristown, Ballymitt, Co. Wexford.
	1893	McCahan, Robert. Ballycastle, Co. Antrim.
1890	1897	McChesney, Joseph, Holywood, Co. Down.
1893	1896	McCREA, Rev. Daniel F., M.R.I.A. Maghera, Co. Derry.
	1896	McDONNELL, Daniel, M.A., M.D. 17, Cherrymount, Crumlin-road, Belfast.
	1897	McGeeney, Very Rev. Patrick, Canon, P.P. Crossmaglen.
	1897	Mellon, Thomas J. Rydal Mount, Milltown, Co. Dublin.
1884	1888	Milligan, Seaton Forrest, M.R.I.A. 1, Malone-road, Belfast. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895.)
1889	1892	Mills, James, M.R.I.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
1870	1871	MOLLOY, William Robert, J.P., M.R.I.A. 17, Brookfield-terrace, Donnybrook.
1869	1888	Moran, His Eminence Cardinal, D.D., M.R.I.A. Archbishop of Sydney, New South Wales. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1888-96.)
1888	1895	Moran, John, M.A., LL.D. Imperial Hotel, Belfast.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1892	1894	Mullen, Ben. H., M.A., Curator, &c., Royal Museum. Peel Park, Salford.
	1897	Murphy, J. H. Burke. The Agency, Cultra, Holywood, Co. Down.
1889	1889	MURPHY, Michael M. , M.R.I.A. Troyes Wood, Kilkenny.
1888	1890	Norman, George, M.D., F.R.M.S. 12, Brock-street, Bath.
1877	1889	O'Brien, William, M.A., LL.D. 4, Kildare-street, Dublin.
1892	1893	O'Connell, John Robert, M.A., LL.D. 10, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
1877	1888	O'Connor, Very Rev. Daniel, P.P., Canon. Newtown Butler.
1869	1888	O'Connor Don, The Right Hon. The, LL.D., M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L. Clonalis, Castlereagh. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1886-97; <i>President</i> , 1897-99.)
	1897	O'Donoghue, Charles, J.P. Ballynahown Court, Athlone.
1887	1890	O'Donovan, The, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P. Liss Ard, Skibbereen. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1890-94.)
1869	1895	O'Lavery, Rev. James, P.P., M.R.I.A. Holywood, Co. Down. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896.)
	1891	O'Loughlin, Rev. Robert Stuart, M.A., D.D. Rectory, Lurgan.
1862	1872	O'Meagher, Joseph Casimir, M.R.I.A. 17, Wellington-road, Dublin.
	1890	O'Neill, Jorge (Grand Officier de la maison du Roi). Pair du Royaume, Lisbon.
	1890	O'NEILL, Hon. Robert Torrens , M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. M.P. Tullymore Lodge, Ballymena, Co. Antrim.
	1895	O'REILLY, The Rev. Hugh , M.R.I.A. St. Colman's Seminary, Newry.
1885	1888	O'Rorke, Very Rev. Terence, D.D., M.R.I.A., P.P., Arch-deacon of Achonry. Church of the Assumption, Collooney.
	1889	ORMSBY, Charles C. , A.I.C.E.I. Ballinamore House, Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo.
	1894	O'Shaughnessy, Richard, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Commissioner of Public Works. 3, Wilton-place, Dublin.
	1889	OWEN, Edward . India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.
	1875	Palmer, Charles Colley, J.P., D.L. Rahan, Edenderry.
1867	1888	Perceval, John James. Slaney View, Wexford.
	1892	Perceval-Maxwell, Robert, J.P., D.L. Finnebrogue, Downpatrick.
	1873	Phené, John S., LL.D., F.S.A., F.G.S. 5, Carlton-terrace, Oakley-street, London, S.W.
	1888	Plunkett, George Noble, Count, M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
	1896	Plunkett, the Countess. 26, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.
1889	1890	Polson, Thomas R. J., M.R.I.A. Wellington-place, Enniskillen.
1889	1893	Pope, Peter A. New Ross.
1884	1888	Power, Rev. Patrick. St. John's College, Waterford.
	1872	Prichard, Rev. Hugh, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.) Dinam, Gaerwen, Anglesey.
1894	1894	Robinson, Andrew, C.E., Board of Works. 116, St. Laurence-road, Clontarf.
	1894	Robinson, Rev. Stanford F. H., M.A. 2, Trevelyan-terrace, Rathgar.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1880	1888	Rushe, Denis Carolan, B.A., Solicitor. Church-square, Monaghan.
1879	1890	RYLANDS, Thomas Glazebrook , F.S.A., F.R.A.S., F.C.S., M.R.I.A. Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington.
	1891	Scott, William Robert, M.A. (Dubl.). 25, Charleville-road, Rathgar.
	1896	Shaw, Sir Frederick W., Bart., J.P., D.L. Bushy Park, Terenure.
	1892	Sheehan, Most Rev. Richard Alphonsus, D.D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore. Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1896.)
	1892	Smiley, Hugh Houston, J.P. Drumalis, Larne.
	1889	SMITH-BARRY, the Right Hon. Arthur H. , J.P., D.L., M.P. Fota Island, Cork, and Carlton Club, London. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1897.)
1875	1875	Smith, Joseph, M.R.I.A. Rose Villa, Latchford, near Warrington.
	1873	Smith, Worthington G., F.L.S., M.A.I. 121, High-street, Dunstable, Beds.
	1894	Stevenson, George A., Commissioner of Public Works, Dublin.
1890	1890	Stoney, Rev. Robert Baker, M.A., D.D., Canon. St. Matthew's, Irishtown.
1885	1888	Stubbs, Major-General Francis William, J.P. 2, Clarence-terrace, St. Luke's, Cork.
	1893	Stubbs, Henry, M.A., J.P., D.L. Danby, Ballyshannon.
1892	1893	Swan, Joseph Percival. 22, Charleville-road, N.C.R., Dublin.
1892	1892	Taylor, Rev. John Wallace, LL.D. Errigal Glebe, Emyvale.
	1893	Tenison, Charles Mac Carthy, M.R.I.A. Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Hobart, Tasmania.
	1892	Tighe, Edward Kenrick Bunbury, J.P., D.L. Woodstock, Inistioge.
1865	1888	Trench, Thomas F. Cooke, J.P., D.L. Millicent, Naas.
	1894	Thynne, Henry, M.A., LL.D., C.B., Deputy Inspector-General R.I.C., Dublin.
	1893	Uniacke, R. G. Fitz Gerald, B.A. (Oxon.). Chelsham Lodge, Whyteleafe, Surrey.
1892	1892	Upton, William H., M.A., LL.M. Walla Walla, Washington, U.S.A.
1885	1888	Vigors, Colonel Philip Doyne, J.P. Holloden, Bagenalstown. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1895.)
1884	1890	Vinycomb, John, M.R.I.A. Riverside, Holywood, Co. Down.
1864	1870	WALES, H.R.H. the Prince of , K.G., K.P., &c. Sandringham.
1879	1888	Walsh, Right Rev. William Pakenham, D.D., Bishop (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1889-97.) Montebello, Killiney.
1874	1888	WARD, Francis Davis , M.R.I.A., J.P. Wyncroft, Adelaide Park, Belfast.
	1891	Ward, John, F.S.A., J.P. Lenox Vale, Belfast.
	1892	Ward, Robert Edward, J.P., D.L. Bangor Castle, Bangor, Belfast.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
1890	1897	Warren, the Rev. Thomas. Belmont, 29, Gipsey Hill, London, S.E.
1871	1871	Watson, Thomas. Ship Quay Gate, Londonderry.
1886	1893	WESTROPP, Thomas Johnson , M.A., M.R.I.A. 77, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
	1892	Wigham, John R., M.R.I.A., J.P. Albany House, Monks-town.
	1894	WILSON, William W. , M.R.I.A., M. Inst. C.E. St. James's-gate, Dublin.
	1896	Windle, Bertram C. A., M.A., M.D., D.Sc. (Dubl.). Dean of the Medical Faculty, Mason College, Birmingham.
1879	1890	Woods, Cecil Crawford. 7, Dyke-parade, Cork.
1889	1890	WOOLLCOMBE, Robert Lloyd , M.A., LL.D. (Dubl.); LL.D. (Royal Univ.); F.I. Inst., F.S.S., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law. 14, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
1887	1887	WRIGHT, Edward Perceval , M.D., M.A. (Dubl.); M.A. (Oxon.); M.R.I.A., F.L.S., F.R.C.S.I., J.P., Professor of Botany. 5, Trinity College, Dublin.
1891	1891	Young, Robert Magill, B.A., C.E., M.R.I.A., J.P. Rathvarna Belfast.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

DATE OF ELECTION.

MEMBER.	FELLOW.	
	1891	D'Arbois de Jubainville, H., Editor of <i>Revue Celtique</i> . 84, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, Paris.
	1891	Gilbert, Sir John T., LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A., R.H.A. Villa Nova, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
1890	1891	Hoffman, William J., M.D., Consulate of the United States, Mannheim, Germany.
	1891	Lubbock, Right Hon. Sir John, Bart., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., M.P. High Elms, Farnborough, Kent.
1891	1893	Meade, Right Hon. Joseph M., LL.D., J.P. St. Michael's, Ailesbury-road, Dublin.
	1891	Munro, Robert, M.A., M.D. (Hon. M.R.I.A.), Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. 48, Manor-place, Edinburgh.
	1891	Pigorini, Professor Luigi, Director of the Museo Preistorico-Etnografico Kircheriano, Rome.
	1891	Rhys, John, M.A., Professor of Celtic, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford.
1889	1891	Roberts, S. Ussher, C.B. 6, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1850	1870	Robertson, James George, Architect. 36, Sandford-road, Dublin.
	1891	Söderberg, Professor Sven, Ph. D., Director of the Museum of Antiquities, University of Lund, Sweden.
	1891	Stokes, Miss Margaret, Hon. M.R.I.A. Carrigbreac, Howth, Co. Dublin.
1868	1876	Wakeman, William Frederick. Knightsville, Blackrock, Dublin.

Total number of Fellows :—

Life,	38	} 200
Honorary (under old Rules, 3 ; new Rules, 10),	..							13	
Annual,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY.

(Revised 31st December, 1897.)

The Names of those who have paid the Life Composition, and are Life Members, are printed in heavy-faced type. (*See Rules 4, 8, and 9, pages 40, 41.*)

Elected.

- 1893 Abbott, Rev. Canon, M.A. The Rectory, Tullow, Co. Carlow.
 1896 Acheson, John, J.P. Dunavon, Portadown.
 1895 Agnew, Alexander. Queen's Bridge Saw Mills, Belfast.
 1890 Agnew, Rev. J. Tweedie. The Manse, Tullamore.
 1892 Alcorn, James Gunning, Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 2, Kildare-place, Dublin.
 1896 Alexander, Major Henry Geo. Samuel, J.P. Gosford-place, Armagh.
 1887 Alexander, Thomas John, M.A. 1, Bellevue Park, Military-road, Cork.
 1891 Allen, James A. Cathedral Hill, Armagh.
 1890 Allingham, Hugh, M.R.I.A. The Mall, Ballyshannon.
 1894 Allworthy, Edward. 117, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1891 Alment, Rev. William F., B.D. Castletown Rectory, Navan.
 1890 Alton, J. Poë (*Fellow, Inst. of Bankers*). Elim, Grosvenor-road, Dublin.
 1891 Anderson, Very Rev. James A., O.S.A. Limerick.
 1894 Anderson, Robert Hall, J.P. Sixmile-Cross, Co. Tyrone.
 1894 Anderson, William, J.P. Glenarvon, Merrion, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Andrews, James Thomas, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 36, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1896 Annaly, The Lady. Sion, Navan.
 1897 Archdall, Right Rev. Mervyn, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, &c. Claresford, Killaloe.
 1891 Archer, Rev. James Edward, B.D. 2, Cyrene Villas, Clifton Park-avenue, Belfast.
 1890 Archer, Mrs. St. Mary's Vicarage, Drogheda.
 1894 Ardagh, Rev. Arthur W., M.A. The Vicarage, Finglas.
 1868 Ardilaun, Rt. Hon. Lord, M.A., M.R.I.A. St. Anne's, Clontarf.
 1863 Ashbourne, Right Hon. Lord, LL.D. 12, Merriion-square, Dublin.
 1896 Ashby, Newton B., United States Consul. 6, Sandycove, Kingstown.
 1880 Atkins, W. Ringrose. 39 South Mall, Cork.
 1890 Atkinson, Rev. E. Dupre, LL.B. (Cantab.) Donaghcloney, Waringstown.
 1858 Atkinson, George Mounsey, M.R.I.A. 28, St. Oswald's-road, West Brompton, London, S.W.
 1894 Atkinson, Miss. Meadowbrook, Dundrum, Co. Dublin.
 ..
 1894 Babington, Rev. Richard, M.A. Omagh, Co. Tyrone.
 1895 Badham, Miss. St. Margaret's Hall, Mespil-road, Dublin.
 1878 Bagwell, Richard, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Marlfield, Clonmel.
 1890 Baile, Robert, M.A. Ranelagh School, Athlone.
 1893 Bailey, William F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 62, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
 1894 Baillie, Captain John R. St. Patrick's, Dunfanaghy.
 1890 Baillie, Ven. Richard Æ., M.A., Archdeacon of Raphoe. Glendoeen, Letterkenny.

- Elected
 1897 Bain, Andrew, D.I., R.I.C. Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.
 1885 Baker, Henry F. Hillview, Dalkey.
 1897 Baker, Samuel. The Knowle, Howth.
 1885 Balfour, Blayne Reynell Townley, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A., J.P., D.L.
 Townley Hall, Drogheda.
 1896 **BALL, Francis Elrington**, M.R.I.A., J.P. Taney House, Dundrum.
 1885 Ballard, Rev. John Woods. Kilbrogan Hill, Bandon.
 1888 Ballintine, Joseph, J.P. Strand, Londonderry.
 1890 Banim, Miss Mary. Greenfield, Dalkey.
 1896 Bannan, E. J., B.A., District Inspector of Schools. Education Office,
 Marlborough-street, Dublin.
 1890 Bardan, Patrick. Coralstown, Killucan.
 1893 Barnewall, Thomas. Bloomsberry, Kells, Co. Meath.
 1896 Barr, John, *Tyrone Constitution*. Omagh.
 1893 Barrett, John, B.A. Mount Massey House, Macroom.
 1889 Barrington, Sir Charles Burton, Bart., M.A. (Dubl.), J.P., D.L. Glenstal
 Castle, Co. Limerick.
 1889 Barrington, William, C.E. Riverside, Limerick.
 1868 Barrington-Ward, Mark James, M.A., S.C.L. (Oxon.), F.R.G.S., F.L.S.
 Thornelee Lodge, Worcester.
 1890 Barry, Rev. Michael, P.P. Ballylanders, Knocklong, Co. Limerick.
 1877 Barry, James Grene, J.P. 90, George-street, Limerick.
 1894 Battley, Colonel D'Oyly, J.P. Belvedere Hall, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
 1891 Beardwood, Right Rev. J. Camillus, Abbot of Mount St. Joseph, Roscrea.
 1894 Beattie, Rev. Michael. 6, Belvoir-terrace, University-street, Belfast.
 1883 **BEATTY, Samuel**, M.A., M.B., M.Ch. Craigatin, Pitlochrie, N.B.
 1888 Beaumont, Thos., M.D., Dep. Surg.-Gen. Palmerston House, Palmerston
 Park, Upper Rathmines.
 1892 Beazley, Rev. James, P.P. Tuosist, Kenmare.
 1892 Beckley, F. J., B.A. (Cantab.). Secretary's Office, G. P. O., London.
 1891 Beere, D. M., M. Instr. C.E. Auckland, New Zealand.
 1893 Begley, Rev. John, C.C. Tournafulla, Newcastle West, Co. Limerick.
 1891 Bence-Jones, Reginald, J.P. Liselan, Clonakilty.
 1896 Bennet, Mrs. Northern Bank, Kilrea.
 1890 Bennett, Joseph Henry. Blair Castle, Cork.
 1889 Beresford, Denis R. Pack, J.P., D.L. Fenagh House, Bagenalstown.
 1884 Beresford, George De La Poer, J.P., D.L. Ovenden, Sundridge, Seven-
 oaks.
 1895 Beresford, Rev. Canon, M.A. Inistioge Rectory, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 Bergin, William, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Queen's College,
 Cork.
 1897 Bermingham, Patrick Thomas. Glengariff House, Adelaide-road,
 Glenageary.
 1889 Bernal, John, T.C. Albert Lodge, Limerick.
 1888 Bernard, Walter, F.R.C.P. 14, Queen-street, Derry.
 1889 Berry, Henry F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Public Record Office, Dublin.
 1897 Berry, Rev. Hugh F., B.D. Fermoy.
 1896 Berry, R. G. J. J., Army Service Corps. Stanhope Lines, Aldershot.
 1897 Bestick, Robert. 5, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar.
 1890 Bewley, Joseph. 8, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
 1897 Biddulph, Colonel Middleton W., J.P. Annaghmore, Tullamore.
 1896 Bigger, Frederic Charles. Ardrie, Antrim-road, Belfast.
 1896 Blake, Mrs. Temple Hill, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Boland, Charles James. 6, Ely-place, Dublin.
 1896 Bolger, Rev. David, C.C. The Manse, Wexford.
 1893 Bollinger, Jacob, M.A., LL.D. Wexford School, Wexford.
 1893 Bolton, Charles Perceval, J.P. Brook Lodge, Halfway House, Water-
 ford.
 1894 Bourchier, Henry James, R.M. Eversleigh, Bandon.
 1889 Bourke, Rev. John Hamilton, M.A. Elm Ville, Kilkenny.
 1896 Bowen, Chetwood H. Bangor, Co. Down.
 1894 Bowen, Miss A. M. Cole. Bowen's Court, Mallow.
 1889 Bowen, Henry Cole, M.A., J.P., Barrister-at-Law. Bowen's Court, Mallow.

- Elected
 1858 Bowers, Thomas. Cloncunny House, Piltown.
 1895 Bowman, Davys. 14, Chichester-street, Belfast.
 1894 Boyd, J. St. Clair, M.D. 27, Victoria-place, Belfast.
 1897 Boyle, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Rossnakill, Letterkenny.
 1889 Braddell, Octavius H. Sarnia, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook.
 1889 Brady, Rev. John Westropp, M.A. Rectory, Slane, Co. Meath.
 1891 Bray, John B. Cassin. 72, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1889 Brennan, James, R.H.A., M.R.I.A., School of Art. Leinster House, Kildare-street, Dublin.
 1883 Brennan, Rev. Samuel Arthur, B.A. Knocknacarry, Co. Antrim.
 1892 Brereton, Fleet-Surgeon R. W. St. Nicholas' Rectory, Carrickfergus.
 1888 Brett, Henry Charles, B.E. Rosemary-square, Roscrea.
 1893 Brew, Thomas Foley, F.R.C.S.I. The Cottage, Ennistymon.
 1891 Bridge, William, M.A. Solicitor, Roscrea.
 1892 Brien, Mrs. C. H. 4, Palmerston Park, Upper Rathmines.
 1895 Briscoe, Algernon Fetherstonhaugh, J.P. Curristown, Killucan.
 1891 **BRODIGAN, Mrs.** Piltown House, Drogheda.
 1893 Brophy, Michael M. 48, Gordon-square, London, W.C.
 1888 Brophy, Nicholas A. 6, Alphonsus-terrace, Limerick.
 1892 Bros, W. Law. Camera Club, Charing Cross-road, London, W.C.
 1891 Brougham, Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of Lismore. Lismore.
 1866 Brown, Charles, J.P. The Folly, Chester.
 1894 Brown, Miss. 5, Connaught-place, Kingstown.
 1894 Browne, Daniel F., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 28, Upper Mount-st., Dublin.
 1892 Browne, Geo. Burrowes. Beechville, Knockbreda Park, Belfast.
 1884 Browne, James J. F., C.E., Architect. 23, Glentworth-street, Limerick.
 1890 Browne, Very Rev. R. L., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Liberty-street, Cork.
 1891 Brownlow, Rev. Duncan John, M.A. Donoghpatrick Rectory, Navan.
 1894 Brunskill, Rev. K. C., M.A. Carrickmore, Co. Tyrone.
 1866 Brunskill, Rev. North Richardson, M.A. Kenure Vicarage, Rush.
 1896 Buckley, James. Primrose Club, St. James', London, S.W.
 1888 Buckley, Michael J. C. 10, St. John's-quay, Kilkenny.
 1890 Budds, William Frederick, J.P. Courtstown, Tullaroan, Freshford.
 1884 Buggy, Michael, Solicitor. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1895 Burden, Alexander Mitchell, C.E., County Surveyor. Kilkenny.
 1890 Burgess, Rev. Henry W., M.A., LL.D. 16, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock.
 1890 Burgess, John, J.P. Oldcourt, Athlone.
 1895 Burke, John, J.P., Consul for Mexico and Uruguay. Corporation-street, Belfast.
 1893 Burke, Very Rev. Edward W., P.P., V.F. Bagenalstown.
 1894 Burke, E. W. Heathview, Abbeyleix.
 1897 Burke, Rev. Thomas, P.P. Ballindereen, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway.
 1897 Burke, Rev. W. P. Catherine-street, Waterford.
 1892 Burnell, William. Dean's Grange, Monkstown.
 1891 Burnett, Rev. Richard A., M.A. Rectory, Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1891 Butler, Cecil, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. Milestown, Castle Bellingham.
 1857 Byrne, Edmund Alen, J.P. Rosemount, New Ross.
 1896 Byrne, Edward A. 21, Lower Water-street, Newry.
 1891 Byrne, James. Wallstown Castle, Castletownroche, Co. Cork.
 1897 Byrne, Miss. 19, Main-street, Blackrock.
 1891 Cadie de la Champignonnerie, M. Edward, F.R.U.I. 76b, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1894 Caffrey, James. 146, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
 1896 Caldwell, Charles Sproule, Solicitor. Castle-street, Londonderry.
 1890 Caldwell, William Hamilton, M.D. Coleraine.
 1896 Callary, Very Rev. Philip, P.P., V.F. Trim, Co. Meath.
 1891 Cameron, Sir Charles A., M.D., Hon. R.H.A. 51, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1897 Campbell, A. Albert, Solicitor. 6, Lawrence-street, Belfast.
 1895 Campbell, Frederick Ogle. Main-street, Bangor, Co. Down.

Elected	
1891	Campbell, Rev. Joseph W. R., M.A. 14, Prince Edward-terrace, Blackrock.
1890	Campbell, Rev. Richard S. D., M.A., D.D. The Rectory, Athlone.
1890	Campbell, Rev. William W., M.A., R.N. Maplebury, Monkstown.
1895	Campbell, William Marshall. 12, Bedford-street, Belfast.
1893	Carey, William, Solicitor. 47, Grosvenor-square, Dublin.
1895	Carlisle, David. Home Avenue, Passaic, New Jersey, U.S.A.
1893	Carmody, Rev. William P., B.A. Cushendall, Co. Antrim.
1895	Carney, Thomas. Hibernian Bank, Cork.
1894	Carolan, John, J.P. 77, North King-street, Dublin.
1893	Carre, Fenwick, F.R.C.S.I. Letterkenny.
1888	Carrigan, Rev. William, C.C. Durrow, Queen's County.
1893	Carrigan, William, Solicitor. Thurles.
1889	Carroll, Anthony R., Solicitor. 47, North Great George's-street, Dublin.
1893	Carroll, Rev. James, C.C. Howth.
1890	Carroll, William, C.E., M.R.I.A.I. Orchardleigh, West Wickham, Kent.
1894	Carter, Frederick. 44, Dame-street, Dublin.
1897	Caruth, Norman C., Solicitor. Flixton-place, Ballymena.
1895	Casson, George W., J.P. 25, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1893	Castle Stuart, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Drum Manor, Cookstown.
1894	Chambers, Sir R. Newman. 15, Queen-street, Londonderry.
1893	Chapman, Maria, Lady. Carrig Brae, Bray, Co. Wicklow.
1890	Chapman, Wellesley Pole. 7, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.
1890	Charles, James, M.I.J. 42, Dawson-street, Dublin.
1891	Chatterton, Abraham T. 10, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1890	Chaytor, Joshua David, B.A. Marino, Killiney.
1893	Chearnley, Miss Mary. Cappoquin, Co. Waterford.
1891	Chestnutt, John, B.A., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edin.) Derwent House, Howden, East Yorks.
1895	Christie, Robert William, F.I.B. 21, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1894	Clark, George W. O'Flaherty-, L.R.C.S.E. Down Asylum, Downpatrick.
1896	Clark, Miss Jane. The Villas, Kilrea, Co. Londonderry.
1889	Clarke, Mrs. Athgoe Park, Hazelhatch.
1896	Cleary, Rev. Robert, M.A. Galbally Rectory, Tipperary.
1890	Clements, Henry John Beresford, J.P., D.L. Lough Rynn, Leitrim.
1892	Clements, William T., Asst. D.I.N.S. 1, Agincourt-terrace, Rugby-road, Belfast.
1859	Clifden, Right Hon. Viscount, J.P., D.L. 19, Wilton-street, London.
1874	Clonbrock, Right Hon. Lord, B.A. (Oxon.), H.M.L. (<i>Vice-President</i> , 1885-1896.) Clonbrock, Aghascragh.
1892	Coates, William Trelford, J.P. 7, Fountain-street, Belfast.
1893	Coddington, Lieut.-Colonel John N., J.P., D.L. Oldbridge, Drogheda.
1892	Coffey, Denis J., B.A., M.B., M.Ch. (R.U.I.), Assistant Professor of Physiology, School of Medicine, Cecilia-street, Dublin.
1885	Coffey, Most Rev. John, D.D., Bishop of Kerry. The Palace, Killarney.
1888	Coleman, James. Custom-house, Southampton.
1893	Colgan, Nathaniel, M.R.I.A. 1, Belgrave-road, Rathmines.
1895	Colgan, Rev. P., P.P. St. Endas, Aran Islands, Galway.
1888	Colhoun, Joseph. 62, Strand-road, Londonderry.
1894	Colles, Alexander. 3, Elgin-road, Dublin.
1891	Collins, E. Tenison, Barrister-at-Law. 35, Palmerston-road, Dublin.
1897	Commings, John. Desart N. S., Cuffe's Grange, Kilkenny.
1897	CONAN, Alexander. Mount Alverno, Dalkey.
1876	Condon, Very Rev. C. H., Provincial, O.P. St. Saviour's, Dublin.
1893	Condon, Frederick William, L.R.C.P.I., &c. Ballyshannon.
1894	Condon, James E. S., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. 21, Royal Canal Bank Dublin.
1896	Condon, Very Rev. John, O.S.A. New Ross.
1892	Conlan, Very Rev. Robert F., P.P., Canon. St. Michan's, Dublin.
1893	Connell, Rev. John, M.A. 3, Palace-terrace, Drumcondra.
1889	Connellan, Major James H., J.P., D.L. Coolmore, Thomastown.
1896	Connolly, Rev. Richard, O.S.A. New Ross.

Elected	
1855	Conway, M. Edward. Knightville, Seafield-avenue, Monkstown.
1896	Cookman, William, M.D., J.P. Kiltrea House, Enniscorthy.
1893	Cooper, Anderson, J.P. Weston, Queenstown.
1890	Cooper, Austin Damer, J.P. Drumnigh, Baldoyle, Co. Dublin.
1894	Coote, Rev. Maxwell H., M.A. Ross, Tullamore.
1894	CORBALLIS, Richard J., M.A., J.P. Rosemount, Roebuck, Clonskeagh.
1896	Corcoran, P. Abbey Gate-street, Galway.
1896	Corish, Rev. John, C.C. Kilmyshall, Newtownbarry.
1895	Corker, William Henning, Solicitor. 52, Grand-parade, Cork.
1894	Cosgrave, E. Mac Dowel, M.D. 5, Gardiner's-row, Dublin.
1890	Cosgrave, Henry Alexander, M.A. 100, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1892	Costigan, William. Great Victoria-street, Belfast.
1895	Coulter, Mrs. G. B. 21, University-square, Belfast.
1890	Coulter, Rev. George W. S., M.A. 9, Upper Garville-avenue, Rathgar.
1895	Courtenay, Henry. Hughenden, Grosvenor-road, Rathmines.
1897	Courtney, Charles Marshall. Mount Minnitt, Ballybrood, Pallasgrecan.
1892	Cowan, P. Chalmers, B.Sc., M.INST. C.E. 9, College Gardens, Belfast.
1891	Cowell, Very Rev. George Young, M.A., Dean of Kildare. Kildare.
1889	Cox, Michael Francis, B.A., F.R.C.P.I., M.R.I.A. 45, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1896	Coyne, James Aloysius, B.A., District Inspector of National Schools. Tralee.
1894	Craig, Rev. Graham, M.A. St. Catherine's, Tullamore.
1890	Crawford, James W. Chlorine House, Malone-road, Belfast.
1896	Crawford, Robert T. Estate Office, Ballinrobe.
1892	Greagh, Arthur Gethin, J.P. Carrahane, Quin, Co. Clare.
1890	Creaghe, Philip Crampton, M.R.I.A. Hugomont, Ballymena.
1895	Cromie, Edward Stuart, District Inspector of Schools. Killarney.
1893	Crone, John S., L.R.C.P.I. Kensal Lodge, Kensal Rise, London, N.W.
1891	Crossley, Frederick W. 24, Nassau-street, Dublin.
1892	Crosthwait, Thomas P. Sherard, B.A., M.INST. C.E. 33, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1882	Cuffe, Major Otway Wheeler. Woodlands, Waterford.
1896	Cullen, T. W., Manager, National Bank. Dingle.
1860	Cullin, John. Templeshannon, Enniscorthy.
1894	Culverwell, Edward Parnall, M.A., F.T.C.D. The Hut, Howth.
1895	Cummins, Rev. Martin, P.P. Clare Galway.
1895	Cunningham, Miss Mary E. Glencairn, Belfast.
1897	Cunningham, Miss S. C. Glencairn, Belfast.
1890	Cunningham, Rev. Robert, B.A. Ballyrashane, Coleraine.
1891	Cunningham, Samuel. Glencairn, Belfast.
1896	Curran, James P., Manager, Munster and Leinster Bank. Maryborough.
1892	Cussen, J. S., B.A., D.I.N.S. Ballymena.
1889	Dallow, Rev. Wilfred. Upton Hall, Upton, Birkenhead.
1891	Dalton, John P., M.A., D.I.N.S. 4, Roseberry Villas, Chichester Park, Belfast.
1897	Daniell, Robert G., J.P. Newforest, Co. Westmeath.
1895	D'Arcy, S. A., L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I. Rosslea, Co. Fermanagh.
1892	Dargan, Thomas. 9, Clifton Park-avenue, Belfast.
1894	Davidson, Rev. John Henry, M.A. Rathregan Rectory, Batterstown, Co. Meath.
1891	DAVIDSON, Rev. Henry W., B.A. Templemichael Glebe, Youghal.
1894	Davidson-Houston, Rev. B. C., M.A. St. John's Vicarage, Sydney-parade.
1894	Davies, D. Griffith, B.A. 200, High-street, Bangor, N. Wales.
1889	Davis, Thomas. St. Margaret's, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
1890	Davy, Rev. Humphry, M.A. Kimmage Lodge, Terenure.
1895	Dawkins, Professor W. Boyd, F.S.A., F.K.S., F.G.S., &c. Woodhurst, Fallowfield, Manchester.
1895	Dawson, Joseph Francis, Inspector. Munster and Leinster Bank, Dame-street, Dublin.
1883	Dawson, Very Rev. Abraham, M.A., Dean of Dromore. Seagoe Rectory, Portadown.

- Elected
 1868 Deady, James P. Hibernian Bank, Navan.
 1893 Deane, Mrs. J. William. Longraigue, Foulksmill, Co. Wexford.
 1894 Delany, Right Rev. John Carthage, Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Cappoquin.
 1864 **DE LA POER, Edmond, J.P., D.L.** Gorteen, Glensheelan, Clonmel.
 1895 De Moleyns, The Hon. Edward A., J.P. Dingle, Co. Kerry.
 1889 Denny, Francis Mac Gillicuddy. Denny-street, Tralee.
 1884 Denvir, Patrick J. National Bank, Limerick.
 1890 D'Evelyn, Alexander, M.D. (Dubl.). Ballymena.
 1895 Devenish-Meares, Major-General W. L., J.P., D.L. Meares Court, Ballinacargy, Co. Westmeath.
 1896 Diamond, Rev. Patrick J. Port Stanley, Falkland Islands.
 1893 Dickinson, James A. 8, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.
 1891 Dickson, Rev. William A. Fahan Rectory, Londonderry.
 1891 Digges, Rev. J. Garven, M.A. (Dubl.). Clooncahir, Loughrynn, Dromod.
 1890 Dillon, Edward Maxwell, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple.
 19, Albert-square, Clapham, London, S.W.
 1892 Dillon, Sir John Fox, Bart., J.P., D.L. Lismullen, Navan.
 1890 Dix, E. Reginald M'Clintock, Solicitor. 61, Upper Sackville-st., Dublin.
 1897 Dixon, Henry, Jun. 5, Cabra-terrace, Dublin.
 1889 Dodge, Mrs. Saddle Rock, Great Neck, Long Island, New York, U.S.
 1896 Doherty, George, J.P. Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
 1890 Donegan, Lieutenant-Colonel James H., J.P. Alexandra-place, Cork.
 1887 Donovan, St. John Henry, J.P. Seafield, The Spa, Tralee.
 1889 Dorey, Matthew. 8, St. Anne's-terrace, Berkeley-road, Dublin.
 1891 Dougherty, James B., M.A., Assistant Under-Secretary, Dublin Castle.
 1887 Douglas, M. C. Burren-street, Carlow.
 1889 Dowd, Rev. James, M.A. 7, Swansea-terrace, Limerick.
 1897 Dowling, Jeremiah, Sen., M.D. Nelson-street, Tipperary.
 1894 Downes, Thomas. Norton, Skibbereen.
 1869 Doyle, Laurence, Barrister-at-Law. 4, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin.
 1896 Doyle, Rev. Luke, P.P. St. Mary's, Taggart, Wexford.
 1897 Doyle, M. J. N. S., Windgap, Co. Kilkenny.
 1870 Doyne, Charles Mervyn, M.A. (Cantab.), J.P., D.L. Wells, Gorey.
 1894 Drew, Mrs. Gortnadrew, Alma-road, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1893 Drought, Rev. Anthony, M.A. Kilmessan Rectory, Navan.
 1894 Dudgeon, Robert R. Ballynahatty, Omagh.
 1890 Dugan, Charles Winston, M.A. Florence-ville, Lurgan.
 1885 Duke, Robert Alexander, J.P., D.L. Newpark, Ballymote.
 1891 Duncan, George. 1, Cope-street, Dublin.
 1893 Dunn, Michael J., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 42, Upper Mount-st., Dublin.
 1892 Dunn, Valentine. 30, Clarinda Park, E., Kingstown.
 1894 Dunne, Francis Plunkett, J.P. Balivor, Banagher.
 1895 Dunne, Very Rev. Martin K., P.P., Canon. Blackwater, Enniscorthy.
 1893 Dunne, Robert H. Plunkett, J.P. Brittas, Clonasliffe, Queen's Co.
 1892 Dunsany, Right Hon. Lord, M.A. (Cantab.), J.P., D.L. Dunsany Castle, Navan.
 1872 Durham, Dean and Chapter of, *per* C. Rowlandson. The College, Durham.
 1890 Dwan, Rev. John J., C.C. The Presbytery, Thurles.
 1889 Egan, Michael. 3, Pery-square, Limerick.
 1887 Elcock, Charles. Curator, Museum, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1897 Elliott, Rev. Andrew. The Bar, Trillick.
 1890 Elliott, Rev. Anthony L., M.A. Killiney Glebe, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Elliott, Charles. 223, Amhurst-road, Stoke-Newington, London, N. E.
 1884 Elliott, Rev. John. Seven Houses, Armagh.
 1894 Ennis, Edward H., Barrister-at-Law. 42, Rutland-square, Dublin.
 1895 Ennis, Michael Andrew, J.P. Ardruth, Wexford.
 1896 Entwistle, Peter. Free Public Museums, Liverpool.
 1884 Erne, Right Hon. the Countess of, care of Rev. J. H. Steele, Crom, Newtown Butler.
 1890 Esmonde, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan, Bart., M.P. Ballynastragh, Gorey.

- Elected
1891 Eustace, Captain Henry Montague, 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment.
Sampford Grange, Braintree, Essex.
- 1891 Evans, Rev. Henry, D.D., M.R.I.A. Howth, Co. Dublin.
- 1896 Evatt, George Foster, J.P. Mount Louise, Smithborough, Co. Monaghan.
- 1894 Everard, Rev. John, C.C. SS. Peter and Paul, Clonmel.
- 1893 Everard, Major Nugent Talbot, J.P., D.L. Randlestown, Navan.
- 1890 Fahey, Very Rev. Jerome, P.P., V.G. St. Colman's, Gort.
- 1889 Fahy, Rev. John G. Rectory, Waterville, Co. Kerry.
- 1895 Fair, Richard B. Rosetta House, Rosetta Park, Belfast.
- 1889 Fairholme, Mrs. Comragh, Kilmacthomas.
- 1896 Falkiner, C. Litton, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 9, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.
- 1891 Falkiner, Hon. Sir Frederick R., M.A., Recorder of Dublin. Inveruisk, Killiney.
- 1890 Falkiner, Rev. T. Doran. 4, Marine-terrace, Bray.
- 1888 Falkiner, Rev. William F. T., M.A., M.R.I.A. Killucan Rectory, Co. Westmeath.
- 1893 Fallon, Owen, D.I.R.I.C. Ardara, Co. Donegal.
- 1897 Faren, William. Mount Charles, Belfast.
- 1891 Fawcett, George. Monte Video, Roscrea.
- 1894 Feeney, P. J. C. Hibernian Bank, Kilkenny.
- 1892 Fegan, William John, Solicitor. Market Square, Cavan.
- 1893 Fennell, William J., M.R.I.A.I. 11, Chichester-street, Belfast.
- 1887 Fennessy, Edward. Ardsraddawn House, Kilkenny.
- 1896 Fenton, Mrs. St. Peter's Vicarage, 90, Westbourne-road, Birkenhead.
- 1897 Field, William, M.P. Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1897 Field, Miss. Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1891 Fielding, Patrick J., M.P.S.I. 8, St. Joseph's-place, Cork.
- 1894 Fisher, Rev. John Whyte, M.A., Canon. The Rectory, Mountrath.
- 1892 Fitz Gerald, William J., Clerk of the Crown and Peace, Co. Cork. Bank-place, Mallow.
- 1890 FitzGibbon, Gerald, M.Inst. C.E. The White House, Heysham, Lancaster.
- 1892 Fitz Patrick, P., D.I.N.S. Rathkeale.
- 1868 Fitzsimons, John Bingham, M.D. Owen-street, Hereford.
- 1896 Flanagan, James. Central Model Schools, Marlborough-street, Dublin.
- 1891 Fleming, Hervey de Montmorency, J.P. Barragheore, Goresbridge.
- 1895 Fleming, James, Jun. Kilmory, Skelmorlie, Scotland.
- 1889 Fleming, Very Rev. Horace Townsend, M.A. The Deanery, Cloyne.
- 1897 Fletcher, Rev. Victor J., M.A. Malahide.
- 1893 Flood, Rev. James. 52, Stirling-place, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
- 1894 Flynn, Very Rev. Patrick F., P.P. St. Anne's Presbytery, Waterford.
- 1884 Fogerty, Robert, C.E., Architect. Limerick.
- 1890 Fogerty, William A., M.A., M.D. 61, George-street, Limerick.
- 1897 Foley, John E., M.D. Frances-street, Kilrush.
- 1896 Foley, J. M. Galwey, C.I., R.I.C. Ennis.
- 1877 Forster, Sir Robert, Bart., D.L. 63, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
- 1893 Fortescue, Hon. Dudley F., J.P., D.L. Summerville, Dunmore East, Waterford.
- 1891 Foster, Rev. Frederick, M.A. Ballymacelligott Glebe, Tralee.
- 1891 Fox, Captain Maxwell, R.N., J.P., D.L. 14, Brock-street, Bath.
- 1888 Franklin, Frederick, F.R.I.A.I. Westbourne House, Terenure.
- 1897 Frazer, Henry. Lambeg N.S., Lisburn.
- 1891 Frazer, Mrs. Finvoy Rectory, Ballymoney.
- 1897 Frewen, William, Solicitor. Nelson-street, Tipperary.
- 1889 Frizelle, Joseph. Sligo.
- 1891 Furlong, Nicholas, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A. Lymington, Ennis-corthy.
- 1890 Gallagher, Edward, J.P. Strabane.
- 1891 Gallagher, William, Solicitor. English-street, Armagh.
- 1894 Gamble, Major G. F. Mount Jerome, Harold's-cross.

Elected

- 1895 Garvey, Toler R., J.P. Thornvale, Moneygall.
 1896 Gault-Gamble, T. E., D.I., R.I.C. Adare, Co. Limerick.
 1890 Geoghegan, Michael. P. W. Hotel, Athlone.
 1891 Geoghegan, Thomas F. 6, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1894 Geoghegan, William P. Rockfield, Blackrock.
 1890 George, William E. Downside, Stoke Bishop, Clifton.
 1895 Gerish, W. Blythe. Ivy Lodge, Hoddesdon, Herts.
 1893 Gerrard, Rev. William J. The Rectory, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.
 1897 Gibson, Rev. Thomas B., M.A. Ferns.
 1892 Gilfoyle, Anthony Thomas, M.A., J.P. 23, Ailesbury-road, Dublin; and Carrowellen House, Skreen, Co. Sligo.
 1895 Gill, Michael J., B.A. Roebuck House, Clonskeagh.
 1887 Gillespie, James, Surgeon. The Diamond, Clones.
 1890 GILLESPIE, William, M.R.I.A. Racefield House, Kingstown.
 1891 Gillman, Herbert Webb, B.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), J.P. Clonteadmore, Coachford, Co. Cork.
 1891 Gleeson, Gerald W. M. Athlone.
 1894 Gleeson, Paul. Kilcolman, Kingstown.
 1897 Gleeson, Michael, Crown Solicitor. Nenagh.
 1885 Glenny, James Swanzy, J.P. Glenville, Ardaragh, Newry.
 1892 Glynn, Patrick J. O'Connor. 10, Ulverton-place, Dalkey.
 1891 Glynn, Thomas. Meelick Villa, 87, Aden Grove, Clissold Park, London, N.
 1897 Glynn, William, J.P. Kilrush.
 1897 Godden, George. Phoenix Park, Dublin.
 1890 Goff, Rev. Edward, B.A. Kentstown Rectory, Navan.
 1897 Goldsmith, Rev. E. J., M.A. 1, De Vescei-place, Monkstown.
 1897 Goodbody, Henry P. Obelisk Park, Blackrock.
 1897 Goodbody, Miss. Obelisk Park, Blackrock.
 1897 Goodman, Peter. 44, Rutland-square, Dublin.
 1894 Goodwin, Singleton, B.A., M. Instr. C.E. Tralee.
 1895 Goold, Graham Augustus, Solicitor. 42, Grand Parade, Cork.
 1890 Gordon, Samuel, M.D. 13, Hume-street, Dublin.
 1882 Gorman, Venerable Wm. Chas., M.A., Archdeacon of Ossory. Rectory, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1891 Gosselin, Rev. J. H. Prescott, B.A. Muff Parsonage, Londonderry.
 1891 Gough, Joseph. 88, Grosvenor-square, Rathmines.
 1890 Grant, Colonel George Fox, J.P. Hilton, Callan, Co. Kilkenny.
 1894 Gray, Robert, M.R.C.P.I., J.P. 4, Charlemont-place, Armagh.
 1896 GRAYDON, Thomas W., M.D. La Fayette Circle, Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.
 1897 Greaves, Miss. 12, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
 1897 Griffin, J. J., M.D. Waterloo Villa, Greengate, Plaistow, London, E.
 1896 Greene, Herbert Wilson, M.A. Pembroke College, Oxford.
 1895 Greene, Mrs. J. Monte Vista, Ferns.
 1896 Greene, Mrs. T. Millbrook, Mageney.
 1892 Greene, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. John J., M.B. 23, Herbert-place, Dublin.
 1892 Greene, Thomas, LL.B., J.P. Millbrook, Mageney.
 1897 Greer, Thomas MacGregor, Solicitor. Ballymoney.
 1893 Gribbon, Rev. John, C.C. Waterside, Derry.
 1891 Grierson, Rev. Frederick J., B.A. St. Bride's, Oldcastle, Co. Meath.
 1885 Grubb, J. Ernest. Carrick-on-Suir.
 1890 Guilbride, Francis, J.P. Newtownbarry.
 1895 Guinness, Howard. Chesterfield, Blackrock.
 1891 HADDON, Alfred Cort, M.A., F.Z.S. Inisfail, Hill's-road, Cambridge.
 1892 Hade, Arthur, C.E. Carlow.
 1895 Hales, Mrs. A. Belvedere, Crystal Palace Park, Sydenham, S.E.
 1897 Hall, Rev. Alexander, B.A. Drogheda.
 1893 Hall, Thomas. Derrynure House, Baillieborough.
 1895 Hallinan, Rev. D., D.D., P.P. St. Mary's, Limerick.
 1896 Hamill, Robert H. Bessbrooke House, Analore, Clones.
 1889 Hamilton, Everard, B.A. 30, South Frederick-street, Dublin.

Elected

- 1896 Hamilton, Rev. John G., B.A. Dromore, Co. Tyrone.
 1896 Hamilton S., M.B. 4, Rhondda-road, Ferndale, Glamorgan.
 1889 Hanan, Rev. Denis, D.D. The Rectory, Tipperary.
 1891 Handy, Rev. Leslie Alexander, M.A. Skryne Rectory, Tara, Co. Meath.
 1887 Hanna, John A. Paradise-street, Liverpool.
 1894 Hannay, Rev. James O., M.A. Westport.
 1896 Hannon, P. J. Clifton House, Loughrea.
 1893 Hardy, William J., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, D.I.R.I.C. Dunfanaghy.
 1876 Hare, Very Rev. Thomas, D.D., Dean of Ossory. Deanery, Kilkenny.
 1890 Harman, Miss Marion. Barrowmount, Goresbridge.
 1891 Harrington, Edward. 46, Nelson-street, Tralee.
 1889 Harris, Henry B., J.P. Millview, Ennis.
 1892 Harrison, Charles William. 178, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
 1890 Hart, Henry Chichester, B.A., M.R.I.A., F.L.S., J.P. Carrabeagh, Port-salon, Letterkenny.
 1890 Hartford, John P., Sessional Crown Solicitor, Kilkenny. 55, Lr. Dominick-street, Dublin.
 1897 Hartigan, P. Castleconnell, Limerick.
 1895 Hartley, Rev. Frederic J., B.A., B.A.I. 2, Wellington-square, Kilkenny.
 1891 Harty, Spencer, M. Instr. C.E.I. City Hall, Dublin.
 1891 Harvey, Rev. Alfred Thomas, M.A. Rectory, Athboy.
 1893 Hastings, Samuel. Church-street, Downpatrick.
 1891 Hayes, Rev. Francis Carlile, M.A. Rectory, Raheny.
 1889 Hayes, Rev. William A., M.A. 2, Carlisle-terrace, Omagh.
 1895 Hayes, Thomas, C.I., R.I.C. 2, Eden-terrace, Limerick.
 1891 Headen, W. P., B.A. (Lond.), D.I.N.S. 32, Cabra-parade, Phibsborough.
 1891 Healy, George, J.P. Glaslyn, Clontarf.
 1888 Healy, Rev. John, LL.D., Canon. St. Columba's, Kells, Co. Meath.
 1869 Healy, Rev. William, P.P. Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 Healy, William, J.P. Donard View, Downpatrick.
 1896 Hearne, J. B. Chilcomb, New Ross.
 1897 **HEMPHILL**, Rev. Samuel, D.D. Birr Rectory, Parsonstown.
 1897 Henderson, William A. Belclare, Leinster-road, West, Dublin.
 1897 Hennessy, Bryan. 21, South-street, New Ross.
 1894 Henry, James, M.D. Swanpark, Monaghan.
 1892 Heron, James, B.E., J.P. Tullyvery House, Killyleagh, Co. Down.
 1894 Heron, James Mathers, M.D. Downpatrick.
 1889 Hewat, S. M. F., M.A. (Cantab). Abbeylands, Ballybrack, Co. Dublin.
 1887 Hewson, Rev. Edward F., B.A., Canon. Rectory, Gowran, Co. Kilkenny.
 1892 Hibbert, Robert Fiennes, J.P. Woodpark, Scariff.
 1896 Hickey, Garrett A., M.D. Priory-street, New Ross.
 1879 Hickson, Miss. Mitchelstown.
 1890 Higgins, Rev. Michael, C.C. Queenstown.
 1897 Higgins, Patrick. Town Clerk's Office, Waterford.
 1889 Higinbotham, Granby. 46, Wellington Park, Belfast.
 1878 Hill, William H., B.E., F.R.I.B.A. Audley House, Cork.
 1871 Hinch, William A. 77, Long Acre, London, W.C.
 1892 Hinkson, Henry A., M.A. 107, Blenheim Crescent, London, W.
 1892 Hitchins, Henry. 144, Leinster-road, Dublin.
 1893 Hoare, Most Rev. Joseph, D.D., Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnois. St. Mel's, Longford.
 1896 Hobson, C. J. Benbury, Moy, Co. Armagh.
 1863 Hodges, Professor John F., M.D., F.C.S., F.I.C., J.P. Sandringham, Malone-road, Belfast.
 1896 Hodges, Rev. John G. Tesaran Rectory, Banagher.
 1890 Hodgson, Rev. William, M.A. 32, Holford-square, London, W.C.
 1891 Hogan, Rev. Henry, B.D., Canon. All Saints' Vicarage, Phibsborough-road, Dublin.
 1890 Hogg, Jonathan, D.L. 12, Cope-street, Dublin.
 1896 Hogg, Thomas P. Craigmole, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Hognet, Mrs. Henry L. 48, West 28th Street, New York, U.S.A.
 1895 Holding, T. H. 7, Maddox-street, London, W.
 1895 Holland, Joseph. Holland House, Knock, Co. Down.

Elected

- 1896 Holmes, George, C.I., R.I.C. Cromwell's Fort, Wexford.
 1890 Hopkins, Rev. John W., B.A. Agherin Vicarage, Conna.
 1889 Horan, John, M.E., M. Inst. C.E., County Surveyor. 8, Victoria-terrace, Limerick.
 1893 Hore, Philip Herbert. Imperial Institute, London, S.W.
 1896 Houston, Rev. J. D. Craig, B.D. Hydepark Manse, Belfast.
 1895 Huband, Rev. Hugo R., M.A. (Cantab.). Killiskey Rectory, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.
 1888 Hudson, Robert, M.D. Bridge House, Dingle.
 1887 Huggard, Stephen. Clonmore, Tralee.
 1895 Hughes, Benjamin. *Independent Office*, Wexford.
 1895 Hughes, Miss Helen. 185, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
 1893 Hughes, Rev. John. St. Augustine's, Coatbridge, N.B.
 1895 Humphreys, Rev. John, B.A. The Manse, Tullamore.
 1889 Hunt, Edmund Langley. 67, Pembroke-road, Dublin; and 64, George-st., Limerick.
 1890 Hunter, Thomas. Post Office, Glenarm.
 1890 Hurley, Rev. Patrick, P.P. Inchigeela, Co. Cork.
 1858 Hyde, Henry Barry, F.S.S. 5, Eaton Rise, Ealing, London, W.
- 1896 Ireland, William. 46, Arthur-street, Belfast.
 1893 Irvine, Charles E. R. A. Lisgoole Abbey, Enniskillen.
 1893 Irwin, Rev. Alexander, M.A. 2, Beresford-place, Armagh.
 1892 Irwin, William. Annagh House, Aughnacloy.
 1891 Isaac, Very Rev. Abraham, B.A., Dean of Ardfert. Kilgobbin Rectory, Camp, R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
- 1890 Jackman, Richard H. Alverno, Thurles.
 1896 Jackson, J. F. Clifden Lodge, Strand-road, Merrion.
 1874 James, Charles Edward, M.B. Butler House, Kilkenny.
 1893 Jameson, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A. Killeshin Parsonage, Carlow.
 1890 Jeffares, Rev. Danby, M.A. Lusk, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Jefferson, Wood Gibson, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Mount-street Crescent, Dublin.
 1893 Jellett, Very Rev. Henry, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's. The Deanery, St. Patrick's, Dublin.
 1893 Jellie, Rev. William, B.A. 44, Burlington-road, Ipswich.
 1889 Jennings, Ignatius R. B., C.I.R.I.C. Ballytruckle, Waterford.
 1895 Jephson-Norreys, Mrs. Atherton. The Castle, Mallow.
 1889 Johnston, James W., J.P. Newtownbutler.
 1892 Johnston, John W. Rossmore Agency Office, Monaghan.
 1894 Jones, Bryan John. 1st Leinster Regiment, Lisnawilly, Dundalk.
 1895 Jones, Rev. David, M.A., Canon of Bangor Cathedral. Llandegai, N. Wales.
 1892 Jordan, Rev. William, M.A. St. Augustine's Moreland, Melbourne, Australia.
 1865 Joyce, Patrick Weston, LL.D., M.R.I.A. Lyre-na-Grena, Leinster-road, Rathmines.
- 1892 Kane, Rev. Richard R., LL.D. Christ Church Rectory, Belfast.
 1896 Kavanagh, Very Rev. Michael, D.D., P.P. New Ross.
 1891 Keane, Lady. Cappoquin House, Cappoquin.
 1891 Keane, Miss Frances. Glenshelane, Cappoquin.
 1893 Keane, Marcus, J.P. Beech Park, Ennis.
 1895 Keatinge, Rev. P. A., O.S.F. Franciscan Convent, Waterford.
 1889 Keene, Charles Haines, M.A. 19, Stephen's-green, and University Club, Dublin.
 1889 Keene, Most Rev. James Bennett, D.D., Bishop of Meath. Navan.
 1897 Keith, James, Inspector of Schools. The Mall, Westport.
 1888 Kelly, Edmund Walshe. Summerhill, Tramore.
 1891 Kelly, Francis James, J.P. Weston, Duleek.

Elected

- 1885 Kelly, Ignatius S. Provincial Bank House, Cork.
 1890 Kelly, Very Rev. James J., P.P., Canon. St. Peter's, Athlone.
 1896 Kelly, Rev. John, C.C. Dalkey.
 1891 Kelly, Richard J., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. 21, Great Charles-street, Dublin.
 1891 Kelly, Thomas Aliaga. 64, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1893 Kennan, Williams R. Villa Fragonaid, Arcachon, France.
 1891 Kennedy, John. Ardbana House, Coleraine.
 1891 Kenny, Patrick. Grace Dieu, Clontarf.
 1895 Kenny, Thomas Hugh. 55, George-street, Limerick.
 1893 Kenny, William F., M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 10, Upper Pembroke-street, Dublin.
 1896 Kermod, P. M. C., F.S.A. (Scot.). Hillside, Ramsey, Isle of Man.
 1894 Kernan, George. 56, Northumberland-road, Dublin.
 1891 Kernan, Rev. Richard Arthurs, B.D. The Rectory, Hillsborough.
 1889 Kerr, Rev. Wm. John B. 70, Wharf-road, Grantham, Lincolnshire.
 1897 Kiernan, Mrs. Leirim Lodge, Dalkey.
 1897 Kiernan, Thomas. Leirim Lodge, Dalkey.
 1868 Kilbride, Rev. William, M.A. Aran Island, Galway.
 1895 Killeen, John W., Solicitor. 32, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
 1865 **KIMBERLEY, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, K.G.** Kimberley House, Wyndham, Norfolk.
 1892 King, Miss Kathleen L. 52, Lansdowne-road, Dublin.
 1890 King, Lucas White, LL.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. 52, Lansdowne-road, Dublin.
 1890 King-Edwards, William, J.P. Dartans House, Castlederg.
 1895 Kinnear, Ernest A. Ballyheigue Castle, Co. Kerry.
 1885 Kirkpatrick, Robert. 1, Queen's-square, Strathbungo, Glasgow.
 1896 Kirker, Gilbert, M.D., c/o S. K. Kirker. Board of Works, Belfast.
 1895 Knox, Miss K. Ennis, Co. Clare.
 1895 Laffan, P. M., L.R.C.P.I. Belper Hill, Tara, Co. Meath.
 1890 Laffan, Thomas, M.D. Cashel.
 1889 Lalor, M. W. *Kilkenny Moderator* Office, Kilkenny.
 1890 Langan, Rev. Thomas, D.D. St. Mary's, Athlone.
 1897 Langrishe, Mrs. Knocktopher Abbey, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 Latimer, John. 11, Denny-street, Tralee.
 1893 Lavell, Rev. Edward, C.C. Tully, Letterfrack, Co. Galway.
 1891 Lawlor, Rev. Hugh Jackson, M.A., D.D. 50, Palmerston-place, Edinburgh.
 1891 Lawson, Thomas Dillon. Bank of Ireland, Galway.
 1890 Lecky, Rev. Alexander Gourley, B.A. Feddyglass, Raphoe.
 1893 Ledger, Rev. William Cripps, M.A. The Rectory, Lisnaskea.
 1895 Ledger, Z. J. 27, George-street, Limerick.
 1889 Lee, Rev. Timothy, C.C. St. John's, Limerick.
 1891 Leech, Henry Brougham, LL.D., Regius Professor of Laws, Dublin. Yew Park, Castle-avenue, Clontarf.
 1894 Leeson-Marshall, M. R., Barrister-at-Law. 6, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.
 1892 Le Fanu, Thomas Philip, B.A. (Cantab.). Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle.
 1890 Leonard, John. Lisahally, Londonderry.
 1892 Leonard, Mrs. T. Warrenstown, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
 1891 Lepper, Francis Robert, Director, Ulster Banking Co., Belfast.
 1897 L'Estrange, Rev. A. G. Conna, Co. Cork.
 1895 Lett, B. A. W., J.P. Ballyvergan, Adamstown, Co. Wexford.
 1880 Lett, Rev. Henry Wm., M.A., M.R.I.A. Aghadarg Glebe, Loughbrickland.
 1883 Lewis, Professor Bunnell, M.A., F.S.A. Queen's College, Cork.
 1884 Lewis, Thomas White, M.D. Kingscliffe, Wansford, Northamptonshire.
 1868 Librarian. Public Library, Armagh.
 1869 Librarian. Belfast Library, Linen Hall, Belfast.

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 1891 Librarian. Belfast Free Public Library, Belfast.
 1891 Librarian. Free Public Library, Liverpool.
 1890 Librarian. Public Library, Boston, U. S.
 1890 Librarian. Detroit Public Library, Michigan, U. S., *per* B. F. Stevens,
 4, Trafalgar-square, London.
 1890 Librarian. Astor Library, New York, U.S., *per* B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar-
 square, London.
 1868 Librarian. King's Inns Library, Henrietta-street, Dublin.
 1888 Librarian. Library of Advocates, Edinburgh.
 1897 Librarian, Limerick Institution. 99, George-street, Limerick.
 1894 Librarian, Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association. 97, George-street,
 Limerick.
 1882 Librarian. Public Library, Melbourne, *per* Agent-General for Victoria.
 15, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.
 1864 Librarian. Queen's College, Belfast.
 1868 Librarian. Queen's College, Cork.
 1888 Librarian. Queen's College, Galway.
 1874 Librarian. Berlin Royal Library, *per* Messrs. Asher & Co., 13, Bedford-st.,
 Covent Garden, London.
 1869 Librarian. Science and Art Department, London, S.W.
 1890 Lindsay, Rev. William O'Neill, M.A. Baronscourt Rectory, Newtown-
 stewart.
 1892 Lindsay, Dr. David Moore, L.R.C.P.I., &c. 373, Main-street, Salt Lake
 City, Utah, U.S.A.
 1892 Lindsay, James A., M.D., M.Ch. 37, Victoria-place, Belfast.
 1891 Lindsay, Rev. John Woodley, D.D. Athnowen Rectory, Ovens, Co.
 Cork.
 1896 Lindsay, Rev. Samuel, B.A. Prospect House, Dungannon.
 1892 Lipscombe, W. H. Church-road, Malahide.
 1894 Liston, George, Solicitor. Kilmallock.
 1896 Little, Philip Francis, jun. 6, New Brighton, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1891 Livingstone, Rev. Robert George, M.A. Brinkworth Rectory, Chippenham,
 Wilts.
 1896 Lloyd, Mrs. Bloomfield, Mullingar.
 1889 Lloyd, William. 1, Pery-square, Limerick.
 1885 Lockwood, F. W., C.E., Architect. 16, Waring-street, Belfast.
 1894 Long, Mrs. 16, Appian-way, Dublin.
 1891 Longfield, Mrs. R. Curraglass Rectory, Tallow, Co. Cork.
 1888 Longfield, Thomas H., F.S.A., M.R.I.A. Science and Art Museum, Leinster
 House, Dublin.
 1893 Longford, Right Hon. the Countess of. Pakenham Hall, Castlepollard.
 1893 Lopdell, John. Stamer Park, Ennis.
 1887 Lough, Thomas, M.P. 5, Newton Grove, Bedford Park, Chiswick.
 1863 Loughnan, Henry James, Barrister-at-Law. 39, Belvidere-place, Dublin.
 1891 Love, Hugh Thomas. Charleville-square, Tullamore.
 1896 Lovegrove, E. W., M.A., M.R.I.A. Friar's Cottage, Bangor, North Wales.
 1896 Lowe, William Ross Lewin. Middlewych, St. Alban's, Herts.
 1889 Lowndes, Thomas F., D.I.R.I.C. Woodford, Co. Galway.
 1896 Lowry, S. C. W., Manager, Ulster Bank, Downpatrick.
 1897 Lucas, Rev. Frederick John, D.D. 5, Breffni-terrace, Kingstown.
 1868 Lunham, Colonel Thomas Ainslie, M.A., J.P. Ardfallen, Douglas, Cork.
 1894 Lyle, Rev. Thomas, M.A. 89, St. Laurence-road, Clontarf.
 1896 Lynam, F. J., County Surveyor. Omagh.
 1897 Lynch, Rev. J. Fetherston, B.A. Cahircnlish Rectory, Pallasgreen.
 1893 **LYNCH, J. J.** Towanda, Pa., U.S.A.
 1893 Lynch, Patrick. Inland Revenue Office, Ballyshannon.
 1888 Lynch, Rev. Patrick. St. Wilfrid's, Hulme, Manchester.
 1891 Lyster, Rev. H. Cameron, B.D. Rectory, Enniscorthy.
 1894 Lyster, Thomas W., M.A. 10, Harcourt-terrace, Dublin.
 1895 Macalister, R. Alexander Stewart, M.A. 2, Gordon-street, London, W.C.
 1868 Macaulay, John, J.P., D.L. Red Hall, Ballycary, Belfast.

Elected

- 1890 Macauley, Joseph, Solicitor. Donegall Chambers, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1892 Mac Cartan, Rev. Owen, P.P. Larne.
 1894 Mac Dermott, Miss Margaret, B.A. College Buildings, Dungannon.
 1893 Mac Donnell, Charles R. A., J.P., D.L. Lisrona, Kilkee, Co. Clare.
 1891 Mac Gillycuddy, Daniel de Courcy, Solicitor. Day-place, Tralee.
 1891 Mac Gillycuddy, John, J.P. Aghadoe House, Killarney.
 1891 Mack, Rev. A. William Bradshaw, B.A. St. Finian's, Swords.
 1892 Mackenzie, John, C.E. 7, Donegall-square, E., Belfast.
 1896 Mac Laughlin, Daniel, Solicitor. Coleraine.
 1892 Mac Mahon-Creagh, Mrs. Dangan, Kilkishen, Co. Clare.
 1894 Macmillan, Rev. John, M.A. 76, South Parade, Belfast.
 1890 Mac Mullan, Very Rev. Alexander, P.P., V.G. Ballymena.
 1894 Macnamara, George Unthank, L.R.C.S.I. Bankyle House, Corofin.
 1892 Mac Neill, John Gordon Swift, M.A. (Oxon.), Q.C., M.P. 14, Blackhall-street, Dublin.
 1894 Maonachie, Rev. James H., B.A. Erindale, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
 1852 Macray, Rev. Wm. Dunn, M.A., F.S.A. Ducklington, Witney, Oxon.
 1891 Mac Sheehy, Brian, LL.D. 35, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.
 1891 Mac William, Rev. John W. A. Belcoo, Blacklion, Co. Cavan.
 1895 M'Aleer, H. K. Beragh, Co. Tyrone.
 1892 M'Alister, James, B.A., D.I.N.S. Scoby House, Enniscorthy.
 1887 M'Arthur, Alexander, J.P. Knox's-street, Sligo.
 1894 M'Bride, Francis. 39, Grovesnor-square, Rathmines.
 1892 M'Bride, John. Granville House, Belfast.
 1894 M'Bride, Joseph M. Harbour Office, Westport.
 1893 M'Burney, James. Loughconnolly, N.S., Broughshane.
 1897 M'Call, Patrick J., T.C. 25, Patrick-street, Dublin.
 1897 M'Cann, David. National Bank, Kilkenny.
 1888 M'Carte, James. 51, St. George's Hill, Everton, Liverpool.
 1893 M'Carthy, Alexander, Solicitor. Town Clerk, Cork.
 1892 M'Carthy, Samuel Trant, J.P. Srugrena, Cahirciveen.
 1891 M'Carthy, William P. Trant, Solicitor. Inch House, Killarney.
 1891 M'Clelland, William John, M.A. Collegiate School, Portarlington.
 1890 M'Clintock, Rev. Francis G. Le Poer, M.A. (Cantab.), Canon. Drumear Rectory, Dunleer.
 1895 M'Comiskey, Arthur W. S., M.B. Killough, Co. Down.
 1895 M'Connell, James. Annadale Hall, Belfast.
 1897 M'Connell, James. 48, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1897 M'Cormick, William, M.A. Ardnaree, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1891 M'Cormick, H. M'Neile, Clerk of the Crown, Co. Antrim. Oranmore, Craigavad, Belfast.
 1892 M'Creery, Alexander John. John-street, Kilkenny.
 1884 M'Crum, Robert G., J.P. Milford, Armagh.
 1896 M'Cully, Rev. William J., B.A. The Manse, Carlingford.
 1887 M'Cutchan, Rev. George, M.A. Rectory, Kenmare.
 1897 M'Donnell, Mrs. 68, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
 1893 M'Donnell, Rev. Patrick, P.P. Graignamanagh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 M'Elhatton, Rev. John, C.C. Strabane.
 1892 M'Enery, D. T., M.A., D.I.N.S. Salisbury House, Athy.
 1890 M'Enery, M. J., B.A. Public Record Office, Dublin.
 1893 M'Entire, Alexander Knox, Barrister-at-Law., J.P. 75, Merrion-square, Dublin.
 1890 M'Fadden, Right Rev. Monsignor Hugh, P.P., V.G. Parochial House, Donegal.
 1890 M'Farlane, James, J.P. Strabane.
 1892 M'Gee, Rev. Samuel Russell, M.A. The Rectory, Dunlavin, Co. Wicklow.
 1891 M'Gee, William, J.P. 18, Nassau-street, Dublin.
 1896 M'Glone, Rev. Michael, P.P. Rosslea.
 1893 M'Illwaine, Robert. Grand Jury Secretary's Office, Downpatrick.
 1891 M'Irnerney, Rev. John, P.P. Shinrone, King's Co.
 1894 M'Intosh, Robert. Drogheda Brewery, Drogheda.

- Elected
 1893 M^cKeefry, Rev. Joseph, C.C., M.R.I.A. Waterside, Derry.
 1895 M^cKenna, Rev. James E., C.C. St. Michael's Presbytery, Enniskillen.
 1892 M^cKenna, Very Rev. Edward Wm., P.P., V.F. Cumber Claudy, Co. Derry.
 1882 M^cKenna, Very Rev. James, P.P., Canon. Brookeborough, Co. Fermanagh.
 1890 M^cKnight, John P. Nevara, Chichester Park, Belfast.
 1894 M^cLarney, Rev. Robert, B.A., Canon. Banagher, King's Co.
 1890 M^cLaughlin, John. Cart Hall, Coleraine.
 1890 M^cManus, Very Rev. Canon, P.P. St. Catherine's, Meath-street, Dublin.
 1897 M^cNally, Charles F., J.P. Grange, Tullow, Co. Carlow.
 1890 M^cNeill, Charles. Hazelbrook, Malahide.
 1890 M^cNeill, John. Chancery Accounting Office, Dublin.
 1891 M^cNulty, Robert. Raphoe.
 1891 M^cQuaid, Surgeon-Lieut-Colonel P. J., M.D., M.Ch. Garrison Station Hospital, Hilsa, near Portsmouth.
 1895 M^cRedmond, Most Rev. Thomas J., D.D., Bishop of Killaloe. Bishop's House, Ashline, Ennis.
 1894 Madden, Right Rev. James, P.P., V.G. St. Lawrence, Tynagh, Co. Galway.
 1890 Madden, Rev. John, C.C. Cashel.
 1891 Maffett, William Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law. St. Helena, Finglas.
 1896 Magrath, Redmond. 53, Clanbrassil-street, Dundalk.
 1895 Mahaffy, William Irwin, Solicitor. Ward Villa West, Bangor, Co. Down.
 1892 Mahon, George Arthur, LL.B. Local Government Board, Dublin.
 1890 Mahon, Thomas George Stacpoole, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P., D.L. Corbally, Quin, Co. Clare.
 1890 Mahony, Bernard P. J., M.R.C.V.S. Annefield, Maryborough.
 1890 Mahony, Daniel, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 8, Mount-street, Crescent, Dublin.
 1891 Mahony, Denis M^cCarthy, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1, Herbert-street, Dublin.
 1887 Mahony, J. J. Fort Villas, Queenstown.
 1895 Mahony, Thomas Henry. Clonard, Blackrock-road, Cork.
 1862 Malcomson, John. 47, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1895 Manders, Miss H. G. 17, Waterloo-road, Dublin.
 1891 Mangan, Richard. 5, Brighton Villas, Cork.
 1889 Manning, Rev. James, P.P. Roundwood, Co. Wicklow.
 1889 Mannion, Rev. Patrick, P.P., Canon. The Presbytery, Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
 1891 Mara, Bernard S. Tullamore, King's County.
 1895 March, Henry Colley, M.D. (Lond.), F.S.A. Portesham, Dorchester.
 1894 Martin, R. T. Rosemount, Artane.
 1887 Mason, Thomas. 5, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1890 Mathews, Thomas. 2, Windsor Gardens, Belfast.
 1891 Mathewson, Lavens. Helen's Bay, Co. Down.
 1879 Matthews, George. Hollymount, Maguire's-bridge, Co. Fermanagh.
 1892 Maturin, Rev. Albert Henry, M.A. The Rectory, Maghera, Co. Derry.
 1889 Maunsell, William Pryce, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 3, Neptune-terrace, Sandycove.
 1891 Mayne, Thomas, F.R.G.S.I. 9, Lord Edward-street, Dublin.
 1893 Mayo, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Palmerstown House, Straffan.
 1893 Meade, Right Rev. William Edward, D.D., Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Palace, Cork.
 1891 Meagher, Jeremiah J. 116, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
 1865 Meagher, Very Rev. William, P.P., Canon. Templemore.
 1893 Meegan, Right Rev. Monsignor Peter, P.P. Lisnaskea.
 1897 Meehan, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Belhavel, Dromahaire.
 1892 Meehan, Patrick A. Maryborough.
 1885 Melville, Alexander G., M.D. Knockane House, Portlawn.
 1895 Metcalfe, George. Johnstown Cottage, Rathdowney, Queen's County.
 1889 Middleton, Shireff. 11, Lower Dominick-street, Dublin.
 1890 Micks, William L., M.A. 23, Rutland-square, Dublin.

Elected

- 1891 **MILLNER, Capt. Joshua Kearney.** 4, Cross-avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
- 1891 Mitchell, William M., R.H.A., F.R.I.A.I. 5, Leinster-street, Dublin.
- 1891 Moffatt, Rev. John E., M.D. 1, Palmerston Villas, Rathmines.
- 1890 Molloy, Joseph, J.P. Main-street, Thurles.
- 1891 Molony, Alfred. 24, Grey Coat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.
- 1897 Molony, Henry G., M.D. Odelville, Ballingarry, Limerick.
- 1896 Molony, James Barry. Bindon-street, Ennis.
- 1897 Monahan, Rev. Daniel, P.P. Tubber, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
- 1893 Monks, Thomas F., LL.D., Solicitor. 16, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.
- 1892 Montgomery, Archibald V., Solicitor. 12, Molesworth-street, Dublin.
- 1895 Montgomery, James. 5, Carlisle-road, Londonderry.
- 1892 Montgomery, John Wilson, Downpatrick.
- 1894 Mooney, Morgan. 118, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
- 1897 Moony, George M. S. Enraght, J.P. The Doon, Athlone.
- 1887 Moore, Rev. Courtenay, M.A., Canon. Rectory, Mitchelstown.
- 1889 Moore, Rev. H. Kingsmill, M.A., Principal, Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin.
- 1893 Moore, Hugh Stuart, M.A. 7, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin.
- 1892 Moore, John Gibson, J.P. Llandaff Hall, Merion.
- 1885 Moore, Joseph H., M.A., M. INST. C.E.I. 63, Eccles-street, Dublin.
- 1889 Moore, William, Castle Mahon, Blackrock, Co. Cork.
- 1895 Moorhead, Rev. Joseph, B.A. Broughshane, Co. Antrim.
- 1889 Morgan, Arthur P., B.A. (Dubl.), D.I.N.S. Springvale, Tipperary.
- 1889 Morgan, Rev. Rev. John, D.D., The Deanery, Waterford.
- 1884 Morris, Wm. Bullen. The Oratory, South Kensington, London, S.W.
- 1889 Morrison, Alexander Kerr. Maghera, Co. Derry.
- 1889 Morton, John. Manager, Provincial Bank, Limerick.
- 1872 Mulholland, Miss M.F. Eglantine, Hillsborough.
- 1889 Mullan, Rev. David, M.A. Christian Union Buildings, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.
- 1891 Mullan, Robert A., B.A. 9, Trevor-hill, Newry.
- 1889 Mullen, Frank. 44 Room, Custom House, Thames-street, London.
- 1889 Mullin, Charles, Solicitor. Omagh.
- 1897 Mulqueen, John T., Inspector of Inland Revenue. Nairn, N.B.
- 1890 Murdock, James. 10, Ponsonby-avenue, Belfast.
- 1890 Murphy, Rev. Arthur William, P.P. Kilemlagh, Cahirciveen.
- 1892 Murphy, Rev. James E. H., M.A., Professor of Irish, Dublin University. Rathcore Rectory, Enfield, Co. Meath.
- 1889 Murphy, Very Rev. Jeremiah, D.D., P.P. Macroom.
- 1894 Murphy, Henry. Diamond, Clones.
- 1890 Murphy, John J. Belvedere, Tramore, Co. Waterford.
- 1895 Murphy, John J., H.M. Customs. Culgreine, Ballintemple, Cork.
- 1896 Murphy, Rev. Joseph, P.P. St. Martin's, Ballycullane, Wexford.
- 1896 Murphy, M. L. Ballyboy, Ferns.
- 1897 Murphy, Miss. 77, Ulverton-road, Dalkey.
- 1889 Murray, Archibald. Portland, Limerick.
- 1897 Murray, J. W. Brady, LL.B., J.P. Northampton House, Kinvara.
- 1895 Murtagh, Mrs. 9, Raglan-road, Dublin.
- 1895 Murtagh, Miss. 9, Raglan-road, Dublin.
- 1897 Musgrave, Sir James, Bart., J.P., D.L. Drumglass House, Belfast.
- 1889 Myles, Rev. Edward A., M.A. Solitude House, Banbridge.
- 1889 Nash, Lieut.-Colonel Edward, J.P. 56, Sloane-street, London, S.W.
- 1895 Nash, Richard G., J.P. Finntown House, Lucan.
- 1897 Nason, William H., M.A. 42, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- 1896 Neeson, Rev. Arthur J., C.C. Killyleagh, Co. Down.
- 1892 Neill, Sharman D. 12, Donegall-place, Belfast.
- 1891 Neligan, Major William John, J.P. Churchill, Tralee.
- 1890 Nelis, John. Londonderry.
- 1891 Newell, P., B.A., D.I.N.S. Ballaghadereen.
- 1896 Nicolls, Rev. George A., B.A. The Rectory, Ballycumber, King's Co.

Elected

- 1893 Nixon, James H. F., F.R.G.S., J.P. Mount Brandon, Gaignamanagh.
 1889 Nolan, Michael J., M.D. Down District Asylum, Downpatrick.
 1890 Nolan, Pierce L., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1896 Nolan, William R., B.A. Brookville, Simmonscourt-avenue, Donnybrook.
 1894 Norman, Alfred, LL.D., Solicitor. 68, Dame-street, Dublin.
 1891 Norman, Conolly, F.R.C.P.I. Richmond Asylum, Dublin.
 1896 Nowlan, Rev. J. A., O.S.A. St. John-street, West, Dublin.
 1893 Nugent, Ven. Garrett, M.A., Archdeacon of Meath. Trim.

 1893 O'Brien, James J. 1, Charlemont-terrace, Cork.
 1889 O'Brien, Rev. Lucius H., M.A. The Rectory, Adare, Co. Limerick.
 1871 O'Brien, Robert Vere, B.A. (Oxon.), J.P. New Hall, Ennis.
 1896 O'Byrne, Count Edward A. Corville, Roscrea.
 1890 O'Callaghan, Mrs. Maryfort, Tulla.
 1894 O'Callaghan, Rev. Joseph. 59, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1890 O'Callaghan-Westropp, Captain George, J.P. Coolreagh, Bodyke.
 1897 O'Connell, Rev. Daniel, B.D. 81, Quay, Waterford.
 1893 O'Connor, Charles A., M.A., Q.C. 50, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
 1897 O'Connor, M. J., Solicitor. 2, George-street, Wexford.
 1895 O'Connor-Morris, Miss L. Gartnamona, Tullamore.
 1890 O'Connor, Rev. T. C., M.A., Canon. Donaghmore, Baltinglass.
 1892 O'Connor, Thomas P., B.A., D.I.N.S. Longford.
 1896 O'Dea, Rev. Denis, C.C. Kilkee.
 1890 O'Doherty, Rev. Philip, C.C., M.R.I.A. St. Columb's Presbytery, Derry.
 1890 O'Donnell, Rev. Patrick, P.P. Doon, Pallasgrean.
 1892 O'Donoghue, David J. 3, Bedford-row, Dublin.
 1874 O'Donoghue, Rev. Denis, P.P., M.R.I.A. Ardfer, Tralee.
 1894 O'Donoghue, The. 10, Gardiner's-place, Dublin.
 1894 O'Donoghue, Thomas Griffin. 3, Bedford-row, Dublin.
 1897 O'Duffy, John, Dental Surgeon. 54, Rutland-square, Dublin.
 1892 O'Farrell, Edward P., L.R.C.S.E. 21, Rutland-square, Dublin.
 1895 O'Halloran, Patrick M. Corofin, Co. Clare.
 1856 O'Hanlon, Very Rev. John, P.P., M.R.I.A., Canon. 3, Leahy-terrace, Irishtown, Dublin.
 1889 O'Hanrahan, Timothy Wm., J.P. Parliament-street, Kilkenny.
 1890 O'Hara, Right Rev. John M., Monsignor, P.P., V.F. Crossmolina.
 1896 O'Hennessy, Bartholomew. Kilkee.
 1889 O'Keefe, Stephen M., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Delville, Glasnevin.
 1889 Olden, Rev. Thomas, M.A., M.R.I.A. Ballyclough, Mallow.
 1891 O'LEARY, Rev. Edward, P.P. Balya, Moyvalley.
 1888 O'Leary, John. Lonsdale, St. Lawrence-road, Clontarf.
 1892 O'LEARY, Rev. John, P.P. Kilmalchedor, Ballyferriter, Dingle.
 1884 O'Leary, Patrick. Main-street, Graig-na-Managh, Co. Kilkenny.
 1870 O'Loughlen, John. 59, Bromley-street, Commercial-road, London, E.
 1896 O'Mahony, Florence M'Carthy. Munster and Leinster Bank, Cork.
 1897 O'Malley, Joseph, B.E. 10, Glentworth-street, Limerick.
 1894 O'Malley, Middleton Moore, J.P. Ross, Westport.
 1891 O'Malley, Thomas, Secretary, Waterford, Dungarvan, and Lismore Railway Company. Waterford.
 1897 O'Meara, Rev. Eugene H., M.A. The Vicarage, Tallaght.
 1891 O'Meara, John J., Solicitor, T.C. 211, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.
 1894 O'Morchoe, The. Kerrymount, Foxrock.
 1891 O'Morchoe, Rev. Thomas A., M.A. Kilterman Rectory, Golden Ball.
 1890 O'Mulrenin, Richard J., M.A. 6, Carlisle-street, S. C. Road, Dublin.
 1896 O'Neill, Charles. 37, Great James's-street, Londonderry.
 1892 O'Neill, Rev. James, M.A. 5, College-square, E., Belfast.
 1889 O'Neill, Michael. Imperial Hotel, Kilkenny.
 1863 O'Neill, Very Rev. Patrick, P.P., Canon. Clontarf, Dublin.
 1891 O'Neill, William P., M.R.I.A. 58, Great Charles-street, Dublin.
 1896 O'Reilly, James. Dromore, Co. Tyrone.

Elected

- 1894 O'Reilly, Patrick J. 7, North Earl-street, Dublin.
 1895 Oldham, Miss Edith. 33, Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1896 O'Riordan, Rev. John, C.C. Cloyne.
 1854 **ORMONDE, Most Hon. the Marquis of**, K.P. The Castle, Kilkenny.
 1890 Orpen, Vén. Raymond d'A., M.A., Archdeacon of Ardfer. Rectory, Tralee.
 1887 Orpen, Goddard H., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. Erpingham, Bedford Park, Chiswick, London.
 1894 Orpin, John. 47, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1891 Orr, Jacob, J.P. Cranagill, Loughgall.
 1860 O'Shee, N. Power, J.P., D.L. Garden Morris, Kilmaethomas.
 1889 O'Sullivan, Very Rev. Archdeacon, P.P., V.G. Holy Cross, Kenmare.
 1890 Oulton, Rev. Richard C., M.A., D.D., Glynn Rectory, Glynn, Belfast.
 1894 Overend, Trevor T. L., LL.B. 12, Ely-place, Dublin.
- 1894 Palmer, J. E. Roselawn, Ballybrack.
 1879 Palmer, Mrs. Carrig House, Lower Road, Cork.
 1888 Panton, John. 45, St. Andrew-street, Dublin.
 1890 Parke, Robert H., LL.B., Solicitor. Monaghan.
 1895 Parker, J. A. Post Office, Wexford.
 1896 Parkinson, Miss. Westbourne, Ennis.
 1892 Patterson, Mervyn S. Tullyard, Dungannon.
 1868 Patterson, William Hugh, M.R.I.A. Garranard, Strandtown, Belfast.
 1889 Patton, Alexander, M.D. Farnham House, Finglas, Co. Dublin.
 1897 Penny, Rev. James. Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
 1890 Pentland, Augustus Tichborne, M.A. 2, Tower Hill, Dalkey.
 1890 Pentland, George Henry, B.A., J.P. Black Hall, Drogheda.
 1895 Perry, James, M.E., M. INST. C.E., County Surveyor. Well Park, Galway.
 1895 Persse, Mrs. Ormonde View, Ballycrissane, Ballinasloe.
 1893 Peter, Miss. Cron Bryn, The Hill, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1890 Phelps, Ernest James. Water Park, Castleconnell.
 1887 Phibbs, Owen, J.P., D.L. Seafield, Sligo.
 1888 Phillips, James J., C.E., Archt. 61, Royal-avenue, Belfast.
 1896 Piatt, Arthur Donn, Vice-Consul, U.S.A. 204, Great Brunswick-street Dublin.
 1895 Pim, Miss Gertrude. Glenageragh House, Kingstown.
 1894 Pim, Miss Mary E. Greenbank, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1894 Pim, Miss Miriam. 2, Belgrave-square, S., Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
 1873 Pitt-Rivers, General A. H. Lane-Fox, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A. 4, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W., and Rushmore, Salisbury.
 1890 Plummer, Rev. Richard, D.D. Ashfield Glebe, Cootehill.
 1891 Plunkett, Ambrose, B.A., Solicitor. 29, Lower Leeson-street, Dublin.
 1887 Plunkett, Thomas, M.R.I.A. Enniskillen.
 1891 Poë, Lieut.-Colonel Wm. Hutcheson, C.B., J.P., D.L. Heywood, Balinakill.
 1893 Pounder, Festus Kelly, B.A. Slaney-place, Enniscorthy.
 1894 Powell, Frederick York, M.A. Professor, Christ Church, Oxford.
 1892 Powell, Rev. William H., D.D. Rathelarin Rectory, Kilbrittain.
 1897 Power, Ambrose William Bushe. Glencairn Abbey, Lismore.
 1884 Power, Rev. George Beresford, B.A. Kilfane Glebe, Thomastown.
 1876 Power, Rev. John, P.P. Killeely, Pallasgrean, Co. Limerick.
 1868 Power, Laurence John, J.P. Parade, Kilkenny.
 1889 Pratt, Rev. John, M.A. (Dubl.). Rectory, Durrus, Co. Cork.
 1894 Pratt, Rev. Philip C., R.N. Woodview Cottage, St. Anne's Hill, Co. Cork.
 1890 Prendergast, Rev. John, C.C. Windgap, Kilkenny.
 1890 Preston, Captain John, R.M. The Moorings, Athlone.
 1894 Price, J. Spencer. Waterhead House, Ambleside, Westmoreland.
 1890 Purdon, Henry Samuel, M.D. 60, Pakenham-place, Belfast.
 1894 Purefoy, Rev. Amyrald D., M.A. 3, Park-place, Island Bridge.

- Elected
 1891 Quail, Rowland, J. Downpatrick.
 1890 Quan-Smith, Samuel A. Bullick Castle, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.
 1889 Quin, James, J.P. 70, George-street, Limerick.
 1896 Quinn, John A., Solicitor. Dungannon.
 1891 Quinn, J. Monsarrat. 25, Lower Beechwood-avenue, Ranelagh.
 1893 Quinn, Rev. Bartholomew, Adm. Tourlistrane, Tubbercurry.
 1890 Quinn, Very Rev. Edward T., Canon, P.P. Ballybrack.
- 1896 Rankin, Rev. R. B., B.A. All Saints, Newtown-Cunningham.
 1880 Raphael, George. Galgorm House, Ballymena.
 1891 Rapmund, Rev. Joseph, C.C. Sallymount, Clogher, Co. Tyrone.
 1891 Revelle, Samuel J. 37, Chelmsford-road, Dublin.
 1891 Reynell, Miss. 22, Eccles-street, Dublin.
 1893 Riall, Commander Arthur G., R.N. Chantilly, Shankill.
 1890 Rice, Mrs. Grange Erin, Douglas, Cork.
 1881 Rice, Lieut.-Colonel Richard Justice, J.P. Bushmount, Lixnaw, Co. Kerry.
 1897 Rice, Thomas. 5, Carlisle-street, Dublin.
 1895 Richardson, Miss Anna H. Craigentemple, Portrush.
 1892 Ridgeway, William, M.A. Fen Ditton, Cambridge.
 1893 Ringwood, William, J.P. Tullyvolty, Johnstown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1897 Roberts, Edward, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Schools. Plás Maesinda, Carnarvon.
 1890 Roberts, George C., J.P. Summer Hill, Enniscorthy.
 1896 Robertson, John. 1, Rostrevor-terrace, Rathgar.
 1894 Robinson, John O'Carroll. United States Hotel, Beach-street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
 1891 Robinson, Thomas. Drogheda.
 1897 Roche, H. J. The Maltings, Enniscorthy.
 1871 Roche, Patrick J. The Maltings, New Ross.
 1892 Rock, Thomas Dennis. 62, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.
 1890 Roe, Rev. John, C.C. Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
 1892 Rogers, William E. Belfast Banking Company, Portaferry.
 1896 Roice, Bernard Herron. Churchtown House, Taggart.
 1892 Rolleston, Thomas William, B.A. 104, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
 1889 Rooke, Rev. George W., M.A. Precentor, St. Canice's Library, Kilkenny.
 1896 Rooney, Rev. Thomas J., C.C. Banbridge.
 1894 **ROTHERAM, Edward Crofton.** Belview, Crossakiel, Co. Meath.
 1896 Russell, John, C.E. 16, Waring-street, Belfast.
 1897 Russell, William. c/o Forster Green & Co., Ltd., High-street, Belfast.
 1890 Ryan, Very Rev. Arthur, President, St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 1889 Ryan, Rev. James J., V.-P. St. Patrick's College, Thurles.
 1890 Ryan, Rev. Martin, C.C. Cullen, Tipperary.
 1897 Ryan, Thomas V., Solicitor. 46, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
 1893 Ryder, Arthur Gore, M. Inst. C.E. 2, St. John's-terrace, Dolphin's Barn.
 1895 Ryder, Mrs. A. G. 2, St. John's-terrace, Dolphin's-barn.
 1891 Ryland, Richard H., B.A. 26, Herbert-place, Dublin.
- 1895 Salazar, The Cavaliere Lorenzo. Director of the Bibliotheca S. Martino, Naples.
 1891 Salmon, John. 122, Ellenborough-terrace, Belfast.
 1897 Sandford, Rev. Herbert Æ., M.A. St. Peter's Rectory, Drogheda.
 1889 Sankey, Lieut.-General Sir Richard H., K.C.B., M.R.I.A. 6, Lowndes-square, London, S.W.
 1894 Sayers, Rev. George, Canon. The Glebe, Upper Ballinderry, Lurgan.
 1889 Sceales, A. E., F.F.A. 48, Castle-street, Liverpool.
 1894 Scott, Anthony, Archt. 16, William-street, Drogheda.
 1879 Scott, Rev. Charles, M.A. St. Paul's Parsonage, Belfast.
 1892 Scott, Conway, C.E. 15, Wellington Park, Belfast.
 1891 Scott, John William, J.P. Roslevan, Ennis.
 1892 Scott, Samuel. Inland Revenue Office, Elgin, N.B.

Elected	
1894	Scott, William A., Archt. 16, William-street, Drogheda.
1891	Scriven, Rev. Rowland, M.A. (Cantab.), M.R.I.A. 33, Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1891	Scully, Very Rev. Alex. F., Canon, P.P., V.F. Hospital, Co. Limerick.
1890	Seale, Mrs. Ardenza, Foxrock, Co. Dublin.
1892	Semple, Rev. R. H., M.A. 26, Barrington-street, Limerick.
1891	Sexton, Sir Robert, J.P., D.L. 70, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1897	Shackleton, Abraham. 23, Garville-road, Rathgar.
1896	Shackleton, George. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
1892	Shackleton, Mrs. J. F. Anna Liffey House, Lucan.
1891	Shannon, Patrick, D.I.N.S. 10, Patrick-street, Kilkenny.
1897	Shaw, Rev. George Bell. Claggan Manse, Cookstown.
1895	Shaw, His Honor Judge, M.A. 69, Pembroke-road, Dublin.
1896	Sheridan, Mrs. 26, North Earl-street, Dublin.
1896	Sheridan, Rev. N. T., President. St. Peter's College, Wexford.
1895	Sherlock, David, J.P., D.L. Rahan Lodge, Tullamore.
1896	Shore, Colonel the Hon. Frederick, R.A. Ballyduff, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
1896	Shore, The Hon. Mrs. Ballyduff, Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny.
1894	Simmons, John, Solicitor. Dungannon.
1890	Simms, James. Abercorn Arms, Strabane.
1895	Simms, Robert A. Lisdoron, Ballymena.
1895	Simpson, Mrs. West Church Manse, Ballymena.
1892	Simpson, William J. 10, Cornmarket, Belfast.
1887	Simpson, William M. 15, Hughenden-terrace, Belfast.
1893	Skeffington, Joseph Bartholomew, M.A., LL.D., D.I.N.S. Waterford.
1888	Sloane, Mrs. Moy Hill, Co. Tyrone.
1893	Small, John F., Solicitor. 37, Hill-street, Newry.
1895	Small, Miss M. J. Hill-street, Newry.
1892	Smith, Christopher, D.I.N.S. Woolahara, Cork.
1892	Smith, Frederick William. 13, College Gardens, Belfast.
1894	Smith, Rev. George Nuttall, B.A. Abbeyleix.
1887	Smith, Owen. Nobber, Co. Meath.
1890	Smith, Rev. Canon, D.D. St. Bartholomew's, Clyde-road, Dublin.
1895	Smith, Thomas J., D.I., R.I.C. Ballinrobe.
1893	Smith, William Joseph, J.P. 9, George-street, Waterford.
1889	Smithwick, Edmund, J.P. Kilerene House, Kilkenny.
1893	Smyth, Edward Weber, J.P. 6, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1895	Smyth, Mrs. E. Weber. 73, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin.
1894	Smyth, John, B.A. The Crescent, Galway.
1896	Smyth, Rev. Thomas A. Clogherney Manse, Beragh, Co. Tyrone.
1894	Smyth, Richard O'Brien, C.E., Archt. 2, Kenilworth-square, Dublin.
1895	Smyth, Robert Wolfe, J.P. Portlick Castle, Athlone.
1897	Smyth, Thomas. 2, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
1894	Smyth, Victor E. 7, Uxbridge-terrace, Dublin.
1892	Somerville, Bellingham Arthur. Clermont, Rathnew.
1891	Somerville-Large, Rev. William S., M.A. Carnalway Rectory, Kilcullen.
1897	Spaight, Colonel William F. Union Hall, Leap, Co. Cork.
1892	Sparrow, Robert, D.I.R.I.C. Gort.
1897	Speth, George William, F. R. Hist. S. La Tuya, Edward-road, Bromley, Kent.
1890	Stack, Rev. C. Maurice, M.A. Derryvullan Rectory, Tamlaght, Enniskillen.
1892	Stacpoole, Mrs. Edenvale, Ennis.
1895	Stacpoole, Miss. Edenvale, Ennis.
1889	Stanford, Rev. Bedell, B.A. (Dubl.). 19, Stamer-street, Dublin.
1893	Stanley, Rev. William Francis, C.C. St. Mary's, Latchford, Warrington.
1879	Stawell, Jonas W. Alcock, J.P. Kilbrittain Castle, Bandon.
1890	Steede, John, LL.D., D.I.N.S. Dundalk.
1894	Steele, Charles W. 18, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.
1895	Steele, Rev. William B., B.A. Levally Rectory, Enniskillen.
1892	Stephen, Miss Rosamond. Godmanchester, Huntingdon.
1891	Stephens, Pembroke Scott, Q.C. 18, Parliament-street, Westminster, S.W.

Elected

- 1894 Stephens, Samuel. Martello-terrace, Holywood, Co. Down.
 1893 Stewart, Rev. Harvey, M.A. 17, Warrington-place, Dublin.
 1893 Stirling, William, F.R.I.A.I., C.E. 7, Grafton-street, Dublin.
 1889 Stirrup, Mark, F.G.S.L. High Thorn, Bowden, Cheshire.
 1890 Stoker, Mrs. 72, Rathgar-road, Dublin.
 1895 Stokes, Michael B. The Square, Tralee.
 1895 Stokes, Miss. Victoria-place, Athlone.
 1887 Stokes, Rev. George Thomas, D.D., M.R.I.A., Professor of Ecclesiastical History. All Saints' Rectory, Blackrock; and 28, Trinity College, Dublin.
 1893 Stoney, Colonel Francis (late R.A.), J.P. The Downs, Delgany.
 1891 Stoney, Sadleir, J.P., Barrister-at-Law. 42, Dawson-street, Dublin.
 1893 Stonham, Rev. Frank, M.A. (Oxon.), Fermoy College, Co. Cork.
 1892 Stoyte, William James, J.P. Glendoneen, Ballinhassig, Co. Cork.
 1895 Strangeways, William N. Breffni Villa, Eglinton-road, Donnybrook.
 1890 Stubbs, William Cotter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 28, Hatch-street, Dublin.
 1887 Sullivan, Sir Edward, Bart., B.A. 32, Fitzwilliam-place, Dublin.
 1889 Swan, Percy S. Manager, Bank of Ireland, Tipperary.
 1879 Swanston, William. 4A, Cliftonville-avenue, Belfast.
 1891 Sweeny, Rev. Patrick, M.A. Ballinacourty Rectory, Annascaul R.S.O., Co. Kerry.
 1889 Synnott, Nicholas J., B.A. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law. 1, Garden-Court, Temple, London, E.C.
 1897 Tallon, Thomas, T.C. Drogheda.
 1890 Tarleton, Mrs. The Abbey, Killeigh, Tullamore.
 1890 Tate, Alexander, M. Inst. C.E.I. Rantalard, Belfast.
 1891 Taylor, Edward. The Clothing Factory, Limerick.
 1897 Teague, Bernard. St. Michael's Schools, Enniskillen.
 1894 Telford, Rev. William H. Reston Manse, Berwickshire.
 1890 Tempest, William, J.P. Douglas-place, Dundalk.
 1887 Ternan, Obadiah, M.D. Enniskillen.
 1897 Thomas, W. J. Mullingar.
 1891 Thompson, Mrs. Lismalin, Ballingarry, Thurles.
 1895 Thunder, Francis P. Municipal Buildings, Cork-hill, Dublin.
 1896 Tivy, Henry L. Barnstead, Blackrock, Cork.
 1892 Tobias, Matthew, Solicitor. Cozy Lodge, Sandymount.
 1893 Tohill, Rev. John, Adm. Holy Family Presbytery, Newington, Belfast.
 1890 Toler-Aylward, Hector J. C., J.P., D.L. Shankill Castle, Whitehall, Co. Kilkenny.
 1895 Toler, Hector R. G., J.P., D.L. Durrow Abbey, Tullamore.
 1889 Toner, Rev. Joseph. St. John's, Monaca, Beaver Co., Pa., U.S.A.
 1892 **TORRENS, Thomas Hughes**, J.P. Edenmore, Whiteabbey, Co. Antrim.
 1896 Townsend, George C. Cordangan Manor, Tipperary.
 1890 Townsend, Very Rev. William C., D.D., Dean of Tuam. Tuam.
 1895 Townshend, Thomas Courtney, B.A. (Dubl.). 23, South Frederick-street, Dublin.
 1883 Traill, William A., M.A., C.E. Giant's Causeway, Bushmills.
 1892 Trelford, William J. 23, Lincoln-avenue, Belfast.
 1894 Trench, John Townsend, J.P. Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare.
 1891 Tresilian, Richard S. 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
 1894 Trouton, Edmund. Eversham, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 1892 Truell, Henry Pomeroy, M.B., J.P., D.L. Clonmannon, Ashford, Co. Wicklow.
 1897 Tuite, James, M.P. 14, Greville-street, Mullingar.
 1896 Turner, Robert. English-street, Armagh.
 1896 Turtle, Frederick Locke. The Villa, Aghalee, Lurgan.
 1891 Twigg, Rev. Thomas, D.D., Canon. Vicarage, Swords, Co. Dublin.
 1896 Upton, Henry A. S., J.P. Coolatore, Moate, Co. Westmeath.
 1893 Ussher, Richard John, J.P. Cappagh House, Cappagh R.S.O., Lismore.

Elected	
1897	Vanston, George T. B., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. Hildon Park, Terenure-road, Rathgar.
1890	Vaughan, Joseph, J.P. Mount View, Athlone.
1891	Venables, William J. Gortallowry House, Cookstown.
1889	Vincent, Rev. Marshall Clarke, M.A. South Hill, Nenagh.
1896	Wade, William Richard. Tullamore.
1892	Wakely, John, M.A., Barrister-at-Law. 6, Harcourt-street, Dublin.
1895	Walby, James, Engineer. Post Office Telegraph Department, Belfast.
1890	Waldron, Laurence A., M.R.I.A. 24, Anglesea-street, Dublin.
1895	Walker, Charles Francis. Kilmore-quay, Wexford.
1892	Walkington, Miss, M.A., LL.D. Edenvale, Strandtown, Co. Down.
1896	Wall, Walter Saunders, J.P. Errislanan, Clifden, Co. Galway.
1896	Wallace, Charles John, M.A., J.P. Belfield, Booterstown.
1897	Wallace, Major Robert H. Downpatrick.
1894	Walpole, Thomas, C.E., M. INST. N.A. Windsor Lodge, Monkstown, Co. Dublin.
1896	Walsh, John Edward, M.A. (Dubl.), Barrister-at-Law, J.P. Greenoge, Fahan, Londonderry.
1895	Walsh, John Francis. Wexford.
1890	Walsh, Rev. James H., D.D., Canon. 44, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1891	Walsh, Rev. Robert, D.D. St. Mary's Rectory, Donnybrook.
1890	Walsh, Thomas Arnold, Kilmallock.
1889	Walsh, Rev. Tobias R., P.P. Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.
1896	Ward, Alexander. 35, Upper Mount-street, Dublin.
1894	Ward, C. H., B.A. (Cantab.). 51, Belgrave-square, Dublin.
1896	Ward, H. Somerset. 6, Carlisle-terrace, Malahide.
1896	Wardell, John. Old Abbey, Shanagolden.
1895	Warren, Sir Augustus R., Bart., J.P., D.L. Warrenscourt, Lisardagh, Co. Cork.
1884	WEBB, Alfred. Shelmalier, Orwell Park, Rathgar.
1896	Webb, Thomas Henry. Ardfallen, Dalkey.
1890	Webber, William Downes, J.P. Mitchelstown Castle, Co. Cork.
1896	Webster, Henry, M. INST. C.E., Co. Surveyor. Belvidere House, Wexford.
1895	Wedgwood, Rev. George R. 4, Crosthwaite Park, Kingstown.
1896	Weir, Henry Crichton, LL.B. (Dubl.), Solicitor. Downpatrick.
1895	Weir, John S., J.P. Carrickbrack, Convoy, Co. Donegal.
1888	Welch, Robert. 49, Lonsdale-street, Belfast.
1891	Weldon, Sir Anthony Crosdill, Bart., J.P., D.L. Kilmoroney, Athy.
1889	Weldrick, George. University Press, Trinity College, Dublin.
1895	Welply, W. H., Inspector of National Schools. 1, Devon-place, Galway.
1893	Westmeath, Right Hon. the Earl of, J.P., D.L. Pallas, Tynagh, Co. Galway.
1895	Westropp, Miss. Deer Park, Clonlara, Limerick.
1896	Westropp, Miss F. 1, Raglan-road, Dublin.
1890	Westropp, Ralph H., B.A. Springfort, Patrick's Well, Limerick.
1889	Westropp, Lieut.-Colonel William Keily, M.R.I.A. 6, Shorncliffe-road, Folkestone.
1895	Wheeler, Francis P. C. 64, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.
1894	Wheeler, Mrs. G. H. 22, Calender-street, Belfast.
1891	Whelan, Rev. Percy Scott, M.A., Warden, St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham.
1892	White, Very Rev. George Purcell, M.A., B.D., Dean of Cashel. Cashel.
1887	White, Rev. Hill Wilson, D.D., LL.D., M.R.I.A. Wilson's Hospital, Multifarnham, Co. Westmeath.
1889	White, James, L.R.C.P.S.E., J.P. Walkin-street, Kilkenny.
1883	White, Major J. Grove, J.P. Kilbyrne, Doneraile, Co. Cork.
1890	White, John, M.A. (Oxon.), Q.C. 3, Paper Buildings, Temple, London.
1880	White, John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P. Rocklands, Waterford.
1894	White, Very Rev. P., P.P., V.G., Dean of Killaloe. Nenagh.
1896	WHITE, Rev. Patrick W., B.A. Stonebridge Manse, Clones.
1896	WHITE, Richard Blair. Ashton Park, Monkstown.
1889	White, Robert. Scotch Rath, Dalkey, Co. Dublin.

Elected	
1894	White, Rev. T. S. Joyner. Atlantic Lodge, Galway.
1889	White, W. Grove, LL.B., Crown Solicitor for Co. Kildare. St. Helen's, Lucan, Co. Dublin.
1889	Whitty, Rev. Thomas J., C.C. Glenbrook, Arklow.
1892	Whyte, Chas. Cecil Beresford, J.P., D.L. Hatley Manor, Carrick-on-Shannon.
1892	Wigham, Mrs. J. R. Albany House, Monkstown.
1889	Wilkinson, Arthur B. Berkeley, B.E. Drombroe, Bantry, Co. Cork.
1888	Willcocks, Rev. Wm. Smyth, M.A., Canon. Dunleckney Glebe, Bagenalstown.
1890	Williams, Alexander, R.H.A. 4, Hatch-street, Dublin.
1868	Williams, Edward Wilmot, J.P., D.L. Herrington, Dorchester.
1894	Williams, Rev. Sterling de Courcy, M.A. Durrow Rectory, Tullamore.
1896	Williams, W. D., C.E. 4, Bellevue-terrace, Waterford.
1874	Williams, Mrs. W. Parkside, Wimbledon.
1896	Willis, Rev. J. R., B.A. Moyne Rectory, Rathdrum.
1889	Willoughby, John, High-street, Kilkenny.
1896	Wills, Rev. Percival B., B.D. Durrow, Queen's County.
1889	Willson, Frederick, M. INST. C.E.I., County Surveyor. Prospect Hill, Enniskillen.
1893	Wilmot, Henry, C.E. 22, Waltham-terrace, Blackrock.
1887	Wilson, James Mackay, M.A., J.P. Currygrane, Edgeworthstown.
1890	Wilson, John Killen. Inch Marlo, Marlborough Park, Belfast.
1895	Wilson, Robert C. Tops, Raphoe.
1895	Wilson, R. H. 23, Cromwell Crescent, London, S.W.
1891	Wilson, Walter H., C.E. Cranmore, Malone-road, Belfast.
1872	Windisch, Professor Dr. Ernst, Hon. M.R.I.A. Universitäts Strasse, 15, Leipzig.
1895	Woodburn, Rev. George, M.A., F.R.U.I. 2, College-avenue, Londonderry.
1892	Woodside, William J. 104, Corporation-street, Belfast.
1890	Woodward, Rev. Alfred Sadleir, M.A. St. Mark's Vicarage, Ballysillan, Belfast.
1890	Woodward, Rev. George Otway, B.A. St. John's Vicarage, Hillsborough.
1891	Woolright, Capt. Henry H., 1st Battalion Middlesex Regiment. North Camp, Aldershot.
1891	Workman, Rev. Robert, B.D. Newtownbreda Manse, Belfast.
1895	Wray, Thomas. Hanover-place, Coleraine.
1887	Wright, Rev. Wm. Ball, M.A. East Acklam, Malton, Yorkshire.
1888	Wybrants, W. Geale, M.A., J.P. 45, Raglan-road, Dublin.
1890	Wynne, Ven. George R., D.D., Archdeacon of Aghadoe. Killarney.
1887	Wynne, Owen, J.P., D.L. Hazelwood, Sligo.
1896	Wyse, Captain L. W. Bonaparte, J.P. Manor of St. John, Waterford.
1890	Younge, Miss Katherine E. Oldtown House, Rathdowney.

Total number of Fellows, . . .	200	(Life and Hon. Fellows, 51.)
„ „ Members, . . .	1160	(Life Members, 22.)
Total,	1360	

N.B.—The Fellows and Members of the Society are earnestly requested to communicate to the Secretaries, 7, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin, changes of address, or other corrections in the foregoing lists which may be needed.

Names removed from the Roll in 1897 :—

Deceased (28).

FELLOWS (6).—R. W. Cochran-Patrick, LL.D., 1889; The Earl of Dartrey, K.P., 1873, *Vice-President*, 1886–88; Rev. John Hammond, D.D., LL.D., 1896; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.B., M.A., M.R.I.A., *Member*, 1883; *Fellow*, 1886; Most Rev. Lord Plunket, B.D., Archbishop of Dublin, *Member*, 1886; *Fellow*, 1888; Very Rev. A. F. Smyly, M.A., Dean of Derry, 1888.

MEMBERS (22).—John Cornwall Brady, J.P., 1888; Miss Edith Brown, 1891; Very Rev. Dean Byrne, M.A., 1868; Rev. W. Crook, D.D., 1889; Rev. J. Crowe, 1889; John Dillon, 1880; William Gilmour, 1892; Samuel Guilbride, 1886; Alfred Henshaw, J.P., 1888; R. J. Hewitt, M.D., 1890; Francis McGlade, J.P., 1890; William A. Mahony, 1865; Rev. D. B. Mulcahy, M.R.I.A., 1870; Thomas F. O'Connell, 1893; Thomas O'Hanlon, 1895; Very Rev. Thomas O'Meara, F.P., 1895; The Earl of Roden, 1893; Edmund F. Ryan, J.P., 1870; William Spillane, J.P., D.L., 1889; Rev. J. W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D., 1890; P. J. Tuohy, 1890; Miss Wade, 1895.

Resigned (62).

FELLOWS (5).—J. G. Wandesford Butler, *Member*, 1888; *Fellow*, 1894; W. Mac Neile Dixon, D. Lit., 1889; Major E. C. Hamilton, J.P., 1890; J. W. Slattery, M.A., LL.D., 1891; John Stevenson, 1893.

MEMBERS (57).—Thomas Arnold, M.A., 1894; Rev. James Adams, 1891; Lieut.-Colonel C. M. Alexander, J.P., 1896; The Earl Annesley, J.P., D.L., 1893; Rev. J. H. Bibby, 1895; Rev. O. Brighton, M.A., 1892; Mrs. Waldegrave Brodie, 1897; Samuel Burke, 1891; W. H. Caldwell, M.D., 1890; R. R. Cherry, LL.D., Q.C., 1891; C. G. F. Chute, M.A., 1888; Rev. S. E. Cooney, M.A., 1891; Ven. Archdeacon Daly, M.A., 1893; H. T. Daunt, J.P., 1892; Rev. M. Day, M.A., 1891; John Duncan, 1896; Rev. R. Eubank, B.D., 1890; Rev. J. A. Fanning, D.D., 1890; Rev. R. McC. Gilmour, 1895; Mrs. James Godley, 1892; R. A. Gray, M. INST. C.E., 1858; J. W. Gunnis, C.E., 1892; Walter Hare, 1893; R. M. Hill, B.A., 1892; Rev. James Kenny, C.C., 1896; J. G. Keogh, 1877; Miss King, 1892; Miss Leech, 1895; T. E. Lloyd, 1895; N. C. Macnamara, 1893; Rev. J. D. Madden, 1893; Rev. H. Magee, D.D., 1891; Rev. P. F. Mahon, 1894; Rev. C. W. O'H. Mease, M.A., 1894; Rev. F. Meredyth, M.A., 1889; Very Rev. Dean Monahan, D.D., 1890; G. M. Moore, 1890; Rev. Canon Morris, M.A., 1891; W. J. Morrison, 1892; Rev. R. F. Mullins, 1889; G. L. O'Connor, 1895; Major P. O'Leary, J.P., 1896; Miss Payne-Townshend, 1890; Joseph Pigott, 1877; R. L. Praeger, M.R.I.A., 1891; G. O'C. Redmond, M.D., 1884; J. Ringwood, M.D., J.P., 1893; J. W. Robb, 1894; L. H. Roberts, 1896; F. W. Smith, 1892; J. F. Smithwick, J.P., 1889; Mrs. Stone, 1890; R. J. Sullivan, 1896; G. B. M. Swifte, J.P., D.L., 1891; J. Tedhunter, M.D., 1889; Rev. J. Warren, M.A., 1895; Rev. P. S. Weldon, 1895; Mrs. A. S. Woodward (Miss Steen), 1894.

Fellows and Members who are now two years in arrears and upwards :—

FELLOWS (2).

Elected					£	s.	d.
1892	Taylor, Rev. J. W., LL.D.,	..	..	..	1896–1897	..	2 0 0
1892	Upton, W. H.,	..	..	..	1895–1897	..	3 0 0

MEMBERS (22).

1891	Anderson, Very Rev. J. A., O.S.A.,	..	..	..	1896–1897	..	1 0 0
1885	Baker, H. F.,	..	..	..	1896–1897	..	1 0 0
1889	Fahy, Rev. J. G.,	..	..	..	1896–1897	..	1 0 0
1892	Fitz Gerald, W. J.,	..	..	..	1896–1897	..	1 0 0

Elected						£	s.	d.
1887	Hanna, J. A.,	..	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1894	Hannay, Rev. J. O.,	M.A.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1892	Hinkson, Henry A.,	M.A.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1892	Irwin, William,	..	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1894	Jefferson, W. G.,	M.A.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	0	0 1
1893	Lavell, Rev. Edward,	C.C.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1890	Molloy, Joseph,	J.P.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1895	Moorhead, Rev. Joseph,	B.A.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1891	O'Neill, W. P.,	M.R.I.A.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1891	Orr, Jacob,	J.P.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1889	Sankey, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H.,	K.C.B.	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1889	Scales, A. E.,	..	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1895	Stokes, Michael B.,	..	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1892	Tobias, Matthew,	..	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1892	Wakely, John,	M.A.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1895	Walker, Charles F.,	..	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1895	Warren, Sir A. R.,	Bart.,	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0
1889	Whitty, Rev. T. J.,	..	..	..	..	1896-1897	1	0 0

The following Fellows and Members (32) owing, at the commencement of the year 1897, upwards of two years arrears, which have not since been paid, have been taken off the Roll:—

Elected						£	s.	d.
1890	Atkinson, Henry J.,	Michigan, U.S.A.,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1894	Clancy, John, t.c.,	Dublin,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1894	De Courcy, William, J.P.,	Urlingford,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1894	Egan, The Rev. S.,	c.c., Rush,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1891	Gallagher, P. M.,	Donegal,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1893	Goldon, J. W.,	M.D., Parsonstown,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1893	Hamilton, Captain J. D.,	Lagos, West Africa,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1890	Harris, John,	Galway,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1893	Johnston, Miss Anna,	Belfast,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1893	Johnston, Robert,	Belfast,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1890	Lynch, The Rev. P. J.,	c.c., Monaghan,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1893	Mac Dermot, C. E.,	B.A., Dublin,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1892	M'Cartan, M.,	M.P., Ulster Buildings, Belfast,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1895	M'Girr, The Rev. P.,	Adm., Westport,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1893	M'Grath, Rev. T.,	P.P., Clogheen,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1892	Mercer, Rev. W. Wilson,	Stradbally, Queen's Co.,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1889	Nash, Ralph,	Limerick,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1890	Nolan, Rev. C. P.,	Dublin,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1883	O'Carroll, F. J.,	B.A., Hazelhatch,	..	..	..	1893-1896	2	0 0
1893	O'Mahony, John,	Dublin,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1884	Orr, Cecil,	Blackrock,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1892	Purcell, M.,	Solicitor, 41, Lr. Sackville-st., Dublin,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1892	Roe, W. E.,	Moutrath,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1891	Sealy, J. H.,	J.P., Kilbrittain,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1890	Shanley, Michael,	M.D., Athlone,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1893	Smith, Rev. Charles,	M.A.,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1892	Smyth, T. J.,	LL.B., Barrister, 28, Goldsmith-street, Dublin,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1893	Sullivan, Herbert,	B.A., J.P., Charleville,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1890	Sutherland, P. F.,	Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill, Dublin,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1889	Taylor, The Rev. G. B.,	LL.B., Clontarf,	..	..	..	1895-1896	1	0 0
1892	Ward, F. E.,	Belfast,	..	..	..	1894-1896	1	10 0
1890	Whayman, Horace W.,	Bellevue, Newport, Kentucky, U.S.A. (Fellow),	..	..	..	1894-1896	3	0 0

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH RECEIVE THE "JOURNAL"

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland

FOR 1897.

- American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., U. S. A.
American Philosophical Society, 104, S. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Penn., U. S. A.
Antiquary (Editor of), 62, Paternoster-row, London.
Belfast Naturalists' Field Club : Rea's Buildings, Belfast.
Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society : Rev. William Bazeley, M.A., Hon. General Secretary, The Museum, Gloucester.
British Archæological Association : Hon. Secretary, 32, Sackville-street, London, W.
Byegones (Editor of) : Care of E. Woodall, Esq., Wingthorpe, Oswestry, England.
Cambridge Antiquarian Society : Dr. Hardcastle, Downing College, Cambridge.
Cambrian Archæological Association : Charles J. Clark, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.
Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society : John Hewitt, Hon. Librarian, Grosvenor Museum, Chester.
Cork Historical and Archæological Society : care of Messrs. Guy & Co., 70, Patrick-street, Cork.
Director, Geological Survey Department of Canada : Alfred R. C. Selwyn, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Sussex-street, Ottawa.
Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club : Rev. O. P. Cambridge, Bloxworth Rectory, Wareham.
Folk Lore (Editor of), 270, Strand, London, W.C.
Glasgow Archæological Society : W. G. Black, Secretary, 88, West Regent-street, Glasgow.
Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire : The Secretary, Royal Institution, Liverpool.
Her Majesty's Private Library : The Librarian, Windsor Castle, London.
Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland : Hon. Secretary, 35, Dawson-street, Dublin.
Irish Builder (Editor of), 42, Mabbot-street, Dublin.
Kent Archæological Society : George Payne, Esq., F.S.A., Rochester, Hon. Secretary, Kent

- Kildare Archæological Society: care of Sir Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., *Ulster King of Arms*, Bermingham Tower, Dublin Castle.
- National Library of Ireland, Kildare-street, Dublin.
- Numismatic Society: The Secretaries, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.
- Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia: S. E. Cor. Twenty-first-street and Pine-street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.
- Palestine Exploration Fund (Secretary of), 24, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist (Editor of): J. R. Allen, Esq., F.S.A., 28, Great Ormond-street, London, W.C.
- Royal Institute of British Architects: The Librarian, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Royal Institute of The Architects of Ireland: Albert E. Murray, Hon. Secretary, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- Royal Institution of Cornwall: The Hon. Secretary, Museum, Truro, Cornwall.
- Royal Irish Academy: Ed. Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D., Secretary, 19, Dawson-street, Dublin.
- Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.
- Royal Society Club, St. James'-street, London, W. C.
- Société d'Archeologie de Bruxelles: 63, Rue de Palais, Bruxelles.
- Société des Bollandistes, 14, Rue des Ursulines, Bruxelles.
- Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord: Messrs. Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London.
- Society of Antiquaries of London: W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Assistant Secretary, Burlington House, London, W.
- Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: The Curator of the Museum of Antiquities, Royal Institution, Edinburgh.
- Society of Biblical Archæology: W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A., Secretary, 11, Har-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.
- Smithsonian Institution (Wm. Wesley, 28, Essex-street, Strand, London): Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
- Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society: William Bidgood, Taunton Castle, Taunton.
- Suffolk Institute of Archæology. The Librarian, Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds.
- Surrey Archæological Society: Hon. Secretary, 8, Danes' Inn, Strand, London, W.C.
- Sussex Archæological Society: Care of Hon. Librarian, The Castle, Lewes, Sussex.
- The Copyright Office, British Museum, London.
- The Library, Trinity College, Dublin (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The University Library, Cambridge (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The Bodleian Library, Oxford (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45).
- The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.
- Waterford and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society: Honorary Secretary, Waterford.
- Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society: The Secretary, Devizes.
- Yorkshire Archæological Society.

GENERAL RULES

OF THE

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

(*As Revised at the Annual Meeting, 1896.*)

OBJECTS.

1. The Society is instituted to preserve, examine, and illustrate all Ancient Monuments and Memorials of the Arts, Manners, and Customs of the past, as connected with the Antiquities, Language, and Literature of Ireland.

CONSTITUTION.

2. The Society shall consist of FELLOWS, MEMBERS, ASSOCIATES, and HONORARY FELLOWS.

3. FELLOWS shall be elected at a General Meeting of the Society, each name having been previously submitted to and approved of by the Council, with the name of a Fellow or Member as proposer. Each Fellow shall pay an Entrance Fee of £2, and an Annual Subscription of £1, or a Life Composition of £14, which includes the Entrance Fee of £2.

4. MEMBERS shall be similarly elected, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, and shall pay an Entrance Fee of 10s. and an Annual Subscription of 10s., or a Life Composition of £7, which shall include the Entrance Fee of 10s.

5. ASSOCIATES may be elected by the Council, on being proposed by a Fellow or Member, for any single Meeting or Excursion of the Society at a Subscription to be fixed by the Council; but they shall not be entitled to any privileges of the Society except admission to such Meeting or Excursion.

6. All Fees due on joining the Society must be paid either before or within two months from the date of Election. Fellows and Members failing to pay shall be reported at the next General Meeting after the expiration of this period.

7. Any Fellow who has paid his full Annual Subscription of £1 for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE FELLOW on payment of a sum of £8.

8. Any Member who has paid his full Annual Subscription of 10s. for ten consecutive years may become a LIFE MEMBER on payment of £5.

9. Any Member who has paid his Life Composition, on being advanced to the rank of Fellow, may compound by paying a sum of £7, which sum includes the Entrance Fee for Fellowship.

10. A Member paying an Annual Subscription of 10s., on being elected to Fellowship, shall pay an admission Fee of 30s., instead of the Entrance Fee of £2 provided for in Rule 3.

11. All Subscriptions shall be payable in advance on 1st day of January in each year, or on election. The Subscriptions of Fellows and Members elected at the last Meeting of any year may be placed to their credit for the following year. A List of all Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions are two years in arrear shall be read out at the Annual General Meeting, and published in the Quarterly Journal of the Society.

12. Fellows shall be entitled to receive the Journal, and all extra publications of the Society. Members shall be entitled to receive the Journal, and may obtain the extra publications on payment of the price fixed by the Council.

13. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the year have not been paid are not entitled to the Journal; and any Fellow or Member whose Subscription for the current year remains unpaid, and who receives and *retains* the Journal,

shall be held liable for the payment of the full published price of 5s. for each quarterly part.

14. Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions for the current year have been paid shall alone have the right of voting at all General Meetings of the Society. Any such Fellow present at a General Meeting can call for a vote by orders, and, in that case, no resolution can be passed unless by a majority of both the Fellows and of the Members present and voting. Honorary Fellows have not the right of voting, and are not eligible for any of the Offices mentioned in Rules 15 and 16, nor can they be elected Members of Council. In cases where a ballot is called for, no Candidate for Fellowship or Membership can be admitted unless by the votes of two-thirds of the Fellows and Members present, and voting.

OFFICE-BEARERS AND COUNCIL.

15. The Officers of the Society, who must be Fellows, shall consist of a Patron-in-Chief, Patrons, President, four Vice-Presidents for each Province, a General Secretary, and a Treasurer. All Lieutenants of Counties to be *ex-officio* Patrons on election as Fellows.

16. The President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year. The nominations for these offices must be received at the Rooms of the Society on or before the first day of December preceding the Annual General Meeting, addressed to the General Secretary, and endorsed "Nomination of Officers." Each Nomination Paper must be signed by seven or more Fellows or Members as proposers; and in the case of a Candidate who has not held such office before, his Nomination Paper must be accompanied by an intimation under his hand that he will serve in that office if elected. In case the number of persons so nominated shall exceed the number of vacancies, a printed Balloting Paper, containing the names of all such Candidates arranged in alphabetical order, distinguishing those recommended by the Council, shall be sent by post to every Fellow and Member whose name is on the Roll of the Society, directed to the address entered on the Roll, at least one week before the day of election. Each person voting shall mark with an asterisk the name of each Candidate for whom he, or she, votes. The Voter shall then return the Balloting Paper to the General Secretary, on or before the day preceding the Election, in an addressed envelope, which is to be supplied, sealed, and marked *Balloting Paper*, and signed outside with the name of the Voter: the Balloting Paper itself must not be signed. In case a Voter signs the Balloting Paper, or votes for more Candidates than the number specified thereon, such vote shall be void. The Balloting Papers shall be scrutinized on the day of election by at least two Scrutineers appointed by the Council, who shall report the result at the General Meeting held on the evening of that day. The Treasurer shall furnish the Scrutineers with a List of the Fellows and Members whose Subscriptions have been paid up to the day preceding the Election, and who are consequently qualified to vote at such Election. Those Candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes shall be declared elected, subject to the provisions of Rule 17, provided that, when there appears an equality of votes for two or more Candidates, the Candidate whose name is longest on the books of the Society, shall be declared elected. The President shall be elected for a term of three years, and the same person shall not be elected for two consecutive periods. The four senior or longest elected Vice-Presidents in each province shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the General Meeting at which they retire. The Council may submit to the Annual General Meeting the name of a Fellow, Hon. Fellow, or Member, who will act as Hon. President, and the Meeting may adopt the name submitted, or may elect another by a majority of votes, such Hon. President to hold office for one year, and shall not be elected for two consecutive periods.

17. The management of the business of the Society shall be entrusted to a Council of Twelve, eight of whom at least must be Fellows (exclusive of the President, Vice-Presidents, Honorary General Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* Members of the Council). The Council shall meet on the last Wednesday of each month, or on such other days as they may deem necessary. Four Members of Council shall form a quorum. The three senior or longest elected Members of the Council shall retire each year by rotation, and shall not be eligible for re-election at the Annual General Meeting at which they retire. In case of a vacancy occurring for a Member of Council during the year, the Council shall at its next Meeting co-opt a Fellow or Member, to retire by rotation. A Member of Council who has failed to attend one-third of the ordinary Meetings of the Council during the year shall forfeit his seat at the next Annual General Meeting. The vacancies caused by the retirement by

rotation of Members of Council shall be filled up in the manner prescribed for the election of President and Vice-Presidents in Rule 16.

18. The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duties shall be defined by the Council, and they shall report to the Honorary General Secretary, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, to investigate Local History and Tradition, and to give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to restore or preserve them.

19. The Council may appoint Committees to take charge of particular departments of business, and shall report to the Annual General Meeting the state of the Society's Funds, and other matters which may have come before them during the preceding year. They may appoint an Hon. Curator of the Museum, and draw up such rules for its management as they may think fit. The Hon. General Secretary may, with the approval of the Council, appoint a paid Assistant Secretary; the salary to be determined by the Council.

20. The Treasurer's Accounts shall be audited by two Auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting in each year, who shall present their Report at a subsequent General Meeting of the Society.

21. All property of the Society shall be vested in the Council, and shall be disposed of as they shall direct. The Museum of Antiquities cannot be disposed of without the sanction of the Society being first obtained.

22. For the purpose of carrying out the arrangements in regard to the Meetings and Excursions to be held in the respective Provinces, the Honorary Provincial Secretaries may be summoned to attend the Meetings of Council *ex-officio*. Honorary Local Secretaries of the County or Counties in which such Meetings are held shall be similarly summoned.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

23. The Society shall meet four times at least in each year on such days as the Council shall ascertain to be the most convenient, when Fellows and Members shall be elected, Papers on Historical and Archæological Subjects shall be read and discussed, and Objects of Antiquarian Interest exhibited. Excursions may be arranged where practicable.

24. The Annual General Meeting shall be held in Dublin in the month of January; one Meeting in the year shall be held in Kilkenny; the other Meetings to be held in such places as the Council may recommend. A List of such Meetings shall be forwarded to each Fellow and Member.

PUBLICATIONS.

25. No Paper shall be read to the Society without the permission of the Council having previously been obtained. The Council shall determine the order in which Papers shall be read, and the time to be allowed for each. All Papers listed or Communications received shall be the property of the Society. The Council shall determine whether, and to what extent any Paper or Communication shall be published.

26. All matter concerning existing religious and political differences shall be excluded from the Papers to be read and the discussions held at the Meetings of the Society.

27. The Proceedings and Papers read at the several Meetings, and where approved of by the Council, shall be printed in the form of a Journal, and supplied to all Fellows and Members not in arrear. If the funds of the Society permit, extra publications may be printed and supplied to all Fellows free, and to such Members as may subscribe specially for them.

GENERAL.

28. These Rules shall not be altered or amended except at an Annual General Meeting of the Society, and after notice given at the previous General Meeting. All By-laws and Regulations dealing with the General Rules formerly made are hereby repealed.

29. The enactment of any new Rule, or the alteration or repeal of any existing one, must be in the first instance submitted to the Council; the proposal to be signed by seven Fellows or Members, and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary. Such proposal being made, the Council shall lay same before a General Meeting, with its opinion thereon; and such proposal shall not be ratified unless passed by a majority of the Fellows and Members present at such General Meeting subject to the provisions of Rule 14.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART I. FIRST QUARTER, 1897.

Papers.

SURVIVALS FROM THE PALÆOLITHIC AGE AMONG
IRISH NEOLITHIC IMPLEMENTS.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., VICE-PRESIDENT.

I MAY say, by way of preface, that certain objects which I have described as the "Older Flint Implements of Ireland" will not be referred to in the following Paper. I shall deal only, as regards Irish Implements, with those which are acknowledged by everyone to be Neolithic.

We find among the stone implements in various countries, sometimes separated very widely in perhaps both time and space, many specimens which show a considerable degree of resemblance. This has been remarked by several observers. On pp. 14, 15, of "*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*" are compared implements of the Esquimaux with those of cave-dwellers in Perigord; and polished implements from British India, England, South America, France, and the Solomon Islands are placed side by side to show that they have a considerable degree of likeness to each other in shape and finish. Sir John Lubbock, in "*Prehistoric Times*,"¹ points out that flakes and some implements in flint and obsidian are often very much alike in different countries. Professor Boyd Dawkins has shown that a likeness exists between the implements and artistic products of the cave-dwellers

¹ 5th ed., pp. 89–92 *et seq.*

in England and France and those of the Esquimaux, and MM. G. and A. de Mortillet, in "*Musée Préhistorique*," figure implements from England, Ireland, America, and elsewhere, to show that they are of nearly similar shape to the Palæolithic implements found in France. I have myself seen implements among those discovered by Schliemann at Hissarlik which I could match in Ireland; and I have observed arrow-heads figured in "*Matériaux*," from Finistère, which resemble implements of the same class in my own Irish collection. Although the likeness between Irish and American arrow-heads is not general, yet there are some kinds of these implements found in both countries that show a great degree of resemblance. I have some small scrapers from the south of Africa like others of the same class obtained from our Irish sandhills. I have also implements from various other countries like those found in Ireland, and could therefore increase the list to an indefinite extent. I believe that all these cases of resemblance show relationship, and that it will be the task of future archæologists to trace the paths along which those widely separated sets of implements will find a common origin.

I have for several years past observed a considerable degree of resemblance between Irish Neolithic flint implements and those of the cave-dwellers in the south of France of Palæolithic age, and have referred to the subject more or less in papers contributed to learned societies; but I shall now go more fully into the subject, and shall show and describe some plates of Irish implements which I consider have a resemblance to others of Palæolithic age. As I cannot figure the two sets of implements side by side except in one instance, I shall refer to well-known works accessible to archæologists in which figures of Palæolithic implements having a likeness to Irish objects are to be found; as, for example, "*Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ*," "*Musée Préhistorique*," Evans' "*Stone Implements and Ornaments*," and Worthington Smith's "*Man, the Primeval Savage*." In Pl. I., figs. 1 and 2, I am able to show figures of a Palæolithic implement from Warren Hill, England, and a Neolithic implement found in a bog near Glarryford, about five miles from Ballymena. It will be seen that the Irish implement is slightly larger than the Palæolithic one, but the shape and workmanship are very similar. Front and side views in both cases are shown. Compare also figs. 18 and 19, Pl. II. Evans' "*Stone Implements and Ornaments*." Figs. 3, 3*a* show front and side views of an implement which has a great resemblance to some of the Palæolithic implements of the River Drift. See fig. 450, p. 520, of Evans' "*Stone Implements and Ornaments*," which is about the same size as the implement I have figured. It is made of basalt, and was found near Clough, County Antrim. We find many rudely chipped and unpolished Neolithic axes in Ireland, but they are usually longer and less pointed than the example figured. It does not look like a



Irish Neolithic Implements compared with those of Palaeolithic Age. (One-fourth size.)

spoiled object, but seems to be a complete implement of its kind. No. 4 is a large pointed implement of flint, with heavy butt for holding in the hand, found near the banks of the River Bann, in the neighbourhood of Portglenone. It is fully an inch in thickness, and has been trimmed first coarsely, and then with more minute flaking, round the pointed portion. The under surface is undressed, and in all respects it resembles a large implement of the Moustier type. Fig. 5 is a thick and coarse implement from the same place as No. 4. It is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick in the centre, and is equally convex on both sides. Implements of Palæolithic age of nearly similar shape, though perhaps larger in size, may be seen in "Musée Préhistorique," "Stone Instruments and Ornaments," and "Man, the Primeval Savage." Fig. 6, 6*a* is a large flake, dressed round the edges on one side and undressed on the other. It is of the Moustier type, and can be compared with fig. 61, Pl. xi., in "Musée Préhistorique," and fig. 461, p. 538, of "Stone Implements and Ornaments." Pl. II. shows a series of implements of Moustier type, dressed round the edges on one side and plain on the other. I show the reverse and undressed sides in two instances (see figs. 7 and 8), after the manner of MM. de Mortillet in "Musée Préhistorique"; but the sides, which are not shown, of the other figures, from 9–14, are in a similar plain and undressed state. Plates xi. and xii., "Musée Préhistorique," and Plates A. xxxvii. and xl., "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ," may be consulted for corresponding examples. In Pl. III. I show "râcloirs," or side-scrapers (see figs. 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, and 23). They may be compared with those on Pl. xiii., "Musée Préhistorique." I show also two double scrapers, figs. 21 and 24, which can be compared with fig. 120, pl. xix., "Musée Préhistorique," and figs. 10, 11, 13 of Pl. A. xxiv. of "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ." The long flakes, figs. 19 and 20, may be compared with similar long flakes with scraper-ends in "Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ" (see Pl. A. VII.). Figs. 25 and 25*a* show the two sides of an object excavated by myself from the Neolithic old surface at Whitepark Bay, county Antrim. It seems to resemble other objects found in a Palæolithic surface by Mr. Worthington Smith, in the sharp edge and the working of a small portion of the reverse side (see figs. 20, 21, pp. 118, 119, "Man, the Primeval Savage.") Pl. IV. shows seven examples of Solutrien type. The reverse side of 26 is shown in 26*a*, and this example can be compared with 106, 106*bis*., Pl. xviii., "Musée Préhistorique." The likeness of the two implements seems to be very close both in shape and workmanship. The other examples, in Pl. IV., though much smaller than many of the best examples found in France, yet show the same outline. There is the same pointed base and the sides inclining inward near the point. The same form, giving an almost six-sided outline, is observed in some of our Irish leaf-shaped arrow-heads. Compare Pl. xvii. of "Musée Préhistorique." Pl. V. shows, in figs. 33, 34 and 35, points of flint from Culbane, near Portglenone, which resemble figs. 115,

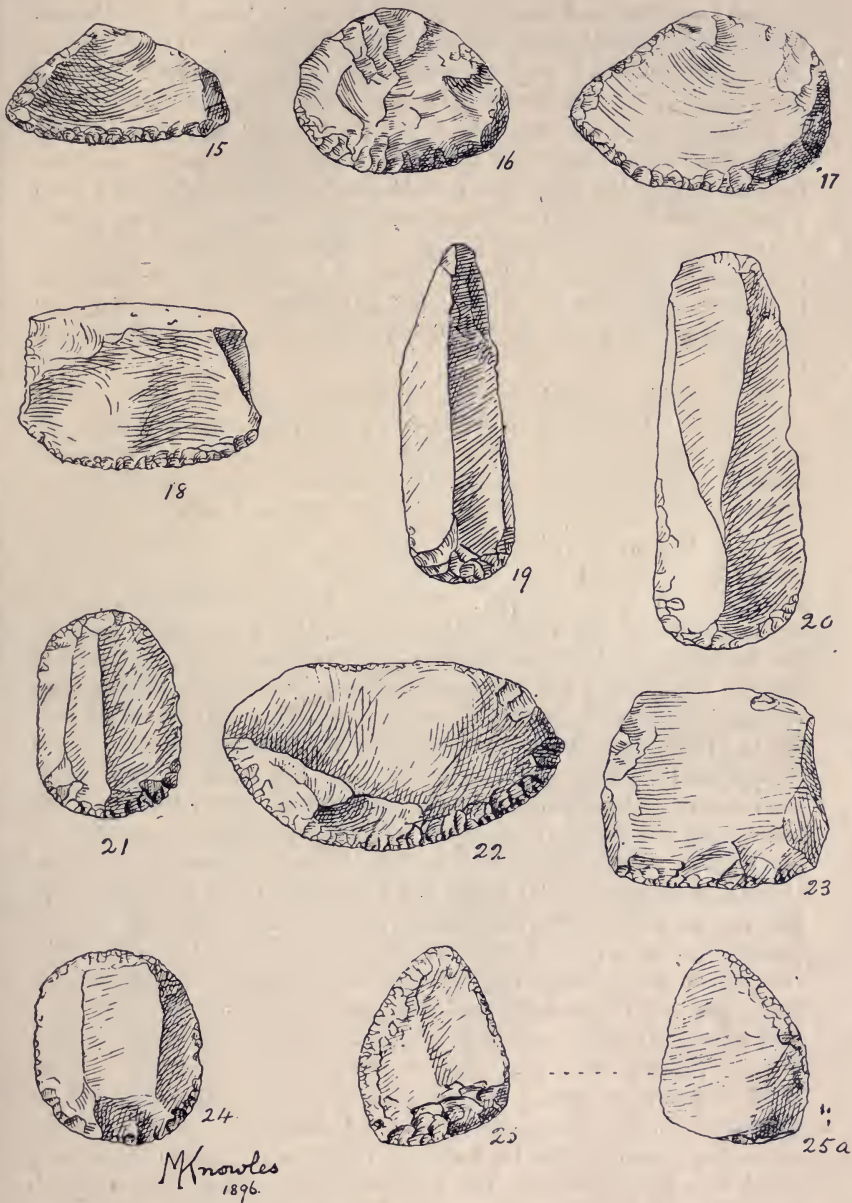


Irish Neolithic Implements of Moustier Type. (One-fourth size.)

116, 117, Pl. xviii., of "Musée Préhistorique." The Irish examples are very thin flakes, fig. 33 being dressed on one side, and figs. 34 and 35 on both sides, into fine needle-like implements. Fig. 36 may be compared with 112, and 37 with figs. 109 and 111, of "Musée Préhistorique." Fig. 37 is not so much notched as the French examples of the same kind, but the workmanship over the one side with the other remaining undressed, or only very slightly dressed, at the point, shows a considerable degree of resemblance.

We have a series of examples in Ireland of the type of fig. 40, but some much longer, which, from their knife-like character, would seem to have taken the place, in Neolithic times, of the *pointes à cran* from the French caves. The object I have referred to as fig. 40, in Pl. V., may be compared, as to size and shape, with fig. 133, Pl. xx., "Musée Préhistorique." We have also among our flint knives in Ireland some of the type of figs. 10 and 11, Pl. xxii., of M. Piette's beautiful Supplement to *L'Anthropologie*, No. 4, 1896. The objects referred to are from Mas d'Azil, in the Pyrenees, and from a bed which M. Piette says is intercalated between the last bed of the Reindeer Age and the first of the Neolithic period. Examples are shown in figs. 38 and 39, Pl. V., of a small class of arrow-heads found in the north of Ireland, with the point short and placed at the broad end. As shown on the plate, the point is downwards. Compare with them fig. 104, Pl. xviii., "Musée Préhistorique." A series of finely worked and lozenge-shaped arrow-heads from county Antrim is shown in Pl. VI., some of which vary slightly from original types. Lightness and thinness seem to have been characteristics of the laurel-leaf and lozenge-shaped implements of the French caves, and it is among the same class of objects in Ireland that these characters are most shown. The thinness of some of the Irish specimens makes them almost transparent, so that our admiration and wonder are often excited as to how such objects could have been made so fine and slender by mere chipping. The making of these implements fine and thin would seem to have been an inherited art, which descended to the Neolithic inhabitants of Ireland from their Palæolithic ancestors. In some cases we have large spearheads ground and polished on both faces—the result, probably, of a desire for thinness in a particular class of implement. These flint lance, or spearheads, with their faces ground and polished, are not, I believe, found out of Ireland. I show one example on page 15, somewhat varied in shape from the original "*pointes en feuille de laurier*."

The objects I have figured are all from my own collection, and are only a few out of many examples of similar kinds. Besides the various flint implements there are other objects of Palæolithic and Neolithic age that resemble each other. There are the stones with pits on either one or both faces. Both kinds of these objects are found around the hut-sites in the sandhills of the North of Ireland, as well as in the rock-shelters of the South of France. The hammer-stones, the pieces of rubbed and



Irish Neolithic Implements of Moustier Type. (One-fourth size.)

scraped hæmatite, and some, though not all, of the bone pins, in the one place, have a resemblance to those found in the other. On referring to my note-book which I used when visiting the St. Germain Museum a few years ago, I find I have noted a great many things having a likeness to Irish objects in my own collection. In the same way on examining the implements of Palæolithic age in the Musée Wiertz in Brussels, my remarks were to the effect that I could match a great number with Irish objects found in the old prehistoric surface at Whitepark Bay, county Antrim, Portstewart, county Derry, and other similar sites in the north of Ireland. I therefore hold that there is a relationship between the implements of Palæolithic Age in England, France, and Belgium, and those of Neolithic Age in the North of Ireland which we must endeavour to trace.

It is held generally among archæologists that the Palæolithic and Neolithic Ages do not merge into each other. That the men of the one age had as their companions a number of animals such as the mammoth and the woolly-haired rhinoceros, which are now extinct, together with others such as the hippopotamus and the reindeer which are now not found in this country, but are confined to warmer or colder regions, while those of the other came in with a fauna practically the same as that now living in these countries. Professor Boyd Dawkins says, in reference to the hiatus between the two ages, that the contrast between the Palæolithic and Neolithic wild fauna "implies a zoological break of the first magnitude which could only have been brought about by a series of changes going on through long periods of time."¹ The interval separating the Pleistocene (Palæolithic) from the Prehistoric (Neolithic) period "could not have taken place in a short time, and when we reflect that comparatively little change has taken place in this country during the last 2000 years, it is obvious that the one period is separated from the other by the lapse of many centuries."² Sir John Evans, speaking of this break, says there appears, in this country at all events, to be a complete gap between the River Drift (Palæolithic) and the Surface (Neolithic) Stone periods "so far as intermediate forms are concerned, and here at least the race of men who fabricated the latest of the Palæolithic implements may have, and in all probability had, disappeared at an epoch remote from that when the country was again occupied by those who not only chipped out but polished their flint tools."³ Sir Henry H. Howorth says:—"At all points, therefore, the evidence is complete that man and his companions in the Mammoth age differed completely from man in the succeeding period; differed in habits, in tastes, in art, and in the animals which were his companions. This difference is everywhere acknowledged. . . . What is much more important is the startling fact that the two

¹ Journal Anthropological Institute, vol. xxiii., p. 246.

² "Early Man in Britain," p. 263. ³ "Ancient Stone Implements," p. 618.



26



26a



27



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29



30

M. Knowles
1896



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32

Irish Neolithic Implements of Solutrien Type. (One-fourth size.)

sorts of men, their remains, and their animal companions are sharply and definitely separated by a complete gap. There is nowhere on record a well certified instance in either the Europasian or the Mediterranean region in which the remains have been found mixed. Upon this subject there is a concurrence of opinion among the best judges."¹ Dr. James Geikie says that the Old Stone age did not graduate into the New Stone age. "The records of the latter epoch are separated very markedly from those of the former. No sooner do we pass from the uppermost deposits of the Pleistocene age to the more modern accumulations, than we find ourselves in another world. The hyænas and lions, the rhinoceroses and mammoths have disappeared, and we are now face to face with a group of animals that we recognize as being the common indigenous European forms of our own day. Palæolithic man has likewise vanished, and his place is supplied by races considerably farther advanced on the road to civilization."² Sir Charles Lyell gives a similar opinion, "that between the newer and the older divisions of the Stone Age there was evidently a vast interval of time—a gap in the history of the past into which many monuments of the intermediate date will one day have to be intercalated."³

Mr. J. Allen Brown, in a Paper read before the Anthropological Institute, which appears in their "Journal," vol. xxii., p. 66, shows reason for the gap or hiatus between the two ages, being bridged "by the discovery of implements of later Palæolithic types, and of others which from their form may be regarded as of transition or intermediate age in some combs or dry valleys, associated with deposits of chalk and flint rubble in parts of Sussex."⁴ Again he says:—"Among them are specimens which, if form is to govern their classification, may properly be described as intermediate between the later Palæolithic and the period of polished stone."⁵ He gives several illustrations of his intermediate forms which he names "Mesolithic." Mr. Worthington Smith believes that a mesolithic series of implements exist, and states that he has found some himself *in situ*,⁶ though I should think he believes in a break of some kind, as he says:—"At some period prior to the formation of the English Channel, and the separation of Great Britain from the Continent of Europe, this country appears to have been, as regards man, temporarily depopulated."⁷ Mr. J. Allen Brown, in support of his argument, refers to caves in the Pyrenees which have been inhabited by successive peoples, and which appear to show a continuity between the two stone periods,⁸ but there may have been a continuity, or at least a close succession in the Pyrenees, whilst there may be a break in the south of England. Professor Boyd Dawkins, in a Paper in the same "Journal," vol. xxiii., replies to Mr. J. Allen Brown:—"That the

¹ "The Mammoth and the Flood," p. 246. ² "Prehistoric Europe," p. 118.

³ "Antiquity of Man," p. 373.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 73.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

⁶ Page 67.

⁷ "Man, the Primeval Savage," p. 299.

⁸ *Anthrop. Jour.*, vol. xxii., p. 88.



Irish Neolithic Implements of Solutrien Type. (Two-fifths natural size.)

evolution of the Neolithic from the Palæolithic stage of culture in some part of the world may be accepted as a high probability;"¹ but concludes after reviewing the whole evidence that "the progress of discovery has not yet bridged over the abyss separating the Palæolithic age of the Pleistocene period, from the Neolithic age of the Prehistoric period in any part of the world."²

With the exception of Mr. J. Allen Brown, and perhaps Mr. Worthington Smith, it will be seen that there is general agreement among the eminent scientific men I have mentioned, that there is a break between the older and newer divisions of the Stone age, and many of the most eminent French and Continental archaeologists hold similar views regarding the gap between the two ages. But whilst there is general agreement that there is a break, there is a want of harmony in the explanations given for the cause of such break. Professor Boyd Dawkins assumes that Palæolithic man may have been driven out of Europe by the Neolithic invaders. That "there were the same feelings between them as existed in Hearne's time between the Eskimos and Red Indians—terror and defenceless hatred being on the one side met by ruthless extermination on the other."³ But this would surely imply that the Neolithic invader occupied the land as soon as Palæolithic man had left it, and would leave the zoological break unexplained. Sir H. H. Howorth has given a vast amount of evidence to show that the fauna in Pleistocene times, together with Palæolithic man, were exterminated by a flood of great magnitude. Whilst I am not convinced that the fossil bones found in the river gravels of England, and equivalent beds on the Continent, are the result of sudden drowning, yet the case laid down by Sir H. H. Howorth, in the "Mammoth and the Flood," requires careful consideration by those opposed to him, as the accidental drowning of individual animals, or even of occasional herds, would not account for the vast numbers of dead animals which are found in either Europe or Siberia. He shows how carnivorous, as well as herbivorous, animals, and young as well as those of mature age, have died together, and are often found buried in stiff clay, far from river courses. He states that "however paradoxical it may seem, animals which are now limited to cold and hot countries respectively lived strictly contemporaneously in England and France, and lived together all the year round."⁴ He concludes "that the extinction of the mammoth in the old world was sudden, and operated over a wide continental area, involving a wide-spread hecatomb, in which man as well as other creatures perished; that this catastrophe forms a great break in human continuity, no less than in biological records of animal life, and is the great Divide where history really begins."⁵

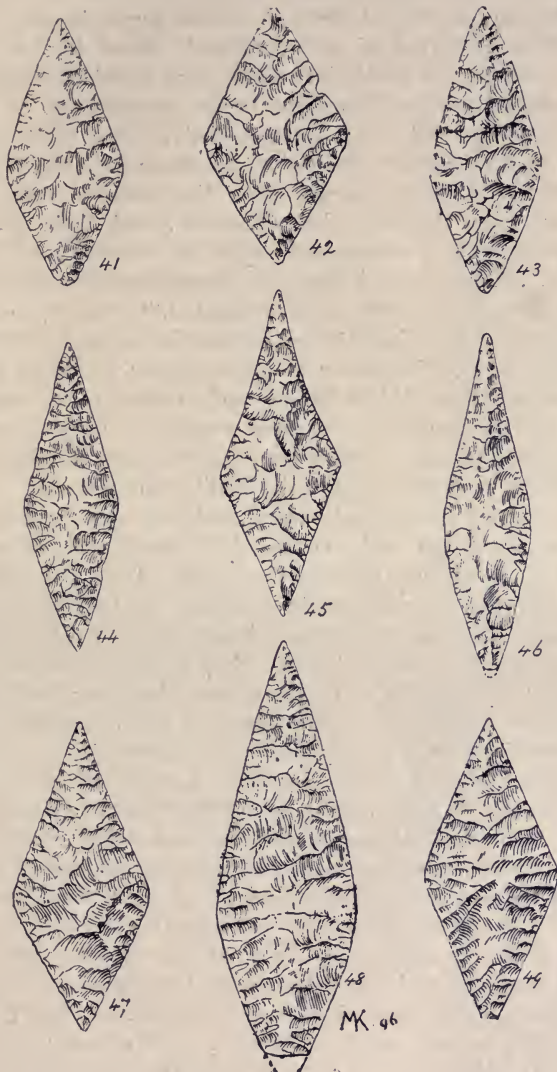
¹ Page 243.

⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 132.

² Page 251.

³ "Early Man in Britain," p. 243.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 256.



Arrow-heads from Co. Antrim. (Two-fifths natural size.)

Dr. James Geikie states that man was an occupant of our Continent during glacial and interglacial times; that when the meridian of the last interglacial epoch was attained, a climate approximating to that of Pliocene times characterised our Continent. More humid than the present, it was at the same time much more equable. The British Isles were united to themselves and to the Continent. A bridge of land connected Italy and Malta, through Sicily, to the coasts of Tunis; and Spain, in like manner, was joined to Barbary. "Such were the geographical conditions of Europe when the southern mammals—the hippopotamus, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and their associates—advanced northwards to commingle with the denizens of temperate latitudes. . . . Southern and temperate forms ranged together from the Mediterranean region up to the north of England."¹ But "by-and-by the climate began to change, and the succession was reversed. The winters became colder. . . . The tender southern species of plants now commenced to retreat from Middle Europe, and to creep farther and farther south, and a like migration of the fauna ensued."² "The great pachyderms of southern habitats vanished from our Continent, and the temperate forms eventually took possession of the Mediterranean region. All these changes came about in a gradual manner, and hence each zone of latitude passed in succession the head-quarters of the arctic and northern fauna and flora in their advance towards the south. Thus, Palæolithic man must have hunted the reindeer in southern England, Belgium, and northern France for many generations before the increasing severity of the climate compelled both to retreat. Step by step, however, man was driven south; England and Belgium were deserted; perhaps even Germany, down to the foot of the Alps, was left unoccupied, until, at last, the Palæolithic race or races reached the south of France."³ Dr. Geikie then goes on to show that Palæolithic man did not survive the last glacial epoch; and he takes note of one objection urged by some English geologists. "They tell us that Palæolithic implements occur in certain deposits that overlie the great chalky boulder-clay in Norfolk and other places; and these deposits are recognized by them as of post-glacial age, simply from the fact that they rest upon boulder-clay. Now this conclusion would be inevitable if it were true that the great chalky boulder-clay had been laid down during the last glacial epoch. If that were the case, no one could dispute their contention that Palæolithic man lived in England in post-glacial times. . . . We know now, however, that, during the glacial period, arctic and genial climates alternated, and that the great chalky boulder-clay is not the *moraine profonde* of the last glacial epoch, but belongs to a much earlier stage in the series."⁴ He says there is evidence that tumultuous floods occurred towards the close of the Palæolithic period, the mud and loam from which overlie the

¹ *Op cit.*, p. 349.² *Ibid.*, p. 350.³ *Ibid.*, p. 354.⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 360.

gravels containing Palæolithic relics. This is in harmony with the fact that, in many caves in England and the Continent, the Palæolithic beds are covered with a more or less continuous thick cake of stalagmite, which points to a long lapse of time, during which the caves remained unvisited by man or beast; and he comes to the conclusion that the Palæolithic age came to a close with the last glacial epoch.

I have quoted from Dr. Geikie at considerable length; because, if his contention can be upheld, we are able to find a satisfactory explanation of the break between the two divisions of the Stone age. If man was post-glacial, as is held by the majority of the eminent geologists I have referred to, it is not easy to see any reason for the one set of men, and the fauna associated with them, dropping suddenly from the scene, and, after "the lapse of many centuries," the succeeding people, with the newer fauna, coming as suddenly on. If, on the other hand, Palæolithic man was inter-glacial, and he was compelled to retreat southwards during the last glacial epoch, then the gap would represent the time between his departure and return. That only a small portion of the South of England yields Palæolithic remains shows, I think, that during the time this small portion was occupied, the north of England, Scotland, and Ireland were uninhabitable; and, therefore, there appears to be good grounds for Dr. Geikie's theory. I am sorry I cannot agree with Dr. Geikie in what he says regarding Neolithic man. He states that there is no proof, either direct or indirect, that Neolithic man was the descendant of his Palæolithic predecessor. "On the contrary, all the evidence points in quite an opposite direction." He also says—"that the beautifully shaped and highly polished specimens of stonework must be assigned to some advanced stage of the



VII.—Irish Spear-head, partly polished.
(One-fourth size.)

Neolithic epoch admits of little doubt."¹ Yet it is just such a set which he exhibits as types of Neolithic implements.² I do not for a moment hint that there is any intention to deceive; but it is generally the case that the objects or particular arts that contrast well are dwelt on when showing the difference between the Palæolithic and Neolithic implements. I believe, myself, in there being a gap between the two ages; but it should not be made wider than it is. At Whitepark Bay, county Antrim, where about 5000 manufactured objects, of flint and other stone, have been obtained—and, if we count flakes artificially produced, twenty or thirty times that amount—only three or four polished implements have been found, and these only of a very poor description. I am convinced that, if a full series of such poor implements of everyday use as are found at Whitepark Bay could be contrasted with the implements from the old floors of caves of Palæolithic age in the south of France, that the points of likeness would be nearly as striking as those of difference. I believe, from the likeness of the Neolithic implements to those of the later Palæolithic age in the south of France, that the arts of polishing stone implements and making pottery were acquired in some southern country in the long interval during which these islands were depopulated; and that, when the climate became again suitable for occupation, Neolithic man, descended from the older race, came with these new arts, but with many of the preceding age still surviving.

It is stated in "Early Man in Britain" that the Neolithic people appear as farmers after Britain had become an island,³ that they crossed in canoes, with their cattle and household stuff from the nearest shores of the Continent to Britain, and from Britain to Ireland,⁴ whilst Dr. Geikie says that before the reappearance of the North Sea, Neolithic man had entered Europe and crossed into Britain.⁵ The latter view would seem to me to be the more correct one, as at Whitepark Bay, which is still noted as a good fishing district, there is almost an entire absence of fish-bones in the old surfaces, whilst there is an abundance of remains of shell fish such as could be obtained between high and low water mark. At Portstewart the conditions are similar. The Bann, which is a good fish river, runs past the sites of the Neolithic encampments, yet fish-bones are very rare, though shell fish are abundant. This would lead me to believe that the people had not the means of fishing in the quiet bays and rivers, and I am, therefore, doubtful, whether the earliest Neolithic population of this country were acquainted with the use of canoes.

If man and beast were driven out of England by the severity of the climate, and compelled to remain away for a long lapse of centuries, a question arises as to what was happening in the south of England during their absence. Had the river valleys been entirely excavated, and the gravels

¹ *Op. cit.*, p. 364.

² *Ibid.*, pl. c. facing p. 372.

³ Page 266.

⁴ Page 282.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, p. 555.

all formed before man's retreat southward? The proofs of his contemporaneous occupancy are his implements which are included in the gravels, and the proofs of the fauna being present are their bones, which are also included in the gravels. Some leg-bones, and other parts of the skeleton, are occasionally found in their natural position, which would go to prove that the animals had been buried in the gravels shortly after death. But suppose Siberia, with its many entombed animals—some embedded in frozen clay with the flesh still intact—were elevated 200 or 300 feet, and carved into river valleys, we might expect to find gravels with fossil bones and many leg-bones and other parts of the skeleton in their natural position, and yet perhaps not one of these bones would belong to an animal which lived at the time the valleys were being excavated.

Sir H. H. Howorth, in enumerating the various causes which might bring about the death of animals, makes mention, among others, of a severe winter. I think he does not dwell sufficiently on this cause, as I can easily conceive how an early winter, with deep snow and great cold, coming on perhaps suddenly, would prevent many animals of all kinds from escaping southwards, and cause them to perish of cold and hunger. In this way in the south of England we could account for young and fully matured, as well as different species, being found together. Besides the implements found in the gravels are weathered, which would show that they had been exposed for a considerable time to the air, as weathering would not take place if implements were dropped into water or lost through icchholes while fishing on a frozen river. I think it more probable that man abandoned his implements in escaping southwards, and when floods afterwards swept them along, they would, with the heavier stones, fall first to the bottom, the position in the gravels where the implements are usually found. I have been much impressed with the sections showing Palæolithic floors and implement-bearing beds in Mr. Worthington Smith's "Man, the Primeval Savage." He gives a section at p. 66, showing an old surface where he found heaps of rough flints which had been collected by Palæolithic people for the purpose of their manufacture, besides many flakes, cores, and implements already made. He states that he has replaced more than 500 flakes from this floor either on to other flakes or on to implements and cores. These implements, flakes, and material for further workmanship were evidently abandoned by the owners, the increasing cold having probably driven them away. The contorted drift on top of this section, and also that on top of the implementiferous sands, shown in the section given as fig. 140, p. 209, as well as the contortion of the old floor itself, as shown in fig. 139, indicate, I think, that the country had been subjected to great severity of climate after these old surfaces were abandoned.

From the various considerations I have mentioned, I am not convinced that Palæolithic man with the associated fauna was living in the south of England during the entire time of the excavation of the river

valleys, and I believe that some, at least, of the work of excavation was accomplished during the time he was absent.

The locality, where the evolution of the Neolithic from the Palæolithic stage of culture took place, cannot as yet, I think, be defined. If the hiatus between the older and newer Stone age is bridged by the discoveries of M. Piette, in the cavern of Mas d'Azil, then it may have occurred in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, but M. de Quatrefages says that M. Hamy has met with skulls in the Canary Islands, "the ethnical relation of which, with the old man of Cro-Magnon, is beyond discussion,"¹ and, therefore, the evolution in question may as readily have been effected in North or North-West Africa. It is probable that when the climate began to get milder and the glaciers to disappear there would be a movement from that place of evolution, wherever it was, towards the north. The artistic tribes, with the reindeer and its associates, would probably proceed first, whilst others might be delayed till the temperate flora had occupied the place of the glaciers, and probably the advance, like the retreat, would be gradual. The theory that the artistic cave-dwellers are represented by the Esquimaux involves an interesting question. Did they develop their taste for an arctic climate while hunting the reindeer in the south of France, or did they come there originally with the arctic fauna and return with it to their northern home? It is also a subject of inquiry whether any of the artistic folk came to Britain. From the finding of harpoons, as for example in Victoria Cave, Yorkshire, as described by Professor Boyd Dawkins,² and at Oban, Scotland, as lately reported in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland, by Dr. Joseph Anderson,³ I suspect that some may have followed the reindeer whose descendants have lingered to a comparatively recent date in Scotland. However these questions may be answered, I am convinced, from a comparison of our Irish implements with those of newer Palæolithic age in France and elsewhere, as detailed above, that a good contingent of those tribes who used the Mousterien and Solutrien types of implements came to the British area, and that the best examples of their surviving art and skill are to be found among the flint implements of the North of Ireland.

¹ "Human Species," p. 335.

² "Cave Hunting," pp. 111, 112.

³ Vol. v., 3rd Ser., p. 211.

THE FLIGHT OF THE O'FLAHERTYS, LORDS OF MOY SOELA, TO IAR CONNAUGHT.

BY THE VERY REV. J. FAHEY, P.P., V.G., LOCAL SECRETARY, SOUTH GALWAY.

FROM the fifth century the chieftains of Muintur Murchada were lords of the fertile plains of Moy Soela.¹ Their tribe name was derived from Morough, the son of Maonach, Prince of Moy Soela, who died A.D. 891. This Morough was a descendant of Eochy, monarch of Ireland, through Duagh, the "sweet-tongued," who is referred to as the "third Christian king of Connaught."

In later years the lords of Moy Soela took the name of O'Flaherty, and for a considerable period held a position of pre-eminence amongst the chieftains of the Western Province. They were near kinsmen of the O'Connors. The O'Hallorans, lords of Clan-Feargail, the MacConrys, and the clans of Dealbna Feadha beyond the Corrib, were their relatives, and seem to have ruled those districts as subordinate chieftains. Hence we find that, in the tenth century, and after, the O'Flahertys are frequently styled Chieftains of Iar Connaught, as well as Lords of Moy Soela. Our annalists record the death of Archad, son of Murchad, chief of Moy Soela, A.D. 943, but we find that he is also styled "Lord of Iar Connaught." But though exercising a paramount influence over their kindred chieftains in the adjoining territories, the territory of Moy Soela, over which they were recognized lords, was by no means extensive. It extended from the village of Clare Galway to Tuam; and from near Athenry to the shores of the Corrib. The entire district, according to the learned editor of "Iar Connaught,"² would only measure an area of 10 miles in length by 6 in breadth. But the district was exceedingly interesting. Several of the localities included within this area have been long memorable in our annals: Abbey Knockmoy is one of the oldest of our venerable Cistercian abbeys. Clare Galway and Rosserilly are, even in their ruins, striking evidence of the splendour of our Franciscan monasteries before the Reformation period. And the ecclesiastical remains at Kilursa and Annaghdown recall the still earlier period, when the religious and monastic life of Ireland was the light of Northern Europe.

The battlefield of Knock Tuagh has its memories of valour and heroism, but, alas! of profuse and profitless bloodshed also. And just as those venerable ruins of churches and monasteries recall the religious history of Moy Soela, so, too, the ruined castles which stand out in the

¹ O'Flaherty's "Iar Connaught," ed. Hardiman, pp. 2-3.

² *Ibid.*, p. 148.

landscape, weather-stained and roofless, speak to us of the conquerors who wrested the supremacy of the territory from the grasp of the O'Flaherties.

The territory of Clanfeargail was adjoining,¹ and extended from Clare Galway to the sea; it lay east of the Corrib and the Galway river, and included *twenty-four ballys*, in which Galway, Clare, and Roscam were situated. The O'Hallorans, who were kinsmen of the O'Flahertys, were the Dynasts of this small territory. But we have at so remote a period as the reign of Cathal O'Connor clear evidence that the O'Flahertys were, at least, paramount lords of the district. It is recorded² that the chief of Muintur Murchada, with the consent of Cathal, King of Connaught, made a present of the town of Lismacaun, in Clan-Feargail, to the abbot and convent of Knockmoy. The erection of an O'Flaherty castle in Galway,³ in the early part of the twelfth century, may be regarded as an additional evidence that the authority of the chiefs of Moy Soela extended southwards to the sea. In addition we have the fullest historical evidence that the O'Flaherty territory was co-extensive with the Diocese of Annaghdown, in which we know the town of Galway was situated.

Though the O'Hallorans seem never to have attained military fame, yet it is their privilege to claim some of the most eminent of our Irish saints as kinsmen. St. Finbar of Cork and St. Alleran "the Wise" are regarded as members of this ancient tribe. It should be remembered that the O'Hallorans of Clan-Feargail are entirely distinct from the Munster family of the same name who claim descent as a branch of the Dalgais.

We think it pretty certain that the authority of the O'Flahertys was also recognized by the chieftains of Gno-more and Gno-beg in the remote districts of Iar Connaught from an early period. Mr. Hardiman regards this opinion as probable, though he does not consider it can be supported by "*direct evidence*."

But the important part which they took in the warfare of the period would be consistent with this opinion. In the early part of the twelfth century they frequently supported the growing power of their kinsmen the O'Connors against the Princes of Munster. In 1117 the son of Dermot O'Brien and his brave Dalcassians were "defeated with great slaughter," by the sons of Cathal O'Connor and by Brian O'Flaherty. And when a few years after, Dermot O'Brien and his armies would wipe out the disgrace of their defeat, by an invasion of Connaught, it was to suffer a still more crushing repulse at the hands of Cathal O'Connor and O'Flaherty. King Turlough O'Connor received a loyal and continuous support from Mureadhach O'Flaherty, prince of Iar Connaught, against

¹ O'Flaherty's "Iar Connaught," ed. Hardiman, p. 232.

² "History of Galway," p. 3.

³ "Iar Connaught," p. 232.

O'Brien. At the battle of Ardfinnan O'Connor was defeated, and O'Flaherty, with many others of his bravest followers, slain. But Connor O'Brien soon carried the warfare into the enemy's country. The castle of Galway was destroyed, and soon after the entire territory of the O'Flahertys was devastated by Turlough O'Brien.

But this loyal alliance was not destined to last between the O'Connors and their powerful kinsmen. We find that "Cathal, the son of Hugh O'Flaherty, was slain by Mortagh-Midhe-O'Connor." We find the English invaders then upon the scene, and constantly allied to some one of the ambitious aspirants to the Connaught crown; in whose wretched ambition all other interests were lost sight of, whether of country or of kindred. We find accordingly that Roderic O'Flaherty, lord of "West Connaught," was taken prisoner by Cathal Crovedearg, "who delivered him over to the English, by whom he was put to death." And in the year 1204, when the authority of Crovedearg was still more firmly established as sovereign of Connaught, he expelled Hugh O'Flaherty from Moy Soela only to confer the territory on his own son.

Richard De Burgo had obtained royal grants of the entire Province of Connaught. And in 1225 the Earl Marshal of Ireland was ordered by Henry III. to "seize" the whole country of Connaught, and deliver it to Richard De Burgo. Hugh O'Connor lent De Burgo his royal aid to carry this decree into effect in Moy Soela. By their combined forces Hugh O'Flaherty, lord of Moy Soela, was deprived of the islands of the Corrib, and obliged to take refuge in his strong castle of Galway. Here, after a spirited defence against these unnatural allies, he was obliged to capitulate in A.D. 1232. "Hugh O'Flaherty and his people crossed Lough Orbsen, and took possession of these western districts, to which the name of Iar Connaught had been exclusively given."¹

No sooner was De Burgo master of the Castle of Galway, than he "built several additions to it,"² and made it his chief residence. From it he was able to hold undisturbed possession of the plains of Moy Soela, on which several strong castles were soon after erected by his kindred and descendants. As many as *thirty-three castles* were erected, by them in this district from the thirteenth to the fifteenth century. And as De Burgo seized the territory of the O'Flahertys, so also he appropriated the lands of Clan-Feargail, and drove its chiefs, with their kinsmen, into Iar Connaught.

This district, designated "Iar," or "Western" Connaught, was also known by other names, which perhaps more clearly indicate its position. It was called Dealbna Feadha and Tir da Locha—the country of the two lakes—which were, we assume, Lough Orbsen and Lough Lurgan. It was also known as *Connhaicne of the Sea (Mara)*, now familiarly

¹ "Iar Connaught," p. 380.

² "History of Galway," p. 48.

anglicised Connemara, and was described in 1586 as a territory of about 20 square miles. Iar Connaught, interesting though it is in many respects, is by no means the most picturesque portion of Western Galway. The mountain and lake scenery, which even in our own day charm the traveller by their beauty, belong chiefly to the still more remote districts of Ross and Ballinahinch, which were of old the homes of the Joyces and O'Malleys. Yet the Iar Connaught districts present many charming pictures of hill and dale, of lake and open sea.¹

For the most part the country slopes gently to the sea. Its highest hills do not reach a greater altitude than 700 feet; while three-fourths of the district is not 100 feet over the sea-level. The weird and wooded lakes, the charming bays, the mountain gorges over which the hills reach an altitude of 2000 feet, belong to the more remote districts of Ross and Ballinahinch. And though much of the lands of Iar Connaught was comparatively unproductive, many of the plains which skirt the Corrib are very fertile.

We have seen that the expulsion of the clans of Moy Soela and Clan-Feargail was effected in the opening of the thirteenth century. Hugh O'Flaherty was on the occasion chief of his name. On migrating beyond the Corrib with his tribe, and his kindred of Clan-Feargail, he seems to have, without opposition, asserted his authority over the districts hitherto held by the MacConrys and O'Heyneys, the chiefs of Gno-more and Gno-beg; and Hugh O'Flaherty might therefore be regarded as the first of his name who could be, strictly speaking, regarded as chief of Iar Connaught. His new territory, which extended from the shores of the Corrib to Kilkieran Bay, was then comparatively unknown.² Indeed, it may be said to have remained unexplored by the English till towards the close of the reign of Henry VIII. Yet Richard De Burgo felt himself insecure as long as the ex-chiefs of Moy Soela and Clan-Feargail could maintain their independence even in the "Wild West." Until the chieftain of Iar Connaught was completely subdued, the astute Norman felt insecure in his newly acquired territory.

In 1235 he accordingly organized an expedition for perilous service in Iar Connaught. But Hugh O'Flaherty, finding himself abandoned by the O'Connors and others to whom he might have looked for protection, entered into a treaty of peace with his powerful enemy, against whom he considered himself powerless to struggle alone. Though the O'Connors had been his faithless allies, they were still his kings; he must have felt that he still owed them allegiance, notwithstanding their petty strifes and ambitions. Yet he entered into an alliance with De Burgo in violation of his fealty to his king. "This," says Hardiman, "was the last and the only disgraceful act of his life."

In 1244 King Henry III. was engaged in his Scotch campaigns. He

¹ "Iar Connaught," p. 8.

² *Ibid.*, p. 383.

considered the support of the chief of Iar Connaught of sufficient importance to solicit it by letters under his seal.¹ But before the Lord 'of Iar Connaught could have led his clansmen to his Majesty's aid, terms of peace were arranged with Scotland. But they supported Henry in his expedition to Wales, under Felim O'Connor,² "whence they returned victorious," says Hardiman.

On this occasion the O'Flahertys endeavoured to utilise their claims on his Majesty's good will, for the purpose of regaining their ancestral possessions in Moy Soela. They represented truly to his Majesty that they had been "unjustly expelled from their territory"; but they also represented with absolute untruth, "that their ancestors and themselves, though mere Irish, always showed their fealty to him and his predecessors by assisting the English to reduce the Irish. They had notwithstanding been unjustly expelled from their territory to which they humbly prayed to be restored."³ This appeal was made conjointly by Morogh O'Flaherty and his brother Roderic; and we doubt if history supplies at this early period, on the part of any Irish chieftain, greater evidence of base recreancy to the Irish cause. The astute monarch replied through the Lord Justice of Ireland to this appeal to the Royal clemency, in a manner calculated to flatter their selfishness. His Majesty informed the Lord Justice, in Latin more courtly than classical, that if those O'Flahertys and their ancestors had always supported the English cause, they could not then be justly deprived of their possessions, even *though they were Irish*.⁴ The king's reply may perhaps be regarded as an evidence of his willingness that some protection should be extended to such recreants. "But," says Hardiman, in his valuable appendix to "Iar Connaught," "the O'Flahertys derived no benefit from the Royal Mandate." On the contrary, their new territory was again invaded by Walter De Burgo, as if in defiance of it, and was plundered by the English. In 1248, Walter De Burgo marched against them with an army, but was defeated with considerable slaughter; he soon after made another excursion against Roderic O'Flaherty, plundered his territory of Gno-more and Gno-beg, now called the barony of Moycullen, and seized on Lough Orbsen with its islands. The persecuted chief was at length forcibly expelled from his territory, but his expulsion was only temporary. It was the old struggle which their ancestors had fought out on the plains of Moy Soela, and now as of old, fortune favoured the invaders.

But it did not suit the De Burgos to continue the struggle for the wild districts of the west, and so the O'Flahertys were soon after able to return to their territory. And from the close of the thirteenth to the fifteenth century, they continued practically undisturbed as chiefs of Iar Connaught. Their wise abstention from interference in contem-

¹ "Iar Connaught," p. 389.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 381.

² *Ibid.*, p. 380.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 381.

porary struggles outside of their territory, and the friendly relations which they cultivated with the O'Malleys and Joyces of the more remote regions of Connemara, also helped to give for a period additional security to their authority. Nor have we any reason to justify the assumption that their assertion of authority over Gno-more and Gno-beg met with any opposition from the friendly chieftains of those districts.

O'Duggan tells us, in his "Topographical Poem," who the chieftains of those districts were until their territories were seized by the O'Flahertys:—

" Mac Conry, mark, you shall find
Over Gno-more of smooth callows;
O'Heyney over Gno-beg lasting,
A nest not poor nor transient."

We are informed by Hardiman, in his valuable notes to "Iar Connaught,"¹ that Conry was the first chief of Gno-more. In the course of centuries, the tribe migrated westward and settled in a district on the seacoast, which received from them the name of Ballymacconry. It is interesting to know on the same authority that the English rendering of the name as "King" (as if the Irish were Mac an Righ) is entirely incorrect. The name seems to have been also anglicised as Mac Enry.

Those districts of Gno-more and Gno-beg over which the O'Flahertys and O'Hallorans had asserted a kind of joint occupation were also known as Moycullen, *i.e.* the plain of Ullin. O'Flaherty and others derive the name from Ullin, the grandson of Nuad, monarch of Ireland. On this plain Ullin slew Orbsen, a famous merchant, also known as Manannan Mac Lir, who had his principal residence on the Isle of Man. From this event, the place was designated the "Magh" or plain of Ullin, *i.e.*, Moy Cullin; or to use O'Flaherty's words, "therefore from Ullin Moycullen is named—to wit, Magh Ullin, the field of Ullin." The name is still preserved as the designation of the barony, which comprises the territorial divisions already referred to, of Gno-more and Gno-beg. It extends from the Corrib to the sea. It has the baronies of Ross and Ballinahinch on its northern and north-western borders. And we are told by O'Flaherty that "Lough Orbsen,"² and the river of Galway were the eastern boundary.

The principal residences of the chiefs of Iar Connaught were at Rinvoyle, Bunowen and Aghenure, "where the salmon comes under the castle on a river not far from the west side of Lough Orbsen." The site of Aghenure on the shore of the Corrib, must have derived considerable attractiveness from the ancient yews which grew around it, and from which the picturesque site derived its name Aghenure, *i.e.* "Field of the Yews." But these ancient trees from which Aghenure had derived its

¹ "Iar Connaught," p. 281.

² *Ibid.*, p. 52.

name had nearly all perished when the author of Iar Connaught lived. One alone had remained, and that, which was showing evidences of decay, was reputed to be over a thousand years old.

The Castle of Aghenure with 500 acres was, by Royal grant created a manor by James I. on the 25th June, 1618, in favour of Hugh O'Flaherty, father of Roderic, author of "Iar Connaught" and "Ogygia," who writes of Moy Cullen as his patrimony¹:—"This is my natal soil and patrimony, enjoyed by my ancestors time immemorial. There was a manor exempted by a patent from all taxes; it likewise enjoyed the privilege of holding a market and fairs, and was honoured with a Senechal's Court to determine litigations. But having lost my father at the age of two years, I sheltered myself under the wings of royalty, and paid the usual sum for my wardship. But before I attained the proper age for possessing my fortune, I was deprived of the patronage of my guardian by the detestable execution of my king. Having completed my nineteenth year, and the prince half a year younger, then I was compelled to take refuge in a foreign clime."

Even at the present day the ruins of the Castle of Aghenure at Moycullen are amongst the most striking in the West of Ireland.

Bunowen Manor was another of the chief residences of the O'Flahertys. It occupied a picturesque situation on the shores of the beautiful lake of Ballinahinch, three miles from Irosbeg, and outside the borders of Iar Connaught proper. It was overshadowed by some of the loftiest peaks of the "pins" of Bunnabeola. The hill of Duin stood near, which gave its name to the surrounding parish of Ballindown in which St. Flannan of Killaloe was venerated as patron. The Castle of Bunowen is described by Hardiman as an "extensive fortress." Donell na Chogaidh O'Flaherty, so called from his warlike proclivities, was owner of the castle in the sixteenth century. In the compositions under Elizabeth in 1585, we find that the "Castle of Bunowen and six quarters of land next adjoining the same was conferred on Donell's sons, Owen and Morogh, as a free demayne for ever." After the death of Owen, who was slain, Morogh became sole claimant of the Bunowen estates. He was known as Morogh an Maor (the Steward.) On the 25th May, 1618, King James I. made a grant by letters patent to Morogh, of "the Castle of Bunowen, with numerous lands in the barony of Ballinahinch, and thereby created the manor of Bunowen to contain 1300 acres in demesne; gave a power to create tenures, hold courts, *leet and baron*; a Monday market at Bunowen, and a fair there on St. Laurence's Day and the day following."

These were very important Royal favours; and before Morogh passed away in 1626, he was justly regarded as equal in prominence and influence to his kinsmen at Moycullen. He was succeeded by his son Morogh na

¹ "Iar Connaught"—"Ogygia," p. 27.

Mart (of the beeves) in the lordship of Bunowen, who was regarded on his accession as the most powerful of the western O'Flahertys."¹

The Lord Deputy did him the honour of paying him what seemed to be a visit of ceremony in his remote mountain fortress. But the favours of Wentworth ("Black Tom") were open to grave suspicion. Though the chieftain was away on some military raid, the representative of royalty patiently awaited his return, and his stay was honoured by profuse and lavish hospitality; and so pleased did his lordship seem to be with the hospitable chieftain, that he conferred upon him the honour of knighthood on his departure. We are told, however, that Wentworth carefully utilised his stay for the purpose of exploring the intricate passes of the district, and of ascertaining the exact extent of O'Flaherty's property. But whatever the Deputy's designs may have been, it is certain that Sir Morogh experienced in his own person one of those sad vicissitudes but too frequent at that period. He was robbed of his property in the name of law, and died A.D. 1666 in abject poverty.

On the 15th May, 1678, his castle of Bunowen, and the "adjoining lands," were conferred on Edmond Geoghegan, the son of Art Geoghegan, of Castletown in Meath, a forfeiting proprietor.²

Early in the seventeenth century we find the O'Flahertys extending themselves still further to the north-west, and acquiring there from their kinsmen, the O'Hallorans, some additional territory and the strong castle of Rinvylye. This castle stood on Rinvylye headland, which runs into the sea opposite the Island of Boffin. Some say that this castle was erected by the Joyces, though it is difficult to say on what authority. We know with certainty that, in A.D. 1594, this castle was the property of Dermott Duff O'Halloran of Bearna, who sold it to Edmond O'Halloran, a Galway merchant.³ The deed of assignment or transfer, which is a curious one, is preserved by Hardiman in his appendix to "Iar Connaught." And we also find that, in October, 1638, this same castle and lands of Rinvoyle were transferred to Edmond O'Flaherty by Theo. Eremond, the son of Edmond O'Halloran.

From some other deeds of sale made by the O'Hallorans to their well-beloved lord, Morogh na Moyer O'Flaherty of Bunowen, it is certain that the Edmond O'Flaherty referred to was the second son of Sir Morogh, by whom the castle was held in 1642, whose opposition to the English at that period was active and continuous.

The castles of O'Hery and Bearna, with extensive lands, were in the possession of the O'Hallorans at the close of the sixteenth century.⁴ O'Hery Castle occupied a picturesque situation on an island in Lough Lonan, now known as the Lake of Ross. It was therefore in dangerous proximity to the castle of their "well-beloved lord," Morogh na Doe at

¹ "Iar Connaught," p. 83.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 255.

² *Ibid.*, p. 108.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 84.

Aghenure. In 1585 it was in the possession of Lonick O'Halloran. In that year he was driven out by Morogh "of the Battle-axes," who appropriated both the castles and lands of his kinsmen. The castle of Bearna was the chief residence of the O'Hallorans. It was situated by the seashore about three miles west of Galway. In 1594, we find that Dermott Duff O'Halloran of Bearna, who had transferred his Rinvoyle castle and property to Edmond O'Flaherty, was still proprietor of Bearna. On the 28th November, 1638, we find that "Stephen Lynch obtained a decree in Chancery against Edmond O'Halloran of Bearna in £410 19s. 8d."¹ With reference to this judgment Hardiman adds: "This decree is supposed to have led to the transfer of the Bearna estates to the Lynches, by whom it is possessed to this day."

¹ "Iar Connaught," p. 255.

ORIGINS OF PREHISTORIC ORNAMENT IN IRELAND.

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(Continued from page 69, Vol. VI., 1896.)

X.

THE main argument of the patterns has been brought to a close, but the inquiry would be incomplete if we did not consider the bearing of the evidence collected in the preceding sections on the question of cup and cup-and-ring sculptures. Much has been written on the subject, and various theories have been proposed to explain their meaning. They have been supposed to be sacrificial altars, the cup cavities being designed to receive the blood of the victims (Nilsson); archaic maps of circular camps and cities (Greenwell, Wilkinson, Graves); a means of recording events, the explanation being handed down by oral tradition (Keller, Dixon); dials, astronomical and astrological diagrams, tables for games, boundary marks (various writers). No substantial evidence has been produced in favour of any of these theories, and they have been generally discarded. The prevailing opinion is that these mysterious markings, found so frequently on rude stone monuments, erratic blocks and rock surfaces, are symbols expressive of some religious conception.¹

A theory put forth by Mr. Rivett-Carnac, that these symbols represent the powers of generation in nature has won many adherents. Briefly summarised, his argument is as follows:—

Two and a-half miles south of Dwara-Hath, and twelve miles north of the military station of Ranikhet, in Kumaon, Central India, is a narrow gorge, at the mouth of which is a temple, locally known by the name of Chandeshwar, sacred to Mahadeo. About two hundred yards south of the temple arises a rock at an angle of forty-five degrees, upon which, in a space measuring fourteen feet by twelve feet, more than two hundred cups are sculptured. They vary from an inch and a-half to six inches in diameter, and from half an inch to one inch in depth. They are arranged in groups of approximately parallel rows. The illustration given in the Paper under notice shows 219 cups; in two instances the cups are enclosed by a single ring.

¹ A summary of the leading views on the subject will be found in Sir J. Simpson's "Archaic Sculptures," &c.; and more recently in "Observations on Cup-shaped and other Lapidarian Sculptures in the Old World and in America," by Charles Rau, "U.S. G. and G. Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region; Contributions to North American Ethnology," vol. v. (1881).

From the villagers and from the old priest at the temple, no information was to be obtained of the origin of these markings, beyond, "that they were so old that the oldest man in the village had no knowledge of who had made them, nor had they been made in the time of their fathers' fathers, but they were most probably the work of giants or the goolas (herdsmen) in days gone by."

On visiting the temple of Chandeshwar, Mr. Rivett-Carnac was struck by the resemblance of many of its shrines to the rock-markings. He says, the better class Mahadeo is represented by an upright stone, but the "poorer type is without the upright, and is apparently a conventional rendering or sketch of these symbols roughly cut on the stone, the inner circle representing the Mahadeo, the outer circle the Yoni, the line or lines the gutter by which the libations and offerings are drained off from this, as well as the more elaborate class of Mahadeos." Four of the poorer shrines are figured. They consist of flat stones with—(1) Two concentric incised rings, with a groove or gutter leading from the outer ring to the edge of the stone; (2) a cup, surrounded by a single ring, from which a gutter leads to the edge of the stone; (3) a single ring, with a gutter from it to the edge of the stone. The fourth shrine (type of No. 2) shows cup-marks in addition to the symbol, but as, Mr. Rivett-Carnac states, "the cups were in all probability on the slab before it was split off from the rock, and made to do service on the top of the shrines, no particular significance can be claimed for this circumstance."

The resemblance of these symbols to the cup-and-ring markings in Great Britain and Ireland cannot be denied; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac draws the conclusion that the latter are of the same class.

In support of this argument, it should be stated, Mr. Rivett-Carnac points to the resemblance of tumuli, surrounded by circles of stones, on some of which cup-marks are found, in Central India, to monuments of the same class in Europe, and to the further parallel to be drawn between the menhirs of Carnac in Brittany and the Siva emblems of India. With the addition of this evidence, he concludes, that "the connexion between the marks in India and Europe" may "be considered tolerably complete."¹

Sun worship and associated forms of worship of the powers of generation are so widely distributed amongst primitive peoples that it is probable an underlying correspondence will be found in many instances between the symbols and customs of widely separated countries. But we must not assume that such resemblance implies the identity of either the symbol or its meaning.

It will be observed that there are several weak points in Mr. Rivett-Carnac's argument. In the first place, neither the priest nor the

¹ Journal Asiatic Society of Benga vol. 46 (1877); and vol. 48 (1879).

villagers at Chandeshwar associated the cup-marks on the rock-surface in the gorge with the emblems in the temple, or with Siva worship. The answer given was of the usual kind, such as peasants give in Europe concerning pre-historic remains. Further, out of 219 cup-marks, two only are ringed, so that the resemblance of the cups on the rock-surface to the Siva symbols at the temple is not very definite.

The cup-marks on the tumuli stones, none of which are ringed, and on the rock-surface at Chandeshwar, appear to be pre-historic, and as far as the Indian evidence goes, there is nothing to show that there is any original connexion between them and Siva worship.

Cup-marks are widely distributed in Europe. They have been recorded from France, Switzerland, Portugal, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Yet, with the exception of a few instances, cup-and-ring, or concentric circle sculptures, have not been recorded in Europe, outside Sweden, Great Britain, and Ireland. The exceptions referred to are—a cupped stone near Bunsöh, Holstein, showing twenty-seven cups, three of which are surrounded by single rings¹; a cupped stone, stated to have existed near Mels, St. Gall, Switzerland, unfortunately destroyed, one of the cups of which was enclosed by two rings²; some examples of cup-and-ring and cross-in-circle markings, in association with cup-marks, on rock-surfaces in the Eringerthal, Valais, Switzerland³; an example of concentric rings on a rock-surface in the Meraviglie, Mentone⁴; and two or three examples on a surface in Galicia.⁵

The last two instances do not appear, from associated forms, to be strictly of the class under consideration. The Holstein examples are within the Scandinavian area, so that the instances in Switzerland would seem to be the only outliers from the north-western group. When we take into consideration how widely spread cup-marked stones are in Europe these facts become of first-rate importance.

This narrow distribution of cup-and-ring cuttings is emphasised by the fact that cup-and-ring marks with radial gutters are absolutely confined in Europe to Great Britain and Ireland. To establish, therefore, for the purpose of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's argument, a connexion between cup-marks, cup-and-ring, and cup-ring with gutter marks, it is necessary to pass at a step from India to Britain (where they are found associated), skipping the Continent. This is an insuperable objection to the theory of a common origin for the Siva emblems of India, and the ring-and-gutter cuttings of Great Britain and Ireland; and it is evident that a

¹ In a letter from Miss Mestorf, Rau, *l. c.*, note, p. 24.

² Rau, *l. c.*, p. 22.

³ "Archiv für Anthropologie," 1896, p. 104.

⁴ Moggridge, "Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology, London," 1868, p. 359.

⁵ "Historia de Galicia," por Manuel Murguía, plate at end. A portion of this plate will be figured in "Dolmens of Ireland," by W. C. Borlase, fig. 651 (in the Press), who has kindly supplied the reference.

similar meaning cannot be assumed for the latter symbols until independent evidence has been produced for the British and Irish examples.

Now let us see what light the Irish evidence throws on the subject.

At New Grange there are numerous examples of cup-markings; for instance, stone No. 6, right side of passage, on which are a number of irregularly-spaced cups from two to four inches in diameter (there are no other markings on this stone). The curiously ribbed stone at end of passage on same side has a large cup below the ribs, and four smaller cups along the edge. Stone No. 5 in chamber, and stone *a* outside may be also mentioned. But whilst cup-marks are numerous at New Grange, in no instance, except in the case of the cartouche-like figures, and concentric curves on stone *a* (fig. 62), is any attempt made to combine them with the incised patterns. As previously stated concentric circles are not represented at New Grange, and necessarily cup-and-circle marks are absent. But it is important to note that cup and spirals are likewise absent. That is, there is no example of a spiral, the centre of which is sunk in the form of a cup-cutting.

At Dowth single spirals and the debased form, concentric circles, are well represented. As at New Grange many examples of plain cup-marks occur, but here we find in addition several examples of concentric circles with cup centres. No examples, however, of a spiral with cup centre is found.

Lougherew takes us a step further. Here we have the full series, with numerous intermediate forms. Some of the stones may be described as pitted with small cup-marks. Thus Conwell mentions a stone standing outside cairn *x*, upwards of 6 feet above the surface, inscribed with forty-eight cup-hollows, and one in cairn *o*, with thirty-nine cups varying from half an inch to three quarters of an inch in diameter, and about a quarter of an inch in depth. Other stones show large well-defined cup-marks, as for instance, stone *d*, Cairn *r*. Single spirals and concentric circles, as already stated, are well represented. Also transitional forms, spirals with concentric circle centres, concentric circles with spiral centres, and concentric circles and tangents. But further, spirals and concentric circles are frequently combined with cup-marks. Thus we have the spiral with cup-centre, stone *d*, Cairn *r*, spiral with cup-and-ring centre, stone *a*, Cairn *h*. Concentric circles occur with three, four, and more circles (stones *c*, Cairn *i*, *j*, Cairn *v*, *d*, Cairn *w*), and likewise descend to two, and if one can say so, single circles (stones *f*, Cairn *i*, *m*, Cairn *l*). Similarly, cup-and-ring marks are found descending from many rings or circles to three, two, and single rings (Cairn *l*, view of chamber, stones *d* and *x*, Cairn *r*, etc.): in some instances these figures are rayed.

Taking the evidence of Lougherew with that of New Grange, the inference appears to be forced upon us that the cup is the oldest symbol, using the term for convenience of description, and that it was not yet

associated with the spiral or concentric circle at the period of the erection of the latter monument, or at least was not associated in the tradition which governed the inscribed markings of New Grange.

The general evidence from the Continent appears to support this view. Cup-marks are recorded from France (Brittany, Pyrenees, Rhone Valley, Lozère), Portugal, Switzerland (French cantons, Zürich, Saint Gall), Germany (Schleswig, Holstein, Prussia, Saxony, Silesia), Austria (Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Austria), Denmark, and Sweden. Up to the present, cup-marks do not appear to have been recorded from southern Germany, Italy, and the more eastern part of Europe, but we may confidently expect that further researches will extend the area of their distribution.¹

It has been shown that the spiral did not travel westward across the Continent. Concentric circles, the debased spiral, are represented on bronze remains from the western lands of the Continent, but for the most part they pertain to a late period, and become increasingly numerous in the early Iron Period, when inscribing by compass came into general use. We should expect to find cup-and-spiral and cup-and-circle markings along the track of the spiral to the north, but spirals and concentric circles do not appear to have been transferred to rocks or megalithic structures along this route, and cup-marks have not as yet been recorded further south than Lower Austria. In Sweden, where rock-sculptures are numerous, in addition to many cup-cuttings, we have some examples of the spiral, and many examples of concentric circle and cup-and-ring markings. In some instances the latter appear to represent shields held by armed men (Holmberg, Pls. 10 and 13).

But other instances, for example, the stone figured by Simpson, Pl. xxxi., from Halland, inscribed with six concentric circles, and examples of cups surrounded by single rings (Holmberg, Pls. 2 and 22-23), would appear to be true cases of concentric circle and cup-and-ring markings.

In Britain and Ireland, where the spiral and concentric circle were transferred to megalithic structures and rock-surfaces, the combination of cup-marks with the spiral and concentric circle, imperfectly represented by cup-and-ring marks in Sweden, is illustrated by numerous examples. The occurrence, as at Loughcrew, of the spiral and concentric circles in company with free cup-marks, and also (especially the spiral examples) combined with cup-marks, seems to disclose the stages of a local combination of the spiral and derived concentric circles with the cup-mark. I suspect that this combination was largely induced by the prevalence of circle-and-dot forms in the later Scandinavian Bronze Age.

In this connexion, the tendency in concentric circle ornament to

¹ Ran, *l. c.*, p. 98. Allen, *Proc. Soc. Ant., Scot.*, vol. xvi., pages 122-143. "Cartailhac, *Âges Préhistoriques de l'Espagne et du Portugal.*"

emphasise the centre may be noted. In metal work there is a further tendency to simplification, and the centres are frequently developed as bosses, when in relief, or deep sinkings, when incised. This may be observed in Mycenæ gold work, and in the later Bronze Age of Scandinavia examples are numerous. From this point of view, it is possible to regard the combination of the cup-and-circle as falling within a general tendency, the representatives of which are to be looked for on the Continent in metal work. We have not as yet taken into consideration the important class of cup-and-circle markings which are characterised by radial grooves or gutters leading from the central cup through the enclosing circles. I have left this class of markings aside for the purpose of massing together the evidence regarding the combination of the spiral and concentric circle with the cup-mark. But before entering on the question of cup-and-gutter markings, it is desirable to examine the distribution of spiral and cup-and-circle cuttings in Ireland, and the relation of the rock-markings there to the tumuli series.

So far the spirals observed in Ireland are confined to sepulchral monuments, with the exception of "a rude carving of a short portion of a spiral," noted on a stone in a fence in the county Kerry, by Dr. Graves, Bishop of Limerick.¹ In addition to the examples on the Boyne and Lougherew tumuli, the following are recorded. Some two miles east of the Lougherew hills, on an eminence called "King's Mountain," is a large flagstone set on end as a rubbing stone for cattle; it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet by 6 inches. One side is incised with spirals, the other shows no trace of carving. Conwell states that up to a few years before he visited it, a tumulus stood on its present site, "which the proprietor of the field caused to be carried away for top-dressing; and in the centre of the mound this stone was found, covering in a chamber of smaller flagstones, and filled with bones, all of which have disappeared, the covering stone alone excepted."² An illustration of this stone is given here from a photograph, kindly taken for me by Mr. E. C. Rotheram (fig. 87). The spirals, it will be observed, are of better work than those of the Lougherew series, and may be classed with those at New Grange.

Wright, in "Louthiana," describes a sepulchral chamber on Killing Hill, near Dundalk. He states that on the principal stones of the "altar and cell of this temple," as he calls it, he "observed a rude sort of carving in the form of a spiral or volute." A spiral is figured which is evidently a true example of an archaic punched spiral (Book iii., p. 13, Pl. vi.). Killing Hill I have identified with a hill at Killin or Killeen, about three miles north of Dundalk. A pond shown in Wright's drawing has been drained, and has now little water in it,

¹ Parish of Kilchrohane, *Trans., R.I.A.*, xxiv., p. 46.

² "Ollamh Fódhla," p. 14.

but the old water line can still be traced. Mr. Bell, the proprietor, informed me when I lately visited this site, that his predecessor had quarried the top of the hill for limestone, and that the rude stone structures on the top had then been completely cleared away. He showed me one of the slabs in his garden; this has no markings on its exposed face. Another slab is at the forge close by. This he remembers was for some time used as a gate post, and one of its faces was



Fig. 87.—“King’s Mountain,” Meath.

covered with markings. It has since been used for bending hoops, and the incised markings have been almost completely rubbed away. One of the cuttings appeared to have been spiral, and another spiral or concentric circles; some short lines of a branch-like form are also visible. The markings are, however, too indistinct to be worth transcribing.

At Knockmany, county Tyrone, a sepulchral chamber is inscribed with cup-and-ring, and other markings more or less of the Loughcrew class; they include a few spiral forms.¹

¹ Last year the owner, Mr. F. P. Gervais, kindly had one of the fallen stones of this monument raised for me. The under surface was found to be richly carved with archaic markings. I hope shortly to publish a full description of this monument. The

At Castle Archdall, county Fermanagh, the stones of a sepulchral chamber, described and illustrated by Wakeman, are inscribed with markings very similar, in general character, to the Loughcrew markings.¹ Two single spirals occur on one of the stones. On another stone, circles joined tangentially, are, no doubt, debased spirals. A third carving consists of two lozenges arranged like the figure 8. At Clover Hill, county Sligo, spirals are incised on the slabs of a sepulchral chamber, described and illustrated by Mr. Wakeman.²

In Glencolumbkille, county Donegal, a rude stone structure, apparently sepulchral, also described by Mr. Wakeman, shows traces of inscribed markings, among which spiral forms and a lozenge can be distinguished.³

The examples of spiral sculptures are, as stated, with the exception of the Kerry instance, confined to sepulchral monuments. The Kerry spiral is too indefinite to weigh in the argument. It is described as "a rude carving of a *short portion* of a spiral." It is in a district which has yielded an extensive series of cup-and-ring markings, but no other example of the spiral. Moreover, no examples of plain concentric circles have been found in the locality.

Putting aside, therefore, the Kerry stone, we may state that spiral sculptures do not extend to rock-surfaces or boulder-stones in Ireland. In agreement with this distinction is the fact that plain concentric circles, common in the tumuli series, are extremely rare on rock-surfaces and detached stones. On a rock-surface at Ballybawn, county Cork, are five single circles, and an example of two concentric incomplete circles.⁴ One example of concentric circles and a few single rings are shown in Mr. Kinahan's figure of the rock surface at Mevagh, county Donegal⁵ (fig. 88). There may be a few other instances, but they are quite exceptional. In the extensive series of cup-and-ring markings, published by Dr. Graves, from Kerry, there is not a single example of plain concentric circles. Again, among numerous examples of cup-and-ring cuttings on "St. Patrick's Chair," county Mayo, there is not a case of plain concentric circles.⁶ The same is the case at Rhyfad, county Fermanagh.⁷ The spiral which, as we have seen, is found as far north as Donegal, has not been found south of the Boyne line.

Ireland has not been as thoroughly explored as Scotland and England; many tumuli remain to be excavated, and possibly spiral markings

general relation of the carvings appears to me to belong to the later Scandinavian Bronze Age.

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, 4th Ser., vol. v., pp. 546-551.

² *Ibid.*, p. 552.

³ *Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 5th Ser., vol. i., p. 265.

⁴ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, 3rd Ser., vol. i., p. 91.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 4th Ser., vol. viii., p. 429. Several single rings occur on the under side of the cap-stone, and on the inside of a supporting stone of a cromlech at Rathkenny, county Meath.—*Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. ix., plates x. and xi.

⁶ Kinahan, *Proc. R.I.A.*, SS., vol. ii., p. 17.

⁷ Wakeman, *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, 4th Ser., vol. iii., p. 453.

will eventually be found to extend to the southern counties. Nevertheless, it is remarkable that the examples hitherto recorded fall within the northern half of the island. This remark may be extended to inscribed tumuli generally. Although cup-and-circle markings are found on detached stones and rock-surfaces in the south of Ireland, no example of an inscribed tumulus chamber has up to the present been recorded south of the Boyne.



Fig. 88.—Mevagh, Donegal.

It may be well to state here that the argument I seek to establish does not depend on the possibility of being able to show absolute lines of demarcation between the different classes of markings. It is possible that the spiral may yet be found to extend to rock-surfaces in Ireland, and that, as stated, the area of distribution may be enlarged. The practice of cutting markings on sepulchral and other stones lasted no doubt over a considerable period, during which continuity of tradition was preserved to a greater or less extent. We have also to take into account movement of population and change of settlement. We should,

therefore, expect to find earlier forms occasionally reappearing among later forms, and stations detached exceptionally from the areas of distribution. The argument is based, not on an absolute association of particular forms with a particular class of monuments, but on preponderance of association. The evidence is not exhaustive, but it is sufficient to establish the preponderance relied on.

Cup-marks and cup-and-circle markings have been recorded from many parts of Ireland, and range the entire length of the island from north to south, Donegal to Kerry. Unlike the spiral, they are not confined to sepulchral monuments, but are found also on detached stones and rock surfaces. Plain concentric circles—that is, without central cups—occur with cup-and-circle markings, but, except in the tumuli series, they are extremely rare. In the great majority of examples on detached stones and rock-surfaces the central cup is present.

Concentric half circles are not known outside the Loughcrew series, and one example at Knockmany. The cross in circle, several examples of which are found at Dowth and one at Loughcrew, is found also on a rock-surface at Mevagh, Co. Donegal. The latter examples are well and firmly cut, and suggest at first sight a direct lodgment from Sweden, where the cross in circle is frequently found on rock-surfaces. But the presence also of cup-and-circles with radial grooves, a form unknown in Scandinavia, renders it doubtful that this is so.

We come now to the cup-and-circle with radial groove. This remarkable form of marking is found at Mevagh, Co. Donegal; at Muff, Co. Donegal¹; a fine example was recently discovered by Mr. E. C. Rotheram, built into a fence in the neighbourhood of Loughcrew, Co. Meath (now in the Science and Art Museum, Dublin). I am indebted to the late Dr. V. Ball, Director of the Museum, for permission to have this stone photographed by magnesium light (fig. 89). The manner in which the symbol is displayed in centre of the stone, and garnished round with other markings, is very remarkable. This is seen better in the drawing (fig. 90), inserted as a key to the photograph, which I have prepared from rubbings, with constant reference to the stone itself. An important example was found at Youghal, Co. Cork.² Numerous examples have been published from the Co. Kerry by Dr. Graves.³

We thus see that this remarkable form of marking has been found from the north to the south of Ireland. Other examples will, no doubt, be discovered; but those already recorded are sufficient to show how widely it is distributed.

The first fact to note about this form of marking is its absence from the tumuli series. There is one doubtful case, Knockmany. The large set

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv., p. 293.

² *Ibid.*, vol. vii., p. 604.

³ *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxiv. The substance of this Paper, and the illustrations, are reprinted in the *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv.

of concentric rings on the upper part of the stone figured by Mr. Wakeman has a short radial groove. It is not shown in Mr. Wakeman's drawing¹; he does not seem to have regarded it as part of the figure, though it shows strongly in photographs of the stone. It does not, however, enter the central cup, and does not cut the outermost ring, and as there is some indication of a flaw at this part of the stone, I regard the case as doubtful. On the stone recently raised at this grave (see note, p. 34) there is a cutting of rings, showing a radial line left in relief. Here,



Fig. 89.—Near Loughcrew, Meath.

again, I am not sure that this marking is strictly of the class under consideration. My general impression is that the markings at Knockmany, as also at Clover Hill, Sligo, are late in the series; but I hope to discuss these examples in detail at a future date when publishing the stone lately discovered at Knockmany.

The cup with radial groove has been found on cist stones and sepulchral chambers in Scotland and England,² and it is not improbable that

¹ *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, 4th Ser., vol. iv., p. 99.

² Simpson, p. 27, and pl. xiv.

it will yet be found in Ireland in association with sepulchral remains. We do not know whether the stone from the Lougherew district and that from Youghal were sepulchral or not.

This does not impair, however, but increases the significance of the fact that this particular form is absent, or, at most, represented by a single monument, in the tumuli series. In the chambered tumuli of Dowth, New Grange, Lougherew, Clover Hill, Castle Archdall, and Glencolumbkille, we have a sufficient body of evidence to feel on sure ground.

These monuments, extending from Meath to Donegal, embrace counties in which the cup-and-circle with radial duct is found. The form is found associated with sepulchral remains in Scotland and England, so that there is apparently no reason pertaining to this particular symbol for its exclusion from tumuli in Ireland. It appears to me to be inconceivable that if this very definite form had been in use in the period during which the majority of the tumuli were erected, it would be practically absent from the markings on them.

Moreover, the fact of the absence of this particular form does not stand alone. The evidence of the tumuli series presents us with the following argument :—

At New Grange the cup-mark had not yet been combined with the spiral and degenerate spiral, concentric circles. At Lougherew this combination has taken place, the cup-mark is adopted as a centre for spirals and concentric circles, and the cup-and-ring mark, with one or more concentric circles enclosing the central cup, is firmly established. Outside the great groups of the Boyne and Lougherew we still find the spiral associated with the chambered tumuli in company with the cup-and-circle. But the spiral does not extend to rock-surfaces and detached stones, and, further, it is to be noted that plain concentric circles, the representative of the spiral, common in the tumuli series, are extremely rare on rocks and detached stones. On the latter, the cup-and-circle, with or without radial grooves, is the predominant form.

We thus seem led to the conclusion that the cup-mark, which probably takes us back to the Stone age, was brought into combination with the spiral and concentric circle by the tumuli builders (in whose period the spiral was introduced into Ireland); that the tendency of the spiral



Fig. 90.

to be replaced by concentric circles led to the disappearance of the spiral, and the general prevalence of cup-and-circle markings; that from the tumuli the custom of incising cup-and-circle markings spread to rock-surfaces and detached stones, many of which were probably already cup-marked; and, lastly, that it was not until the practice of cutting cup-and-circle markings on rock-surfaces and detached stones was established that the cup-and-circle with radial groove appeared.

The evidence from Scotland and England supports these conclusions. Take first the distribution of the spiral. If we tabulate the localities from which spiral sculptures are recorded in Scotland and England, we find that they are confined to the following shires:—

Elginshire—Strypes (Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist, iii., p. 41).

Argyleshire—Aughnabreach (Simpson, pl. xxiii.).

Ayrshire—Coilsfield (Simpson, pl. xiii.); Blackshaw (Proc. S.A.S., xxi., 143).

Wigtonshire—Camerot Muir, Kirkdale (Simpson, p. 33, *note*).

Dumfriesshire—Hollows Tower, Eskdale (Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, x., 346).

Peeblesshire—La Mancha (Simpson, pl. xvi.).

Cumberland—Mauganby (Simpson, pl. v.); Old Park, Kirkoswald (Trans. Cumberland and Westmoreland Ant. and Arch. Society, 1895, p. 389).

Lancashire—Calderstones, near Liverpool (Simpson, pl. vi.).¹

Northumberland—Morwick (Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, x., 343); Lilburn Hill Farm (Archæologia Æliana, N.S., x., 220).

In addition to the preceding, two localities occur in Orkney, Edday and Frith (Simpson, pl. xix.), and one in Llanbedr, on the coast of Merionethshire, North Wales (Simpson, pl. xxvi.).

The majority of the examples given above are associated with concentric circles, cup-and-circle, and plain cup-markings. They occur chiefly on megalithic structures, but in a few instances on cist covers and rock-surfaces.

The most interesting monument to us in the preceding list is the Calderstones. On these stones, in addition to cup-marks, there are two examples of the single spiral, and ten sets of concentric circles without central cups, and one cup surrounded with a single ring.² The markings are thus seen to be closely in line with the Loughcrew series.

The manner in which the spiral in association with sepulchral monu-

¹ These stones are illustrated in greater detail by J. Romilly Allen, Journal British Archaeological Association, vol. 39, p. 304.

² Allen, *ibid.*, p. 305.

ments is extended on the west coast, from Argyleshire to Lancashire, suggests Irish influence. The spirals at Morwick show a couple of examples of single spirals joined S-wise (fig. 91). The example lately discovered in Elginshire, by Mr. Hugh W. Young, consists of two beautifully formed single spirals, also joined S-wise (fig. 92). Moreover, it is in the north-east of Scotland—Elgin, Aberdeen, and Forfar—that the most important examples of the stone balls incised with spirals have been found.¹ The S-joined spirals in Northumberland and Elginshire seem to represent a more direct tradition than the general run of examples in Scotland and England; and it is, I think, probable that the spiral has entered Elgin and Northumberland directly from Scandinavia. The occasional occurrence of the spiral amongst the rock-sculptures of Sweden has been instanced in section viii. The example there referred to (Holmberg, pl. viii.) may be supplemented by three examples on a rock-surface in Scania.² One of these

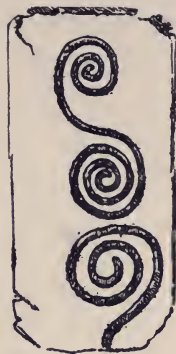


Fig. 91.—Morwick.

consists of two single spirals joined S-wise, similar to those at Morwick and Strypes. A further point of relation may be noted. Among the sculptures at Mevagh is a form resembling the volutes of the capital of an Ionic column (fig. 88). This form is also found on the Hollows Tower stone, Northumberland, and similar forms are figured for Sweden by Holmberg, plates 18–19, and 22–23 (fig. 93).



Fig. 92.
Strypes.

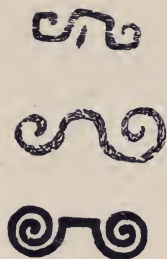


Fig. 93. — Details,
Mevagh, Hollows
Tower, and Sweden.

The probabilities of the case are, perhaps, reconciled by the suggestion that Scotland and the north of England has been the meeting ground of a direct wave of influence from Scandinavia and a return wave from Ireland.

The inference that the spirals on the west coast of Great Britain, extending from Argyleshire to Lancashire, for the most part associated with megalithic structures, represent an extension of the Irish group gains force when considered in connexion with the distribution of the

¹ In a cist, with cremated remains, at Ardkeling, Elginshire, two stone balls were found, “with eight projecting knobs on each, and well-formed grooves between them. Each of the six faces of the balls presented four knobs when looked at separately” (Hugh W. Young, *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, vol. iii., p. 45). These balls, which appear to be within the Bronze Period, may be set against the Late Celtic bronze ball, by which the Scotch stone balls have been hitherto dated.

² “Cong. Préhist.,” Stockholm, vol. i., p. 479. See also Hildebrand, single and double spirals at Ekensberg, “*Antiqvarisk Tidskrift för Sverige*,” vol. ii., p. 428, and pl. 3.

spiral in Ireland. The spirals within the area from the Boyne line to Argyleshire may be regarded as a single group, the centre of which is to be placed in Ireland. The influence of Scandinavian Bronze Age ornament appears to have made a deeper impression on Ireland than on Scotland or England. This is to be inferred not only from the fact that more



Fig 94.—Map showing the Distribution of the Spiral in Great Britain and Ireland.

important examples of the spiral are found in Ireland than in Scotland or England, but also from the evidence at Loughcrew of continuity of influence extending into the later Bronze Age of Scandinavia. The centre of activity of the group appears, therefore, to lie in Ireland.

The examples in Orkney, on the sea-way between Scandinavia and Ireland, present no difficulty. The isolated example in Merionethshire,

on the coast of North Wales, is no doubt an outlier from the Irish group.

Other members of the Irish series are extremely rare in Scotland and England. Concentric half-circles are represented by a single example at Blackshaw, Argyleshire. A horse-shoe form at Morwick, Northumberland, consisting of two concentric cuttings, with a border of pittings, or cup-marks, round the outer circumference of the figure, may be, however, of this class. Lozenge markings are represented by three examples:—(1) Five concentric lozenges on a loose slab found in a cist at Carnban, Argyleshire (Simpson, pl. xiii.). (2) Three concentric lozenges, with central cup and groove, at Westbank, Northumberland (Simpson, pl. ii.). This latter example is important as showing the combination of the lozenge with the cup-mark, analogous to the combination of the spiral and concentric circle with the cup. (3) A cross-hatched lozenge on one of the stones of a cist discovered at Aspatia, Cumberland (*Archæologia*, x. 112). The cross in circle also occurs on this stone, and appears to be the only example of that form recorded from Great Britain.¹

We may now consider the classification and associations of forms. It is true that the spiral occurs on rock-surfaces at Aghnabreach, Argyleshire, Blackshaw, Ayrshire, and Morwick, Northumberland. At the two former stations it is exceptional; at Morwick it is the prevailing feature. But though these exceptions are to some extent disturbing, the association of the spiral with sepulchral monuments in Scotland and England is very marked, and, when we bring into view concentric circles, this association becomes significant.

The definite cases of the sepulchral association of the spiral are—Coilsfield, Ayrshire, on a cist cover; Maughanby, Cumberland, on one of the stones of a circle enclosing a barrow and cist—an urn was found in the latter—this example consists of a spiral joined tangentially to a group of concentric circles; Old Parks, Kirkoswald, Cumberland, several rude spirals on stones in a tumulus, associated with urns; Lilburn, Northumberland, rude spirals on stone in grave with cremated interments.

To these may be added, as probably sepulchral, La Mancha, Peeblesshire, a spiral and concentric circle on a broken slab, found near other stones, and considered by Simpson as possibly sepulchral; Calderstones, Lancashire, spirals and concentric circles on stone circle.

The spiral recorded from Camerot Muir, Wigtonshire, is stated to

¹ Fergusson, in "Rude Stone Monuments," relies on the statement that a skeleton, with iron sword, &c., was found in this cist, as proving that the tomb is as late as the Viking Age. On referring to the original account of the discovery of the cist, it appears that the description is second-hand, by a Mr. Rooke, from information given by Mr. Rigg, the proprietor of the land, who was not present himself when the grave was opened. Hearsay evidence of this kind is worthless. Objects found near each other are frequently stated to have been found together. It was possibly a case of a secondary interment.

have been on a standing stone, no longer in existence. The examples at Hollows Tower, Dumfriesshire, are on a stone now used as a door-sill.

It thus appears that, with the exception of the three rock-surfaces previously mentioned, examples of archaic spirals in Scotland and England are associated with sepulchral monuments, or with megalithic structures, as distinguished from rocks and boulder-stones. When we include concentric circles, and can thus extend the number of examples, this association becomes, as I have said, significant.

Cup-and-circle markings, with and without radial grooves, are numerous on rock-surfaces and erratic boulders in Scotland and England; but plain concentric circles are extremely rare. I have failed to find a single example without the central cup in the large volume of plates of "Incised Markings on Stone," published under the direction of the late Duke of Northumberland. Again, in Simpson's plates, the only example of plain concentric circles on a rock-surface or a boulder-stone is one of two concentric rings on a rock at Berwick. The remainder of the surface is covered with cup-and-circle markings, the majority of which have radial grooves. A series of cup-and-ring markings, recently published from Kirkcudbrightshire, numbering thirty-four figures, and embracing probably over two hundred examples, includes but four cases of plain concentric rings.¹

I may have overlooked some instances, but it will be seen from the preceding statements how extremely rare plain concentric circles are on this class of monuments. When we turn to the incised cist stones we find that the contrary is the case.

On a cist cover at Cragie Hill, Linlithgowshire, there are carved nine groups of concentric circles. Of this number two show cups—one is doubtful—and in the centres of the remaining six there are no cup-marks.²

At Caerlowrie, Edinburghshire, a cist cover was found incised with "three series at least of concentric circles," each set composed of five concentric circles. It is not stated whether these had central cups or not.³

At Carnwath, Lanarkshire, a cist cover is incised with three groups of plain concentric circles, and some triangular cuttings.⁴

At Cunninghar, Tillicoultry, near Stirling, a cist cover was found, incised with several groups of plain concentric circles. In the cist was a richly decorated urn, of the "food-vessel" type. The interment is ascribed to the Bronze Age. This example is, therefore, important as an independent check on the period in which concentric circle markings are to be placed.⁵

At High Hucklow, Derbyshire, a fragment of a slab, probably an

¹ Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xxix.

² Simpson, p. 7, pl. xv.

³ Simpson, p. 28.

⁴ Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. x., p. 62.

⁵ Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., vol. xxix., p. 190.

urn cover, has cut on it a group of seven concentric circles without central cup.¹ Two slabs found in a tumulus at Came Down, Dorsetshire, associated with an urn and calcined bones, had a group of concentric circles cut on each of them, also without central cups.²

Cist stones and urn covers are very rarely sculptured in any way. They have been occasionally found with cup and cup-and-circle markings, in some instances with radial grooves (Simpson, pp. 27-31). But, though rare as a class, the preceding examples show that in proportion to the number of examples, plain concentric circles are common on cist stones, whereas, as already stated, they are extremely rare on rock-surfaces and boulder-stones.

Taking this fact in connexion with the association in so many cases of the spiral with sepulchral and megalithic structures, and the association of the spiral with concentric circles on the Maughanby stone and the Calder stones, we can say that the spiral and concentric circles are to be expected on tumuli and cist stones, but are to be regarded as exceptional on rock-surfaces and boulder-stones.

There appears to be no reason to believe that the prevailing association of the spiral and concentric circles with megalithic structures, as distinguished from rocks and boulder-stones, is due to the appropriation of those forms of markings to a particular class of monuments. The co-existence of spirals, concentric circles, cups, and cup-and-circles, on the Calder stones; the presence of cup-and-circle markings in company with plain concentric circles on cist stones; and the occasional occurrence of the cup-and-circle with radial groove, in association with interments; as also the presence of the spiral on rock-surfaces, shows that no strict division of types can be made according to class of monument.

The evidence, though less clear than in Ireland, seems to tend to similar conclusions: namely, that the spiral and concentric circle were introduced into Scotland and England in the Bronze Age, and are to be associated, in the first instance, with the sepulchral monuments of that period; that the concentric circles on the cist stones represent the tradition of the spiral ornament or symbol; and that, some time after the introduction of the spiral and concentric circle, when the custom of combining the circle with the cup-mark, or of emphasising the centres of circles by the cup-mark, had become general, the practice of incising these markings was extended to rock-surfaces and boulder-stones; lastly, that the cup-and-circle, with gutter or radial grooves—a type common on rocks and boulder-stones, but rare on sepulchral stones—is probably the latest of the series.

XI.

Concerning the origin of the type of the cup-and-circle with gutter leading from the cup, I have not succeeded in finding a satisfactory clue.

¹ Simpson, p. 62. ² Warne's "Celtic Tumuli of Dorset," p. 36. Simpson, pl. xii.

Isolated cups are frequently joined by channels or gutters, and in many instances several cups are connected together by a system of gutters, without any apparent definite plan or purpose. This is also the case



Fig. 95.—(After Holmberg.)

with cup-and-circle markings. The grooves or gutters from the cups of the latter frequently connect with other cup-and-circles, sometimes with complex ramifications.

The cup with concentric circles and single radial groove leading out from the cup is, however, definite in form, and is, apparently, the key to the question. In some instances two or more radial grooves occur; as, for example, at

Mevagh, county Donegal;¹ and, in some other instances, the enclosing circles are stopped or gapped along a radius; so that the groove to the cup is replaced by what may be described as a path.

Some remarkable cup-and-ring sculptures at Ilkley, Yorkshire, have recently been published by Mr. Romilly Allen.² They show two grooves proceeding, in most cases, from one of the inner rings surrounding the cup—rarely from the cup itself. These grooves are prolonged beyond the outer ring, and the space between them is barred across like a ladder. This type has not been observed in Ireland.

Mr. Allen seeks to connect this and the usual gutter type with certain conventional or symbolical representations of men in the rock-sculptures of Sweden. Fig. 95, after Holmberg, indicates the line of Mr. Allen's inquiry. The figures can be related to figures of men with rayed heads, in ships, on the small bronze knives found in women's graves in Denmark; and Mr. Allen draws the deduction that "the cup-and-ring is the symbol of some deity, perhaps the Sun-god, who is indicated by substituting a cup-and-ring for his head."³



Fig. 96.—Fünen.

This is, I think, the most suggestive line of inquiry that has as yet been opened concerning these mysterious markings. Mr. Allen further illustrates a figure from Ilkley, which seems "to have been suggested by a cord following a winding path round a series of fixed pins." It takes the form of a sort

¹ Kinahan, *l. c.*, fig. 3.

² *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist*, vol. ii., p. 65.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 82.

of curved swastica. This and allied forms are found on Mycenæan and Danish metal work, and an almost identical figure occurs on a rock at Tossene, Sweden (Holmberg). It is remarkable how the evidence seems closing in for Bronze Age relations between Scandinavia and Great Britain and Ireland.

There is a series of Scandinavian patterns which it is desirable to notice in this connexion. These patterns are found chiefly on bronze vases from the old Danish lands of the later Bronze Age. Fig. 96 appears to be derived from the spiral, but the connecting lines have ceased to be tangential; figs. 97-101 show the influence of other motives.¹ In all these examples we see the tendency to terminate the free lines of the pattern by concentric circles. This suggests the possibility that many of the lines connecting groups of concentric circles, and the branching systems of these sculptures on rock-surfaces, as also on some of the Loughcrew stones, represent the rude execution of the same motive.

This idea is helped out by a form of ornament frequently found on celts, with more or less quadrangular sockets, found in Great Britain and Ireland (figs. 102-105). These celts belong to the end of the Bronze Age. Thus we see the analogies of form for the cup-and-circle with radial groove, fall in with the evidence of the monuments, pointing to the late appearance of this form of sculptures.

XII.

The subject of symbolism has been avoided in the preceding sections. Patterns and forms have been considered solely with regard to the conventionalisation of ornament, and diffusion by copies and copies of copies. It is desirable, in bringing this essay to a close, that the question of symbolic meaning should be briefly discussed, more by way of caution than of exposition.

The lotus, Professor Flinders Petrie states, "was not a sacred plant" in Egypt.²

This statement seems to be at variance with the views of Maspéro and other writers, who regard the lotus as symbolical of life, resurrection, and immortality. Apart from the disputed question of the definite symbolism of the lotus, the discussion of which would take us too far, it may be claimed that the frequent representation of lotus offerings, lotus sceptres, lotus amulets, the association of the flower with the solar disc, the representations of the sun rising from a lotus, and other analogous uses of the flower, imply a sacred adoption of the flower which cannot be explained on decorative principles, though it may not be always easy to distinguish between its religious and its decorative use.

¹ For references, see Montelius, "Manadsblad," 1881, p. 69.

² "Egyptian Decorative Art," p. 106.



Fig. 97.—Scania.



Fig. 98.—Scania.



Fig. 99.—Småland.



Fig. 100.—Jütland.



Fig. 101.—Fünen.



Fig. 102.—R.I.A.
(Half-size.)

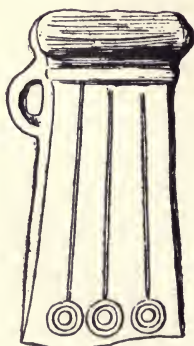


Fig. 103.—R.I.A.
(Half-size.)



Fig. 104.—Yorkshire.
(After Evans.)



Fig. 105.—R.I.A.
(Petrie Coll.) (Half size.)

The intimate association of the lotus and the spiral, which forms so prominent a feature in the decoration of the XVIII.-XIX. Dynasties, was not preserved in the spread of spiral patterns to the north of Europe. I have been able to discover only one example in Scandinavia in which the survival of the lotus motive can be traced (fig. 44). The spiral has become the ruling feature of the patterns. To this the spread of the earlier Ægean spiral system of the scarabs may have contributed.

No definite symbolic meaning can be alleged for the Bronze Age spiral, but it is not improbable that some talismanic power was attributed to it. The combination of three spirals is confidently recognised by some archæologists as the solar symbol known as the *triskele*. But as there is no evidence that the tetraskеле or *svastica*, the solar significance of which has been established,¹ and of which the triskele is a variant, had reached the north in the spiral period, I do not see that the spiral triskele rests on any surer ground than a resemblance of form. The filling of a triangular space by six spirals may be instanced in fig. 44, and the reduction of the spirals to three seems fully accounted for by decorative fitness without calling in the aid of symbolism.

There is no reason to doubt that the cross in circle is a sun symbol. As Count Goblet d'Alviella tells us—"Amongst the Assyrians themselves the equilateral cross, as denoting the main directions in which the sun shines, became also the symbol of the luminary, and consequently here, again, of the god who governs it. It was the same with the Chaldeans, the Hindus, the Greeks, the Persians, and, perhaps, with the Gauls, and the ancient civilizers of Northern America."²



Fig. 106.

It must not be supposed from this that all crosses are solar symbols. But the union of the cross with the solar disc, in the cross in circle, and the fact that the centre of these specialised forms of symbolism lies to the south-east of the Mediterranean, and from thence spread northward and westward through Europe, along lines followed, it would seem, more tardily by the swastika, is sufficiently conclusive as to the meaning of the cross and circle in Northern Europe. With the latter are to be associated various wheel, star, and rayed forms. But to decide as to the distinctions of meaning which may have been attached to these different forms, we have not, I think, at present evidence.³

The rayed cup-and-circle as found at Lougherew (fig. 79) is no doubt a solar symbol. The solar disc with rays proceeding downwards is a well-known Egyptian sign for the sun and light⁴ (fig. 106). With these

¹ Goblet d'Alviella, "Migration of Symbols."

² *Ibid.*

³ The cross in circle occurs on pre-Mycenæan pottery. It goes back to the Stone Age in Scandinavia (Peterson, "Mém. Soc. R. des Antiq. du Nord," 1877, p. 330), but it is not found in general use until the later Bronze Age.

⁴ Champollion, "Dictionnaire Egyptienne."

examples may be compared (fig. 107) from Lougherew,¹ and simplified forms (fig. 108), also from Lougherew.²

These instances seem to suggest that the cup-and-circle is a solar symbol. But the inference cannot be narrowed so closely. It is true



Fig. 107.—Lougherew.

that Worsaae accepts concentric circles as a sun sign, but in Europe concentric circles represent for the most part the spiral. Until, therefore, some agreement has been arrived at concerning the question of the symbolism of the spiral, it cannot be assumed that concentric circles have, in all cases, a solar meaning. Moreover, the cup-mark itself, extending behind the spiral and concentric circle, has to be explained. It thus appears that whereas rayed cup-and-circles, and

in many instances the cup-and-circle, may be correctly explained as sun signs, it by no means follows that all cup-and-circles are to be so identified.

Further we cannot venture at present with safety. At the same time it is difficult to escape from the impression that some scheme of association underlies the markings on some of the stones at Lougherew, pertaining to religious myth, or the life stories of the persons who were buried there. A comparison is suggested with petroglyphs and pictographs of America, so exhaustively illustrated by Colonel Mallory in the "Tenth Annual Report, Bureau of Ethnology," Washington.

Concerning cup-marks, Dr. Charles Rau has brought together a number of superstitions in relation to cupped stones still in vogue among the peasantry of different European countries. In Sweden cupped stones are called *elfstenar*, or elfstones. Offerings of a trifling nature—a button, a coin, a flower, or a ribbon—are deposited in the cups. In cases of sickness some object worn by the sick person is deposited. A Swedish proprietor who had caused an elfstone to be transported to his park, found a few days afterwards small sacrificial gifts lying in the cups.

In the church of Voanas, Ain, is a large stone, called *La Pierre de Saint-Loup*, into which sick and impotent persons grind holes

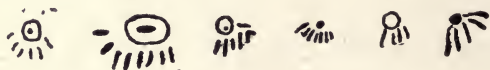


Fig. 108.—Details, Lougherew.

and drink the pulverised matter, which, as they believe, cures fevers and renews the vital strength. Another stone, known as *La Pierre de Saint-Clément*, same department, is used for the same purpose. A cupped stone, called the *Bischofs-Stein*, near Niemegk, Brandenburg, Prussia, is visited

¹ Stone on Patrickstown Hill.

² Cairn T, stones x, d, h, b; Cairn S, stone d; Cairn I, stone c.

by patients and quack doctors, who rub it with grease in order to bring about cures. Cup-marks are found on many churches in Germany, Switzerland, and Sweden. Sometimes they are partially executed on the mortar, showing that they were made after the erection of the churches. Healing properties are generally attributed to them. Fever-sick persons blow, as it were, the disease into the cavities, or patients swallow the powder produced in grinding out the cups. In a few instances the inside of cups on German churches exhibited traces of grease. On the other hand, in Posen a tradition refers the cups to the souls of the damned, who during lifetime never had visited the churches. They ground out the cavities during the night, and left them as tokens of despair.¹

Cartailhac mentions that in the department of Ain, when young women and widows make a pilgrimage to the ancient chapel of Saint-Blaise, they pass by Thoys, near a small erratic bearing sixty cup-sculptures, at which they practise certain ceremonies to obtain marriage within the year.²

The preceding folk-superstitions are interesting in themselves, but it is doubtful if they furnish any evidence as regards the original meaning of cupped stones. In some instances they appear to lend colour to Rivett-Carnac's theory; but the fact that cup-sculptures are found in all sorts of positions, horizontal and vertical, and again in closed tumuli where access was not possible, renders any inference from cup offerings or the anointing of cups of slender value. In handling folk-traditions much caution is necessary. Prehistoric remains are almost invariably endowed by the peasantry with supernatural and magic powers. Stone celts are thunderbolts, flint arrow-heads elf-darts. As such they are potent charms. Thus, as Rau remarks, "what was originally an object employed in daily life, became in course of time a charm."

On the subject of cup sculptures in America, Colonel Mallery writes:—"Inquiries have often been made whether the North American Indians have any superstitions or religious practices connected with the markings under consideration, *e.g.*, in relation to the desire for offspring, which undoubtedly is connected with the sculpturing of cup depressions and furrows in the eastern hemisphere. No evidence is yet produced of any such correspondence of practice or tradition relating to it."³

In America several groups of cup-and-ring markings have been recorded, resembling closely British and Irish types, notably in Georgia,

¹ Rau, *l.c.*, pp. 86-89.

² "La France Préhistorique," p. 247. Superstitions, more or less similar, are recorded for Scotland, *Proc. Soc. Ant., Scot.*, vol. xviii., p. 126; and see references in note, vol. xxvii., p. 452; also for Ireland, Wakeman's "Inismurray," p. 121; Stone of St. Hugh, of Rahue (*Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 5th Ser., vol. vi., p. 332). No attempt has yet been made to collect the superstitions connected with cupped-stones in Ireland.

³ Picture-writing of the American Indians: "Report of the Bureau of Ethnology," Smithsonian Institution, 1888-1889, p. 199.

Maryland, California, Venezuela, and Brazil. They include examples with radial and connecting grooves. The spiral is also frequently present. Little progress has as yet been made in elucidating the meaning of these markings. It is possible that working from the known elements of picture-writing in America, an explanation may be discovered in particular instances. Such explanations, if forthcoming, could not, however, be considered as evidence for European examples. Until a connexion can be shown independent of resemblance of form, similarity of meaning must not be assumed.

I cannot more fitly conclude the present Paper than by quoting Colonel Mallery's conclusions on this point. Summarizing the result of his studies upon American petroglyphs as distinct from other forms of picture-writing, he writes:—"Perhaps the most important lesson learned from these studies is that no attempt should be made at symbolic interpretation unless the symbolic nature of the particular characters under examination is known, or can be logically inferred from independent facts. To start with a theory, or even an hypothesis, that the rock writings are all symbolic, and may be interpreted by the imagination of the observer, or by translation either from or into known symbols of similar form found in other regions, were a limitless delusion."¹

¹ *Loc. cit.*, p. 768.

ON GOLD LUNULÆ, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF THOSE CONTAINED IN THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY'S MUSEUM, AND OTHER COLLECTIONS; AND ON THE SOURCE OF THE GOLD EMPLOYED TO MAKE IRISH GOLD ORNAMENTS.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., VICE-PRESIDENT.

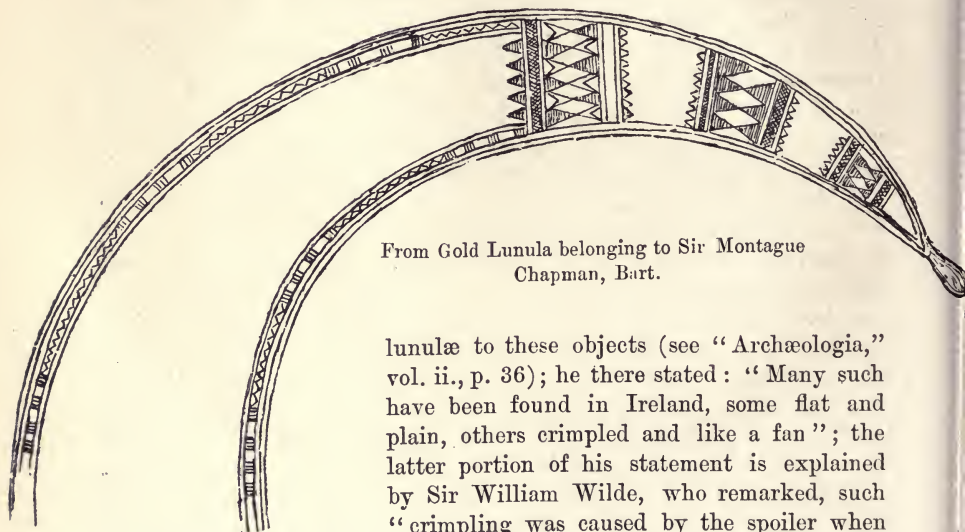
DETAILED descriptions of gold lunulæ, of which the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy contains an unrivalled collection, have not yet appeared in the pages of this *Journal*. Examples are also preserved in the British Museum, and in the National Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh; there is one in the Belfast Museum, three at least remain in private collections, and two are recorded found in France. They are termed in Irish tales, "Minn-oir," or "Minds"; they are composed of thin plates of hammered gold, of crescentic shape—the borders usually decorated by linear or angular patterns, forming various figures, triangles, squares, and decussations, arranged to produce symmetrical designs; similar ornamentation is repeated on the cornua of these crescents, arranged transversely and corresponding on either side. The bordering lines, and longer markings were produced by a sharp graving tool, whilst those of smaller extent are formed by chisel-shaped punches, for the depressions so caused are perceptible as distinct elevations on the reversed side of the metal plate. One of the specimens preserved in the Royal Irish Academy Museum differs from the rest in its decorations, which consist of numerous small circular-punched markings, arranged to produce definite patterns; this is exceptional, for in all other instances the ornamentation was formed by combinations of straight lines, more or less prolonged. No two lunulæ are alike, they differ in weight, in the height of the crescent, its transverse breadth, and the size of the inner cavity, which is more or less circular in outline: such measurements, being liable to variation, are recorded hereafter when describing the separate lunulæ.

The ornamental patterns, whilst preserving a certain general art resemblance, vary in details, and are essentially different in their arrangement and execution. At either extremity the crescents terminate in small flat appendages of rounded or discoid form, placed at right angles with the plane of the lunula, approximating to the size of a sixpence. In several of the lunulæ curved lines are engraved along the borders of the crescents with such precision that they must have been formed by skilful workmen, with the assistance of a guiding outline, or some similar arrangement to direct the course of the graver's tool, for the curves are drawn with remarkable accuracy; some display the highest style of

ornamentation; others are less elaborate, having patterns made by small punched indentations, and a very few are without markings. Regarded as a whole, the style of decoration employed represents a class of ornament that must be considered distinctive, and which was accepted at the time as correct and fashionable for such golden coronets; somewhat like the present custom of ornamenting the back of watch cases with an engine-turned pattern, more a conventional matter of taste than dependent on any possible utility, or referable to any special æsthetic development of the race of people who wore them.

An inspection of the illustrations given will explain better than mere description the character of these gold lunulæ, and their style of ornamentation.

Bishop Pococke, in 1773, was the first person who applied the term



From Gold Lunula belonging to Sir Montague Chapman, Bart.

lunulæ to these objects (see "*Archæologia*," vol. ii., p. 36); he there stated: "Many such have been found in Ireland, some flat and plain, others crimped and like a fan"; the latter portion of his statement is explained by Sir William Wilde, who remarked, such "crimping was caused by the spoiler when

concealing them, or the finder who wished to lessen their bulk for convenient carriage."

An early reference to the wearing of lunulæ by women is preserved in the Book of Leinster (see Professor Atkinson's Introduction, p. 51). It is the legend of the Robber Gorman Mac Bomma Licce, who in spite of severe enactments against theft, and during the "Truce of God," at the Feast of Teamair, stole the queen's golden diadem from the Royal Palace, and carried it off to Inber Slaine, in the south-west of Ireland. The king's name was Cathair-Mor, who was slain A.D. 177. The same story is found in the Books of Ballymote and of Lecan, so that it may claim the respectable antiquity of transmission in legendary form for about one thousand years before the earliest of those books was written.



Lunula No. 32.

Royal Irish Academy Collection. Found 1890, in Co. Westmeath.



No. 1.

Denarius of Julia Mamaea.



No. 2.

Denarius of Marcia Otacilia Severa.

We can refer to the "*Silva Gadelica*," of Standish H. O'Grady, for those who are not Irish scholars, upon the employment of gold ornaments by females for their head-dress. Thus, in the often quoted legend of the two Queens of King Dermot, one of them being Maireen, who is also surnamed "Mael," or Bald, and the other Mughair, a daughter of Conchraid, son of Duach (of the men of Munster), the latter, who is represented as jealous of Maireen, bribed a female jester to remove from Maireen's head her gear of gold, and presumably with it some artificial hair which she habitually wore to conceal her defect, whereupon Maireen cried, "God and St. Kieran help me at this need," and forthwith "glossy convoluted golden-sheeny hair" fell down to her very shoulders. Whatever else this story tells us we obtain from the mention of the saint, Kieran, the Carpenter's Son, a date of some importance for working out the history of these ornaments. The saint was born in A.D. 515, and his death is recorded as having taken place about A.D. 548; and the king represented is Diarmid, son of Fergus Cearbhall, who was slain at Rathbeg, county Antrim, in A.D. 565.

Another story, that of Prince Cano, contains references to the use of these "Minns"; this can be consulted in O'Curry's "*Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*," vol. iii., p. 620. It brings down the date of their being worn to A.D. 620.

Again, in the wooing of Becfola, in the reign of Dermot, Aedh Slaine's son (see "*Silva Gadelica*"), mention is made of "Three Diadems of Gold that I left in keeping"; here we obtain an additional date, for the death of King Dermot (the second), son of Aedh Slaine the Second, took place from the Plague called "*Buide Connail*," which happened, as stated in Rev. J. F. Shearman's "*Loca Patriciana*," in the year A.D. 665 or 666.

Superficial erroneous comparisons have sometimes been suggested between these golden crescents and the coronas around the heads of saints, and the aureolæ of Byzantine mediæval painters. The latter are obviously drawn around the head of the personage intended to be represented, or placed behind it for supernatural addition, neither belonging to the dress itself, nor attached to the body of the individual saint, whilst lunulæ are portions of ornamental attire, appropriated to decorate the hair of the possessor, and so far as we can judge, restricted to females of position, for we have no account of men having worn them.

Their use can be illustrated by comparing representations of a similar class of crescentic ornaments worn by Roman Empresses, such as are figured on the denarii of Julia Mammæa, wife of Alexander Severus, who was assassinated A.D. 235; or of Marcia Otacilia Severa, wife of Philip the Elder, who died subsequent to the year A.D. 249: nor was their employment restricted to this period of Roman history, for we find similar lunulæ represented on some of the family denarii preceding the Cæsars, such as a coin of L. Buca, probably Quæstor under Sulla,

and on one belonging to the Didia Gens, of P. Fonteius Capito, which displays the veiled head of the goddess Concordia wearing a crescent head-dress. These references are sufficient to show that golden decorations of similar shape were worn by females in Italy as well as in Ireland.

The only recorded analysis of a gold lunula is that which Mr. J. W. Mallet has given in the *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xxii. It yielded—

Gold, 87·67. Silver, 11·05. Copper, 0·12.

The specific gravity was 17·528. This result which he obtained differs materially from the analyses and specific gravity of genuine specimens of county Wicklow gold, which appears to have a very definite composition. The specific gravity closely agrees with my determination of a lunula belonging to Sir M. Chapman, Bart., which I ascertained to be 17·34.

ANALYSES OF Co. WICKLOW GOLD.

		Gold.	Silver.		
S. Alcorn, Mint Master in London in 1796 (see <i>Phil. Trans.</i> for that year), calculated from analysis of a penny-weight which he examined,	}	91·00	7·40	{ Copper and Iron traces.	1·50
Professor Forbes in 1869,	.	91·01	8·85	Silica,	0·14
Professor Church,	.	92·36	6·17	—	—
J. W. Mallet,	.	92·32	6·17	Iron,	0·76

Next to a chemical analysis, the specific gravity of gold affords useful data for estimating its purity, particularly in the absence of heavy metals, such as platinum, which are not present in the Irish gold of county Wicklow.

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF Co. WICKLOW GOLD.

Molesworth, in 1796, ascertained that Wicklow gold was sp. gr. 12; compared to sterling gold, sp. gr. 18.

Dr. Kirwan at the same time gave a ratio of 13; compared to sterling gold, 18.

Forbes, in 1869, found its density range from 14·34 to 15·07.

With this closely agree the results I obtained from careful estimation of two small nuggets in my possession; they were sp. gr. 15·01 and 15·05.

The fine nugget of Wicklow gold, weighing 336 grains, in possession of T. H. Longfield, Esq., has sp. gr. 15·51.

It is possible that the specimens examined by Molesworth and Kirwan

were either porous, as native gold often is, or contained an appreciable amount of included silica or oxide of iron. Whether we consider the results of analysis, or the ascertained specific gravity, both are opposed to our attributing the lunula examined by Mallet to native gold obtained from the Wicklow mines.

All gold ornaments found in Ireland may be satisfactorily arranged into three well-marked groups, which differ in relative purity of metal as follows:—Class No. 1, yielding gold mixed with 18 to 23 per cent. of silver; No. 2, with about 10 to 12 per cent. of alloy, chiefly silver; and No. 3, consisting of nearly pure metal.

The specimens falling under the first and third classes are few in number, whilst lunulæ, penannular rings of all kinds, and those fine objects with expanded cup-shaped extremities which, collectively, form the great bulk of our antiquities, belong to the second class, and have a remarkably definite composition.

As for the first class, it approximates to the native alloy of gold and silver called electrum, first coined about 500 years before our era in Asia Minor, from gold ore obtained in the Cimmerian Bosphorus, and which gradually extended as a circulating medium through Lydia and the Greek settlements of Asia Minor westwards, until reaching Sicily it was issued by Agathocles for coin in that island, and finally spread to Gaul, and the Kentish shores of Britain before the descent of Cæsar, B.C. 55; where coins struck from electrum appear to have circulated previous to the striking of a true gold coinage. According to Kenyon, the earliest British coins were made 150 B.C., and were debased copies of pieces struck by Philip of Macedon.

There are two important analyses by Mallet of fragments of gold torques from the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, with the following results:—

		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Sp. Gr.
No. 1,	. . .	71·54	23·67	4·62	15·377
No. 2,	. . .	79·48	18·01	2·48	15·444

Another analysis recently made by Mr. E. A. Smith (*Proc. R. I. A.*, May, 1896) agrees so closely with No. 1 of Mallet, that it would appear to be made from another portion of the same fragment of a torque.

We have in the ‘Book of Leinster’ a poem in praise of the Palace of Ailinn, county Kildare.

Ἀσπις ὅρι α τῖριβ γαλλ. (H₂ 18, f. 27, a. b.)
 (“The Torques of Gold from foreign lands.”)

O’Curry (vol. iii., p. 182), terms this a remarkable passage “because its authority states that the articles there mentioned were of foreign

manufacture." Mallet, as the result of his researches on Irish gold ornaments generally, admits it as "conceivable" the gold may have been found here, "though its quantity would seem to indicate foreign commerce as the more likely channel by which it was procured." Substituting foreign raids for commerce, of which we have little or no evidence, and putting aside the exact composition of the metal found in these "torques" for future investigation, I believe it can be established that the principal source whence our gold was derived for making personal ornaments was the plunder of Roman Britain during its successive recorded devastations by Irish invasions, and the metal already standardised and coined into Roman aurei of definite weight, was subsequently converted into rings and other decorative objects. As coin, it would be useless in Ireland where money never circulated until small silver pieces were struck about the tenth century, by the Danish princes, and none subsequently until this country was invaded by the Anglo-Normans. If hereafter clear evidence is obtained that these torques of gold, which are found not only in Ireland and Britain, but in many parts of the Continent, are formed from electrum gold similar to those examined by Mallet, then it will follow that they are referable to an earlier date than other gold ornaments of purer composition. This will demand future investigation for its definite acceptance. At all events the great amount of gold that was obtained by Brennus from the Roman Senate is the first historic record of its being acquired by northern races in sufficient quantity to account for its subsequent distribution amongst them, from Pannonia possibly to Gaul and the south-east of Britain where it circulated as money previous to the invasion of Julius Cæsar.

Class No. 2.—The next series of analyses made by Mallet correspond with that of the lunula he examined in the relative amounts of gold and silver—

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Lead.	Sp. Gr.
Thin gold plate, .	88·72	10·02	1·11		17·332
Boss of diadem, .	81·10	12·18	5·94	0·28	15·306
Thin ring, .	81·72	12·14	1·16		17·258
„ .	85·62	12·79	1·47		16·896

It is from gold of this description that Irish ornaments appear to have been fabricated, with few exceptions. It agrees closely with the coins issued by Alexander the Great and his successors, and was of the accepted standard for purity subsequently adopted by the Romans, which universally replaced the electrum coins of earlier fabrication and those of almost pure gold made by Darius and by Philip of Macedon.

It is difficult to obtain analyses of Irish gold ornaments, for that process necessitates the destruction of at least some portion of a valuable article. In its absence we find the specific gravity a matter of importance, as it depends on the results of simple accurate weighing. I

append a list of those densities of the metal contained in several gold rings, and made with great accuracy :—

Weight—grains.	Sp. gr.	
170	16.40	Penannular Rings.
71	15.86	do. do.
326	15.94	do. do.
89	16.07	do. do.
195	16.03	Armlet.
196	16.11	do.
206	16.45	do.
No. 130, in R.I.A.	15.77	Fibula.
No. 3, „	16.20	Armilla.
604 grains.	17.34	Lunula of Sir M. Chapman, Bart.

This list can be compared with the specific gravities of some Roman aurei in my possession, determined by Professor O'Reilly, M.R.I.A. :—

	Sp. gr.	
Valentinian II. .	17.441	Emperor of the West, A.D. 383. Assassinated, 392.
Theodosius II., .	19.229	With Gratian, 379. Died, 395.
Do. .	19.038	
Honorius, .	19.314	Emperor of West, 395. Died 423.
Constantius II., .	18.638	Augustus, 333. Died, 351.
Leo, . . .	19.382	Emperor of East, 457. Died, 474.
Justinian, . .	19.141	Sole Emperor, 528. Died, 565.

Except the above there are few determinations recorded of the specific gravity of Roman aurei. Those described are of purer metal than we find in Irish gold ornaments, which might be explained by the ease with which gold, on re-melting, can be debased by the addition of a small portion of silver, with profit to the working goldsmith. Still the list is too limited for accurate results, and the special coins which it is desirable to estimate, these of Diocletian and his successors, are not in my possession. As the outcome of these investigations, I can assert, after examining a large number of gold articles of all descriptions, that they are, without exception, derived, as to weight, from aurei of 72 or 70 grains each, such as were current from the reign of the Emperor Diocletian to the fall of the Eastern Empire, the heavier articles being usually simple multiples of aurei, and the smaller ones either of similar weight, or obtained from the fabrication, two or more, from a given amount of coined metal.

This is consonant with the ordinary practice of manufacturing goldsmiths at all times, for it was easier to melt down coin of known weight and purity, than to work with metal in the form of ore; and the laws of

all countries abound with restrictions, of little avail, to prevent the conversion of current gold coin into other forms for ornaments.

Class No. 3.—In the following instances the articles examined consisted of nearly pure gold, the first analysis was made by Mallet, the second by Mr. E. A. Smith:—

	Gold.	Silver.	Sp. Gr.
(Mallet), twisted gold wire, .	96·90	2·49 (trace of copper)	18·593
(Smith), fillet from sword, .	98·02	1·98	19·103

Objects made from gold of this exceptional purity are rare. The fine chains of thin twisted wire, such as that found attached to the Tara brooch and similar articles, which resemble fine Indian workmanship, are probably almost pure gold.

GOLD LUNULÆ IN ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY MUSEUM.

No.

1.— $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches across, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches clear in the inner circle, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep in the broadest portion. Weight, 1 oz. 10 dwt. 11 gr. Purchased from a dealer.

2.—9 inches across, $5\frac{7}{8}$ inches in clear of hollow, part of which is a perfect circle; $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep in widest portion at top. Weight, 3 oz. 2 dwt. 3 gr. Perfect, with the exception of slight tear at upper and inner edges. Gold of paper thinness.

Believed to belong to the Academy's original collection. Presented by Lord Kenmare in 1778, and described in "MS. Minute Book of Committee of Antiquities," vol. i., p. 50. Said to have been found near Killarney.

For description and woodcut, see Wilde's "Catalogue of Gold Antiquities," p. 11; it is also photographed.

3.—Wants terminal cross-plates, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad by 8 inches high, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches across inner circle, 2 inches deep in broadest part. Weight, 2 oz. 2 dwt.

From the Dawson Collection. Ornament figured in "Gold Catalogue," p. 15.

4.—Half of a small lunula, measuring $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height. Weight, 10 dwt. 11 gr. Ornament figured in "Gold Catalogue," p. 15.

Found with Nos. 8, 9, and 15, in hard gravel, apparently the remains of an ancient tigher or road through a boggy field, in the parish of Dunferth, barony of Carbury, county Kildare. Near it were found a quantity of bones of large ruminants.

5.—The largest and most ornamented lunula in the Collection; perfect, but in seven fragments; measures $11\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad by $10\frac{3}{8}$

No.

inches high, and is 4 inches deep in the widest portions, remarkably small in the clear, which is only $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches across. Weight, 4 oz. 3 dwt. 21 gr. Ornament figured in "Gold Catalogue," p. 17.

Found near Athlone, county Roscommon, in 1842. Presented by Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant. The square terminal plates were subsequently purchased.

- 6.—Perfect, beautifully decorated, having oblong terminal plates instead of circular, 7 inches high, $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches across, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the clear, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep at widest part. Weight, 18 dwt. 2 gr. Figured in "Gold Catalogue," p. 14. Got with the Dawson Collection.
- 7.—Perfect, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide by 7 inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in the clear, and $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep. Weight, 13 dwt. 9 gr. Pattern figured in "Gold Catalogue," page 16. Purchased from a dealer.
- 8.—Found with Nos. 4, 9, and 15, in county Kildare. Perfect. It was torn across at the widest part, and the second portion was not procured for many months after the first. A small portion had been cut out of the upper edge of one fragment by the finder to make a ring for a pig's snout, fancying it was composed of brass.
 $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches in the clear, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep at top. Weight, 2 oz. 4 dwts. 14 gr. See "Gold Catalogue," figure, p. 16.
- 9.—Left limb of a small narrow lunula, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and 1 inch broad in the widest part. Weight, 4 dwt. 2 gr. Ornament figured in "Gold Catalogue," p. 15. Found with Nos. 4, 8, and 15.
- 10.—Perfect, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches high, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad in widest portion, broad in lateral diameter of cut-out portion, and also wide in the opening at terminal plates. Ornament figured in "Gold Catalogue," p. 16. From the Sirr Collection, stated to have been found in county Galway. Weight, 1 oz. 3 dwt.
- 11.—Perfect, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the clear, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in the widest portion. Weight, 1 oz. 7 dwt. 5 gr. Pattern figured in "Catalogue," p. 16. Purchased in 1852.
- 12.—Complete, torn across centre, without ornament, terminal plates oblong, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches clear in the opening, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep in the widest portion. Weight, 18 dwt. Purchased from a dealer in 1853. When obtained it was crumpled up as if to lessen the bulk.

No.

- 13.—Both limbs highly ornamented but deficient in centre; has a peculiar punched ornamentation; shown in "Gold Catalogue," p. 16. 8 inches in width and depth, 6 inches wide in the clear of opening. Weight, 14 dwt. 3 gr. Analysed by Mr. J. W. Mallet.
- 14.—Perfect; very small; unornamented; wide in the opening, which appears to have been stretched; $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches across, 6 inches high, $4\frac{3}{8}$ inches in the clear, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches broad at widest part. Weight, 15 dwt. 16 gr. From the Dawson Collection.
- 15.—Left limb of an ornamented lunula, wanting terminal plate, length 9 inches, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide at broadest part. Pattern figured in p. 15 of "Gold Catalogue." Weight, 7 dwt. 19 gr. Found with Nos. 4, 8, and 9 in county Kildare.
- End of Lunulæ in Sir W. Wilde's "Catalogue of Irish Gold Ornaments."

SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS TO THE COLLECTION.

- 16.—Greatest width, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 10 dwt. 2 gr. Got with Nos. 17 and 18 at Banmore, parish of Kilmoylic, barony of Clanmorris, Kerry.
- 17.—Greatest width, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches, in two pieces. Weight, 1 oz. 7 dwt. 1 gr. Got with Nos. 16 and 18.
- 18.—Greatest width, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Weight, 19 dwt. 16 gr. In two pieces. Got with Nos. 16 and 17.
- 19.—A fragment weighing 2 dwt. Bought in 1868. Measures $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches long.
- 20.—Greatest width, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 6 dwt. 8 gr.
- 21.—In two pieces. Greatest width, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 18 dwt. 11 gr.
- 22.—Greatest width, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 1 dwt. 1 gr.
- 23.—Greatest width, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 2 dwt. 14 gr. Found in a bog near Newtown, Crossdoney, county Cavan, at a depth of 6 feet, between two oval slabs of oak, which were saturated with moisture, and have contracted considerably by drying. Bought April, 1884.
- 24.—Greatest width, $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches; height, $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 10 dwt. 17 gr. Found on a mountain near Trillick, county Tyrone, near one of the so-called "Danish Forts," under a large rock which was being broken up. Purchased in 1884.
- 25.—Greatest width, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches; breadth, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 10 dwt. Said to have been found before 1820, near Mullingar. Bought from Rev. Mr. Burton, Bective Glebe, Cavan, in 1884.

No.

- 26.—Greatest width, $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight, 2 oz. 5 dwt. 12 gr. Found in a bog at Carrowduff, three miles from Ennistymon, county Clare, May, 1877.
- 27.—Greatest width, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches; breadth at widest part, 3 inches. Weight, 1 oz. 13 dwt. 5 gr. Bought, with No. 28, from Mr. Perry, Newtown Park, county Dublin, in July, 1881.
- 28.—Bought with No. 27. Greatest width, $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches; breadth, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 2 dwt. 12 gr.
- 29.—Greatest width, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 8 dwt. 15 gr. Bought with the Petrie Collection.
- 30.—Greatest width, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 7 dwt. 20 gr. Said to have been found May, 1886, at Trenta, between Carrigans and St. Johnston, six miles from Derry, on the slope of a rocky mountain, beneath a great boulder recently blasted together with a large flint arrow-head.
- 31.—Greatest width, $8\frac{3}{8}$ inches. Weight, 1 oz. 11 dwt. 19 gr. Found, in 1848, near Athlone. Bought January, 1893, being No. 143 of the "Bateman Collection."
- 32.—Greatest width, 8 inches; height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth of widest part $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in the clear. Weight, 1 oz. 7 dwt. 17 gr. Found in ploughing in the townland of Ross, barony of Kilkenny West, county Westmeath, near the shores of Lough Ree, about half-a-mile from a ruined castle named Ballincliffs. Purchased March, 1896, from Mr. Edmond Johnson, Grafton-street.

GOLD LUNULÆ IN BRITISH MUSEUM.

- 1.—Weighing 1 oz. 19 dwt. 5 gr. Measures $9\frac{3}{10}$ inches wide. Obtained from Carnarvonshire.
- 2.—Weighing 1 oz. 17 dwt. 6 gr. 9 inches wide. Found in county Kerry, at Mangerton, under bog. Formerly in possession of Sir Thomas Tobin.
- 3.—Weighing 1 oz. 11 dwt. 4 gr. $8\frac{6}{10}$ inches wide. From Co. Cavan.
- 4.—Weighing 11 dwt. 3 gr. A fragment 5 inches long. From county Cork.
- 5.—Weighing 1 oz. 6 dwt. 6 gr. $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Obtained from Ireland.
- 6.—Weighing 2 oz. 4 dwt. 4 grs. $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. From Penwith, Cornwall. Described in Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries, 1783.
- 7.—Weighing 2 oz. 1 dwt. 19 gr. 8 inches wide. From Ireland.
- 8.—Weighing 2 oz. 12 dwt. 4 gr. $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide; also from Ireland.
- 9.—Weighing 1 oz. 6 dwt. 5 gr. $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. No history.
- 10.—Weighing 13 dwt. 14 gr. 7 inches wide. Do.
- 11.—Weighing 1 oz. 8 grs. $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Do.

GOLD LUNULÆ IN NATIONAL MUSEUM OF SCOTLAND.

No.

- 1 F. E.—Weighing 1 oz. 8 dwt. 13 grs. Figured in "Catalogue." Ornamented only with incised lines and double row of punctures along its borders. From Southside, near Coulter, Lanarkshire.
- 2 F. E.—A considerable portion of one side wanting. Ornamented with parallel and angular lines. Found near Fochabers, Elginshire, in 1873.
- 3 F. E.—Weighing 4 oz. 1 dwt. 5 gr. Ornamented with incised lines and double row of punctures. Deposited by His Grace the late Duke of Buccleugh. Found at Auchentaggart, Dumfriesshire.
- 1 F. F.—Weighing 1 oz. 15 dwt. With finely executed ornamentation of bands of triangles filled with parallel lines. Found in Ireland, and purchased with the "Bell" Collection.

GOLD LUNULA IN BELFAST MUSEUM.

Greatest width, $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, 7 inches; $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches deep in widest part at top. Weight not recorded. Measured from a tracing by W. H. Patterson, Esq., J.P., Belfast. Obtained from the Benn Collection.

GOLD LUNULE IN PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

- 1.—In possession of Sir Montague Chapman, Bart., Killua Castle, county Westmeath. Greatest width, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches; height, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Measurement of widest part at top slightly in excess of 2 inches. Weight, 1 oz. 6 dwt. Through the kindness of its owner I was enabled to determine the specific gravity; it is 17.34.
- 2.—Belonging to Robert Day, J.P., Cork. This was recently exhibited by his permission to the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland. I am unable to give its dimensions. It weighed 1 oz. 12 dwt.; and was found at Ballybay, county Monaghan.
- 3.—Another specimen in Mr. Day's collection. Found near Enniskillen under twenty feet of peat. Weight, 1 oz. 1 dwt. 10 gr.

It is desirable to place on record certain lunulæ imperfectly known, some of which may possibly be now in public collections, and others seem to have disappeared:—

- 1.—Found at Dungiven, county Londonderry, in removing a tree, March, 1814. 7 to 8 inches in height, and at widest part $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. Figured in Mason's "Statistical Account of Ireland," vol. i., p. 304.

No.

- 2.—Co. Sligo. Found in a bog, March, 1847. Weight, 1 oz. 6 dwt. 11 grs. Represented in Mr. Windele's *Sketches in Library R.I.A.*, volume "Miscellanea," p. 206.
- 3.—Co. Cork. Got in 1867. $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches broad at top. Shown in a drawing by the late Mr. Brash in a scrap-book of Mr. Clibborn's in R.I.A. Library.
- 4.—Co. Cork. Specimen shown in a drawing in same book.
- 5.—Co. Donegal. Shown with Lord Londesborough's Collection at Dublin Exhibition, 1872. The plate of gold about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its greatest width. "Engraved with borders of small chevrons with lines between, on inner and outer edge, and towards the ends six transversal lines, with hatched triangular ornaments." In "*Miscellanea Graphica*," said to have been found at Ardaragh.
- 6.—Co. Antrim, townland of Cairnlochan, parish of Maheramesk. Three crescents turned up, rolled together, at a depth of about 5 feet, in removing a fallen cromlech stone. One of them weighed $4\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. See *Dublin Penny Journal*, volume 4, p. 295.
- 7.—Co. Clare; found in a ditch at Reyhole. (See Gough's "Camden," vol. iv., p. 230, referred to in *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. ix., p. 46.)
- 8.—Co. Tyrone; found in a bog. Recorded in Campbell's "Philos. Survey of Ireland," and *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*.
- 9.—A small lunula, in Piltown Museum in 1845, weighing 16 dwt. 15 gr. It measured $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height. (See volume of "Miscellanea," in Royal Irish Academy Library, by Mr. Windele.)

GOLD LUNULÆ FOUND IN FRANCE.

- 1.—Found at St. Cyr in 1805, between Valognes and Montebourg. It was melted down, but a drawing was made and figured in "Mem. de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie" (1827–1828); also see "L'Anthropologie," t. v., No. 2, for 1894.
- 2.—Discovered at Saint Potan, Côtes du Nord. Weight, 194·70 grammes. Found, in 1890, by quarrymen, and sold to M. Paul du Chatelier.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—Those marked * are by Members of the Society.]

* *Lambert, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, as an Engraver of Book-Plates.* By J. Vinycomb, M.R.I.A. (Newcastle-on-Tyne: A. Reid & Co., Ltd., 1896.)

THIS work, reprinted from the "Journal" of the "Ex Libris" Society—revised and considerably extended—has, we may say at the outset, one most serious fault; its issue is limited to 150 signed and numbered copies. This we may suppose unavoidable, but we regret that so many enthusiasts, in the gentle and artistic paths of book-plate collecting, should be debarred from possessing this dainty little volume. The author, Mr. John Vinycomb, who is a Member of Council of the "Ex Libris" Society, carries great weight in all questions of seals, heraldry, and similar examples of engraving. As a Fellow of our Society, besides less direct help and advice, he gave us a learned Paper on the original device upon the Seal of the Deanery of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, published in our *Journal*, 1890-91, p. 228; and later on (1893, p. 69) an interesting article on the ancient Seals of Carrickfergus.

Even to those who do not collect book-plates, especially to admirers of Bewick's engravings, this book will be of much interest. The charming "tail-pieces" of Bewick's "Natural History" are vividly recalled by some of Lambert's plates, notably those on p. 15, and plates 7, 16, 17, 19, and 31; while for comparison, both with Lambert's work and the "Natural History," Bewick's book-plate of J. B. Dale, on p. 23, is valuable.

"Mark Lambert was one of Bewick's apprentices, but, unlike so many pupils of that great master," he "was not led away by the new art" of revived wood-engraving, but continued to work at copperplate and silver-engraving, founding one of the largest engraving and printing establishments in the North of England.

In 1807 Lambert commenced business on his own account; he died in 1855; his son, partner, and namesake dying so lately as 1893.

The volume contains 58 selected examples of book-plates, with biographical memoranda relating to 124 plates engraved by Lambert, which cannot fail to be of interest, especially to the North of England families referred to.

We have watched with interest the revival of this (perhaps) the

youngest branch of heraldry, and believe that the work of Mr. Vinycomb and his colleagues has done much to improve the sterile, tasteless school of book-plates, so much in vogue in this country during the last forty years. Nothing that tends to improve taste in this very practical generation can be despised, and a work like Mr. Vinycomb's is a valuable corrective at once of the symbolic complexities of some of the modern examples, and of the dry bones of heraldry in some of the older types of book-plate.—T. J. W.

** The Story of an Irish Sept: their Character and Struggle to maintain their Lands in Clare.* By a member of the Sept (N. C. Macnamara). (London: Dent & Co., 1896.)

THE study of tribal history has received much less attention in Ireland than its importance in relation to the general history of the country merits. With very many clans the amount of material at hand is not encouraging to the student. This is not the case with the tribe whose story is told in these pages.

The Ui Caisin, or Clan Choilen, whose chiefs took the name of Mac Conmara, and ultimately Mac Namara, formed the second division of the great Dal Cais family. When the present county Clare was conquered by the Dal Cais in the fourth century after our era, the Ui Caisin settled in the newly-acquired country, giving their tribe-name to a district. To its chief, as head of the most important tribe, belonged the privilege of inaugurating the King of North Munster. The place of inauguration, a mound still known, has been illustrated by Mr. T. J. Westropp in our pages; and his view is reproduced in this book.

The Clan Choilen, as the clan was now more usually called, followed their king in his wars, taking part with Brian at Clontarf. After the Norman invasion they supported O'Brien against the invaders. In the following century, when a war of succession arose among the O'Briens, the Clan Choilen was the principal supporter of Turlough, while the Normans aided his rival.

This prominence of the clan seems to have excited the jealousy of other neighbouring tribes. Several of them united, and, though forbidden by O'Brien, the provincial king, attacked and defeated the Clan Choilen, with the natural result of again encouraging their Norman enemies, and restoring, for a time, their supremacy in Clare. The Irish allies of the Norman leader, De Clare, were overthrown in 1318, and the last stronghold of the Normans, Bunratty, was captured by Mac Namara in 1332.

After the overthrow of their enemies the power of the clan increased, and its territory extended over much of Eastern Clare. Following the

example of the Normans, they built numerous castles, many of which still stand. Greater power and territory, however, brought internal dissensions, and before the end of the fourteenth century the clan had divided under two chiefs, who fought each other vigorously.

For two centuries following there is little light on the history of the district. In the interval their tribal state had come to an end, and, at the end of the sixteenth century, the Mac Namaras appear as landed proprietors of a modern type, strongly resisting the claims of the O'Briens to any superiority. This position was maintained until the Cromwellian confiscations reduced their property to fragments of its former importance. The subsequent story relates to prominent individuals of the family.

Mr. Macnamara has produced a book which can be read with interest, and which fairly illustrates many points of Irish history. It fails, however, to realise the main purpose of a tribe history. We read only of the doings of the chiefs, with no attempt to trace the life of the tribe at large, except by generalising from outside sources. In common with too many Irish local histories, it gathers its matter mainly from already well-known published works, and lacks the local colour and the light which the study of local antiquities, traditions, and writings should bring to explain and illustrate the work of the general historian and chronicler. Mr. Macnamara gives us views of castles, but he does not tell us of their age or builders; he refers to ancient deeds, rent-rolls, and inquisitions, but does not attempt to deduce from them any evidence which they may contain of the great change, the most important in the history of the tribe, by which the patriarchal chief, dwelling in his rath, developed into the quasi-feudal landlord in his castle.

In matters of detail the book needs much revision. The spelling of Irish names is very uncertain and inconsistent. Thus the name usually written in English Donogh, appears also as Donough, Donchadh, and Donchardh, the last absurd form being used deliberately and most often. One cannot help sympathising with the poor English compositor, whose efforts to set up the name Domhnall were left uncorrected, and lead to such results as "Dunhual," "Dunknal," "Dornhuall." After this we cannot wonder that Vallancey, Betham, Campion, and Stamer, are converted into Vallaney, Bentham, Champion, and Stainer; nor that Ferns is described as the capital of Meath. Unhappily too many similar errors might be pointed out.

The book is very well turned out, and is illustrated with a number of views of antiquities, and some good reproductions of miniature portraits.—J. M.

The Book-Plate Annual and Armorial Year-Book, 1897. Edited by John Leighton, F.S.A., Vice-President, "Ex Libris" Society. Royal 4to. Price 2s. 6d. (London: A. & C. Black, Soho-square, W.)

THIS Annual, now in its fourth year of issue, is not devoted entirely to the investigation of matters connected with book-plates. It has a good deal of useful information on subjects relating to libraries, books, and bindings, and there is much in it which will be highly prized by book-buyers, lovers of literature, and collectors generally. There are two excellent portraits of Lord Leighton and Sir John E. Millais. There are also copies of the heraldic achievements of both of these distinguished painters, and the book-plate of Lord Leighton is given, as also one etched by Millais in 1854. There is a portrait of George du Maurier by himself, as well as a characteristic achievement of that artist and author. Adverting to the achievement of Lord Leighton, his arms has supporters—horses of Helicon: they are highly appropriate propositions; and Lord Leighton, we are informed, declined the supporters suggested by the Heralds' College, and was designing them for himself at the time of his death; thus these additions have never been confirmed.

A very interesting and suggestive Paper is that on "Jewish Coats of Arms," and it is well illustrated. European heraldry only became systematised in the thirteenth century; but long prior to that date the Jews, in common with other nations of antiquity, had used family and tribal emblems. The antiquity of heraldic devices among the Jews is shown by a verse from the Pentateuch (Numbers ii. 2), in which "every man of the children of Israel" is instructed to "pitch by his own standard, the ensign of their father's house." There are several other fascinating chapters all lavishly illustrated.

Miscellanea.

Monument at Clonkeen, Co. Galway.—Mr. Wakeman forwards a rubbing, and a reduced drawing of an inscription, both of which refer to a much neglected monumental effigy of a bishop, now lying in the cemetery of Clonkeen, near Tiaquin, Co. Galway. He writes :—

“In Brady’s ‘Episcopal Succession,’ vol. ii., the following notice occurs :—‘1718, Edmond Kelly succeeded “per mortem ultimi illius

Here Lyeth E Rt R^d Fa^rIN
 GOD Edmond Kelly D^r OF
 Sorbonne FormerLLy Dean
 & Vicar GeneralLOf g^d Dioc
 ess First ALmenerto g^e cl
 ELlecter of Triers Envoy to g
 Court of Vienna & Late
 LORD Bishop of Clonfert
 Requiescat in Pace

*W. Wakeman.
 Transcribed from
 MS. 1896*

Episcopi.” His Brief was dated in February, 1718. He wrote to Propaganda on the 14th of May, 1718, to announce his consecration, which had been performed in Dublin, with three bishops assisting. His faculties as bishop were granted on the 15th November, 1718. In April, 1733, Clonfert was vacant.’”

Proposed Destruction of Kilmallock Castle.—At a meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, it was proposed by Mr. George Coffey, M.R.I.A., seconded by J. J. Digges La Touche, LL.D., and passed unanimously :—“That the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland has heard with regret that a Presentment has been passed by the Presentment Sessions for the Liberties of Kilmallock for the purpose of taking down the King’s Castle at Kilmallock.

“The Council is surprised at the contemplated act of vandalism, inas-much as the preservation and protection of ancient and historic monuments is recognised as a matter of great public interest, and trust that now

public attention has been directed to the subject, the presentment will not be proceeded with.

"The Council would further suggest that steps be immediately taken to place this interesting monument in charge of the Board of Works for protection under the 'Ancient Monuments Protection Act.'"

The attention of Council was called to this important matter by letters from Dr. Joyce and Mr. J. G. Barry of Limerick, the latter enclosing cuttings from a local paper detailing the proceedings that have taken place. He is in communication with the landlord on the subject, and will oppose the confirmation of the presentment by the Grand Jury. Dr. Joyce describes the King's Castle, the old city gate, which it is proposed to demolish, as "one of the most characteristic remains of the old Geraldine days."

[The Grand Jury has rejected the presentment.]

Inismurray.—It having been reported to the Council of the Royal Society of Antiquaries that an inscribed stone among the antiquarian remains on the Island of Inismurray has been recently removed, the Council have requested the Board of Works to investigate the circumstances, and beg to suggest that Mr. Michael Waters, one of the principal residents on the island, or some other suitable person, be appointed caretaker of the remains.

In a letter to Mr. Wakeman, Mr. Michael Waters reports that "some tourists have taken away a slab from the altar."

Notes on the Irish Monasticons and the Rev. Mervyn Archdall.—From the "Anthologia Hibernica," 1794, I find that the Archdall family is descended from John Archdall, of Norsom Hall, in the county of Norfolk, who came over to Ireland *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, and settled at Castle Archdall, in the county of Fermanagh, about 1600, having purchased an estate from Sir John Neale. The family must, therefore, have been in wealthy circumstances.

The author of the "Monasticon" was born in Dublin, April, 1723. He passed with reputation through the Dublin University. He always showed a turn for archæology, especially for inquiry into the monastic history of Ireland. He made the acquaintance of Harris, the editor of "Ware's Antiquities," C. Smith, the county historian, Thomas Prior, and Archdeacon Pococke. When the latter became Bishop of Ossory he bestowed on Mr. Archdall the living of Attanagh, his domestic chaplaincy, and a prebend. This made a comfortable provision for him, and enabled him to pursue his antiquarian studies in ease and retirement. His generous patron and friend, Dr. Pococke, died in 1765. Mr. Archdall had by this time prepared records of our monastic foundations to the extent of about two folio volumes. These records had reference to the original donors of lands and buildings, and to the present grantees of these

at a subsequent period from the Crown, which included more than a third of Ireland. This was the outcome of a labour of forty years, and then, invaluable as these records were, Mr. Archdall found no one patriotic or generous enough to aid him in the publication. He was, therefore, obliged to abridge his collections into one volume quarto, and thus appeared the "*Monasticon Hibernicum*," first published by subscription in 1785, 4to, Dublin, Luke White. In the preface to this great work Mr. Archdall explains the necessity for thus epitomising his work, and says:—"The public are certainly losers by the defalcation; for scarce a family of note in England or Ireland who may not at some period trace their pedigree in the subscriptions to our monastic charters and donations, and find remains of their property, both before and after the dissolution of these societies." What has become of the remainder of the invaluable manuscript?

Mr. Archdall's next work was an edition of "*Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*," published in 1789, in seven volumes, 8vo. There is a story told that Mr. Lodge had left numerous additions to his work in MS., but written in a cipher inexplicable to every one; and so about to be given up in despair, until Mrs. Archdall applied herself to their decipherment, and happily discovered the key. These valuable notes were thus brought into use, and greatly enriched the new edition.

Previous to Archdall's time several notices of the Irish monastic establishments appear. In Dugdale's "*Monasticon Anglicanum*" we find references to thirty-five regular houses in Ireland with some of their foundation charters.¹ Ware,² in his "*Monasteriologia*," gives an outline of the abbeys and monasteries, noting the places, founders, times, assignees, and grantees of the several establishments. In Harris's edition are given eighteen fine copper-plates illustrating the religious and military habits of the different orders.

In 1690 M. Allemande collected and arranged materials for a monastic history which was published in 12mo at Paris in that year under the title "*Histoire Monastique d'Irlande*." This work was translated and enlarged chiefly from Colgan, Wadding, Ware, &c., by Captain John Lewis, and published in one volume, 8vo, London, 1722, under the title "*Monasticon Hibernicum*." Both works are now scarce. This latter is also illustrated with eight plates of costumes, and contains an excellent clearly printed map of Ireland "by Herman Moll, Geographer," giving all the principal towns, roads, distances from town to town, archbishoprics, bishoprics, boroughs, &c. The matter of the book is arranged according to the respective religious orders.

Archdall's "*Monasticon*" is arranged geographically, and has eighteen plates of costumes the same as those in Harris's "*Ware*"; they

¹ *Vide* end of vol. ii., "*Monasticon Anglicanum*."

² Harris' "*Ware*," vol. ii., pp. 262 *et seq.*

were probably printed from the copper-plates of the latter retouched.

A splendid edition of this "Monasticon" by the Most Rev. Dr. Moran appeared in 1873 (Kelly, Dublin) in 3 volumes, 4to, embellished with many full-page illustrations of churches and monastic ruins, with chromoliths in gold and colours of the costumes of the Orders, by Marcus Ward. The text is *verbatim* from Archdall, but the very valuable copious notes by the editor and other distinguished antiquaries much exceed the bulk of the original. It is really a grand work, and the manner of its production as to paper, type, and illustration, is highly creditable to Irish workmanship. I have the five Monasticons now before me, viz.:—Dugdale's, folio; Ware's (Harris), folio; Allemande's (Stevens), 8vo; Archdall's (original), 4to; and Archdall's (Moran), 4to, and can have no hesitation in stating that the last is in all respects the best. The notes give a vast amount of antiquarian information on the subject of the work, both historical and topographical. The learned editor corrects many errors on these points which appear in the original. My copy of the 1786 edition belonged to the late Mr. Cooke, of Birr, a well-known antiquary; it has numerous marginal notes by him giving corrections and additions, with several etymologies.

It is a curious coincidence that the first edition of the "Monasticon Hibernicum" was prepared under the fostering care of a Protestant Bishop of Ossory, and nearly a century afterwards the last edition appears with loving care from the hands of a Roman Catholic Bishop of the same diocese.—C. WINSTAN DUGAN.

Principal Gateway, Merrion-square.—Mr. P. Kenny writes:—

"I beg to submit a note from a very intelligent man who takes a great interest in the doings of our Society. Would it not be possible that a communication from the Press would stir up the Commissioners of that square to take action in this matter, and have the inscription freshly coloured, and the shrubs removed at very little cost to themselves?—

"'Could anything be done to preserve those beautiful stone carvings over the ancient gateway into Merrion-square, west side? They are really beautiful. Perhaps if you called attention to the matter, something could be done that would prevent their being altogether destroyed. They are decaying a little.'

"There is an inscription in Irish characters on a mural slab close to the doorway of Dalkey churchyard. Would it not be worth while having copy and translation made."

Marble Box.—I have in my possession an old marble box—probably a relic box—got some years ago from Mr. Cooke's (Birr) Collection. It is of solid white marble beautifully inlaid with coloured marbles, the arched top also inlaid in a curious manner. It is about 8 inches square, with a marble lid inside. Mr. Cooke considered it a great treasure, and his son said it was found in the river Brosna, near Roscrea.—C. W. DUGAN.

Monumental Inscriptions from the Cathedral, Jamaica.—The four inscriptions given below were copied and sent to me by my brother Lord George Fitzgerald, who is Private Secretary to Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Jamaica. They are to be found on monuments in the Cathedral of St. Catherine, at Spanish Town, which was the old capital of Jamaica; and as they relate to natives of Ireland, they may be of interest to the descendants of the families named on the slabs.

WALTER FITZ GERALD.

“HERE LYES INTERR'D
MR. GERALD BERMINGHAM
OF THE NOBLE AYD ANTIENT FAMILY
OF ATHUNRY
OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.
HE WAS A MAN OF STRICT VIRTUE
AND PRUDENCE;
FAITHFUL TO HIS TRUSTS
AND SINCERE IN HIS FRIENDSHIPS.
TO WHOSE MEMORY HIS RELICT
MRS. ANNE BERMINGHAM
ERECTED THIS MONUMENT.
HE DIED DECEMBER THE 11TH 1742
AGED 48 YEARS.”

Black marble. Arms: Party per pale indented, two spears' heads erect. Crest, a goat's head erased. Motto—"Tout ou Rien."

“TO THE MEMORY OF
ANDREW ARCEDECKNE, ESQ.,
A NATIVE OF THE KINGDOM OF
IRELAND, MANY YEARS BARRISTER AT LAW, AND REPRESENTATIVE
OF THIS TOWN IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ISLAND. HE
DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 17 DAY OF AUGUST, 1763, AGED
72 YEARS, LAMENTED BY HIS FRIENDS, AND REGRETED BY HIS
RELATIONS. HIS CHILDREN IN TESTIMONY OF THE GREAT LOVE
AND AFFECTION THEY BORE HIM WHEN ALIVE, AND IN GRATITUDE
FOR HIS PATERNAL TENDERNESS, HAVE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT
TO THEIR FATHER, FRIEND, AND BENEFCTOR.”

Below the Inscription, Arms: argent; three chevronels, or.

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF COLL
 JOHN BOURDEN,
 BORNE IN THE CITY OF COLRAIN
 IN THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND, IN YE
 YEAR 1633
 ONE OF HIS MAJESTIES COUNSELL OF
 JAMAICA AND SOME TIME PRESIDENT.
 A LOVER OF JUSTICE
 A LOVING HUSBAND
 A FAITHFUL FRIEND AND A GOOD MASTER
 DYED THE 18 DAY OF AUGUST
 1697.”

Arms : three hautboys, between as many cross crosslets.

On a black stone. Crest, an unicorn's head couped, bridled ; on his breast a crescent. Motto—"Dare."

“SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
 JOHN SANKEY DARLEY
 MAJOR OF THE 2ND WEST INDIA REGM
 WHO BRAVELY LOST HIS LIFE
 IN THE ZEALOUS DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY
 ON THE 27TH OF MAY 1808.
 HIS CONDUCT, AS A MAN AND A SOLDIER
 ENDEARING HIM TO ALL,
 HE DIED BELOVED AND REGRETTE
 BY HIS FAMILY
 FRIENDS AND BROTHER OFFICERS.
 WITH THE DEEPEST SORROW
 THIS LAST TRIBUTE IS PAID
 BY HIS AFFECTIONATE FATHER
 GEORGE DARLEY
 OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN
 AGED 80 YEARS NOV 12TH 1810.
 THE LORD GAVE AND THE LORD
 HATH TAKEN AWAY.
 BLESSED BE THE NAME OF THE LORD
 JOB 1ST CHAP 21ST VERSE.”

Old Latin Poem.—Having purchased some time ago a portion of the library of the late Mr. Thomas Cooke, of Birr, a well-known antiquary, I found in one of the books an old quarto manuscript poem in Latin. It occupies fifteen pages, having a total of 468 lines, and is written in a seventeenth-century hand. The following is the title:—

“Hyberniæ Sub Cromwello
Tyranno Ingemiscentis
Lacrymæ.”

The first line—

“Illa ego Christicolæ non ultima portio gentis.”

The last line—

“Carle veni, prohibet plura referre dolor.”

The poem contains several references to the Stuarts, Cromwell and his generals, their cruelties, &c. The MS. is in a very cramp hand, and bears much similarity to the Latin poems of Lynch, author of “Cam-briensis Eversus.” Can any of your readers give me information relative to this old poem?—C. W. DUGAN.

Identification of “The Ascetic’s Church,” Leana, Co. Clare.—In the description given in the “Caithreim Thoirdealbhaigh,” of the march of Dermot (son of Turlogh) O’Brien, and Maccon (son of Lochlain) Macnamara, with their followers, to “break” the battle of Corcomroe (A.D. 1317) upon Donogh O’Brien, grandson of Brian Roe, and his adherents, it is stated by John Mac Rory Magrath, who wrote *circa* 1350, that the army halted, after the first day’s march, at *Coradh-mic-Dabhoireann*,¹ and there encamped for the night. Next morning they tramped over *Bothar-na-mac-Righ*,² across *Mullach-Gaoil*,³ through “Leana’s”⁴ rich dairylands,” past *Cill-mic-Ui-Donain*, the *Ascetic’s Church*, on through *Crioch-mhail*,⁵ until they arrived at the Abbey of Corcomroe, where they put up, in anxious expectation, doubtless, of the morrow’s battle.

For some years I had been searching for this old church of Cill-mic-Ui-Donain, but to no purpose. I knew that its ruins, if existing, should be somewhere between Leana and Crughwill. However, in

¹ *Coradh-mic-Dabhoireann* = the weir of the son of Davoren, now “Kells Bridge” on the 6-inch Ordnance Map. It was generally known until recent times as Curravick-burrian. At this place the waters of the Fergus disappeared underground, before the drainage diverted the river into another channel.

² *Bothar-na-mac-Righ* (= the road of the King’s sons), between Corofin and the old Church of Kilnaboy.

³ *Mullach-Gaoil*, now a rough limestone hill in the townland of Bunnagat South, north of the old church of Kilnaboy.

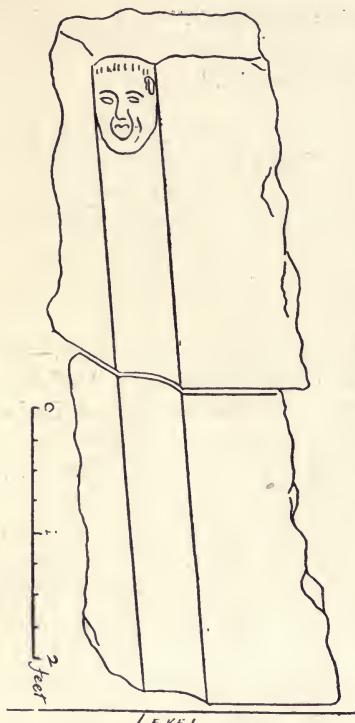
⁴ *Leana*, Ordnance Survey, Sheet 17, in parish of Kilnaboy.

⁵ *Crioch-mhail*—Crughwill, parish of Carran, barony of Burren.

July, 1896, it came to my ears that there was a curious stone at Leana, with a human face carved upon it. I visited the place on the 27th of the same month, and found what convinced me that I had at last discovered the "Ascetic's Church," mentioned in the "Caithreim Thoiridhealbhaigh."

It is now known as Coulnamraher,¹ and is marked, but not named, on the 6-inch Ordnance Map. About 5 feet high of the walls were standing forty or fifty years ago, and were pulled down, soon after that time, by the tenants, for the purpose of making boundary walls. They did their work only too well, not leaving a stone upon a stone, their only excuse being that they did not know it was a church.

From people who saw it I learned that its dimensions were about 20 feet by 15 feet, and that its orientation was somewhat south of due east. Built into the fences of the field in which the old church stood, are numerous stones, cut and uncut, which once belonged to it. Among these are seven well-cut jamb-stones, each with a scotia moulding 6 inches wide in one angle. A similar stone is built into another wall in a field more to the west. This latter has a human head carved in alto-relievo at top of the scotia; and three of the others have a more or less conical ornament, also at the top of the moulding. All the cut stones have practically an equal "rake," which, when in position, would give jambs with an incline from the perpendicular of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the foot. I



Inclined jamb of door.

could not discover any evidence of burials either in the church or its vicinity; but the whole place has been tilled many times. There is not a single cut arch-stone among the *débris*, but, of course, there may have been one or more arches in the building made of rough hewn stones. The character of the jambs, however, incline me to the belief that all the opes had probably horizontal lintels. Two of the stones are better cut, and have the moulding shallower ($6 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inch) than the rest. These are

¹ Coulnamraher—*Cabhal-na-mBrathar* = "The ruined house of the Friars." *Cabhal* is a word commonly used in Clare to denote a house of any kind in ruins.

the one with carved head, and another with plain scotia; which, undoubtedly, correspond, and are shown in the accompanying sketch. The other stones are more coarsely cut, and have the scotia deeper ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches). The three of the latter style, with conical ornament, formed at least part of three jambs, for they are all top-stones, and none of them could have formed a base. They are evidently parts of the inclined jambs of door, window, or chancel.

Mr. T. J. Westropp, who visited the place recently, fully agrees with me that it can be no other than the "Ascetic's Church."

About 250 yards N.E. of the site of the church are the much dilapidated remains of a roughly-built house, now locally known as *Teach-na-m-Brathar*, or "The House of the Friars," where, probably, the priests who officiated in Cill-mic-Ui-Donain once resided. It measures on outside 30 feet by 20 feet, and has rounded quoins. The walls are 2 feet thick; and the doorway, about 3 feet wide, is in the western wall about its centre. Some 80 feet N.W. of this ruin is a very curious "bullán," with two well-cut circular hollows, and part of another. There are also, on two or three large boulders to the S.W., some artificial cup-shaped hollows, a few inches in diameter. The "bullán" would appear to have been useful for the purpose of bruising corn, or nuts, into coarse flour; and the cups on the rocks would be extremely handy for cracking hazel-nuts, which, in the season, are very plentiful in these parts.



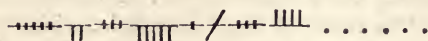
Double Bullán.

I brought the existence of the ruins under the notice of the Ordnance Survey, the officers of which took great pains in having them correctly named and located.—GEORGE U. MACNAMARA, *Local Secretary for North Clare*.

Ogham Inscription in Co. Cork.—The Rev. Edmond Barry, P.P. (*Hon. Local Secretary for East Cork*) writes from Rathcormac:—"On the 29th of November, 1896, in searching for Ogham inscriptions at Rathcanning, in the parish of Dungourney, barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork, the Rev. James Green, B.D., c.c., Dungourney, Mr. John B. O'Higgins, of Boston, U.S.A., and myself, examined two clayslate flags that, for eighty years, have served as entrance pillars to a Mr. John Colbert's car-shed; and on one edge of one of these stones I found Ogham characters.

"The inscribed stone is 5 feet 10 inches long, 2 feet 3 inches broad, and 10 inches thick; and is only a lower or an upper fragment of its former self. Similarly the inscription, which is only 22 inches long, breaks off

in the middle of the second word, read downwards, or of the first word, read upwards. The inscription is:—



which may be read downwards, as ILUNA MUC[or . . .], ‘[the headstone] of Illann, son of [. . .]’; or upwards, as [. . .]SU MAQU DI, ‘To [. . .]sa, son of Dia.’”

Recent Find of Early Silver Coins, Co. Mayo.—About the beginning of last October a countryman brought to Dublin a canvas bag, containing about fifty silver coins of the kings, &c., named below. He stated to my informant that he had found them in the bag, within a box, buried in a bog, in this county; but any further particulars of the locality I was unable to ascertain. He also stated that nothing else had been found with them, but that his brother had discovered more coins near the same place about twenty years since.

The box in which the coins and bag were found he described as “a real old one.” They consisted chiefly of groats and half-groats, and were all in a very good state of preservation:—

Edward II.—A penny of Canterbury.

Henry VI.—(Cantor), Archbishop Morton’s initial—M.

Edward IV.—A groat, “Dominus Hiberniæ.” (See A. Smith, No. 76.)

„ „ „ (London); M. M.¹ a sun.

„ „ „ „ „ a pierced cross.

„ „ „ (Dublin).


„ „ „ (Drogheda). (See A. Smith, No. 40.)

„ „ „ 3 crowns, in pale. (See A. Smith, No. 70.)

Richard III.— $\frac{1}{2}$ groat (Irish); Kildare arms.

Henry VII.— $\frac{1}{2}$ groat (York).

„ „ „ Cantor. Arched crown.

„ „ „ Groat (Dublin); tressure all round; M. M. a  (See A. Smith, No. 29.)

Henry VIII.— $\frac{1}{2}$ groat; M. M. a pomegranate, and letter K, for Katherine of Arragon. (Archbishop Wareham.)

„ „ „ M. M. Lys. First coinage, the head of his father, Henry VII., being used.

Elizabeth. —1*d.* (Irish) of 1601; M. M. a star.

P. D. V.

¹ M. M. (Mint mark).

Irish Church Plate.—I am now engaged in collecting, for publication, particulars of the Church-plate in use in this country, in the churches of the various denominations, and I shall feel *much* obliged for any particulars that may be sent to me concerning the same. *Verbatim* copies of any inscriptions, descriptions of "Hall" and other marks on the several articles, and information as to whether they are silver, plated, brass, or pewter, with height and diameter, and, if possible, weight; as well as sketches or photographs of flagons and chalices, will be most thankfully received.

The constant sale of ancient Church-plate, and its loss, from one cause or another, make it very desirable that such a list as I propose making, should be prepared and printed.—PHILIP D. VIGORS, Colonel, F.R.S.A.I., Holloden, Bagenalstown, Co. Carlow.

P.S.—It is particularly requested that an account of any Church-plate in possession of families may be sent to me.

The Finner Cairn.—Parliamentary language, especially the dialect spoken by officials in reply to unpleasant questions, appears to be admirably adapted to its purpose. Ordinary language, we are told, was given to man to conceal his thoughts: the *patois* spoken by Under-Secretaries of State seems to have been given—certainly it is sometimes used—for the misrepresentation of facts. A youthful officer, laying out a rifle-range for Thomas Atkins, proceeds to destroy a prehistoric cairn at Finner, county Donegal (which would, in no way, have interfered with the flight of Thomas's bullets). Questioned on the subject by an Irish Member of Parliament, the Under-Secretary of State for War replies that there was no cairn in the place at all. There was only a "natural limestone formation," from which twelve cubic feet of loose stones had been taken. However, there was a thing there called "Muldoon's Grave," which was not in the way, which had not been "touched" (and about which, let us add, he had not been asked for information).

We understand that the local Press has spoken out freely on the subject, and that local antiquaries have even succeeded in teaching the officer in charge of the range—whose motto appears to be "*rien n'est sacré à un Sapeur*"—that a sepulchral cairn, of great antiquarian interest, is not a "natural limestone formation of loose stones." Our contemporary, the *Donegal Independent*, quotes the following passage from Colonel Wood-Martin's "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland," page 160:—

"About two miles from Bundoran, on the Ballyshannon side, and in the townland of Finner, there are the remains of a cairn with exposed cist, and circle of upright stones. A. W. Foot, M.D. (who on this occasion accompanied the writer), ventured into the chamber, and emerged bearing with him several human bones. A few years ago

Colonel F. J. Folliott, of Hollybrook, had given directions for the erection of a wall on this portion of his estate, and the workmen employed utilised the materials of this cairn. After some time they came upon a large stone, which they smashed to pieces, when the cist became exposed to view. It contained a large quantity of human bones, amongst which were several skulls in fine preservation. Before, however, any intelligent person had been made aware of the discovery, the place was invaded by a number of treasure-seeking roughs from Ballyshannon, who broke the crania in pieces, and scattered the other remains."

The following circular letter has been addressed to each of the Hon. Provincial and Local Secretaries of the Society:—

"DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that you have been nominated Hon. Local Secretary for the year 1897. I am desired by the Council to direct your attention to Rule 18 of the General Rules. The Society relies on your carrying out, to the best of your ability, the duties as therein defined, and that you will the more particularly give me timely notice of the discovery of any Objects of Antiquity in your neighbourhood, and of injury done to, or likely to be done to, Ancient Monuments.

"It is further suggested that [as far as possible] the Local Secretaries should make themselves acquainted with the Folk-lore and Folk-Customs (for instance, May-day, Harvest, Funeral Customs, &c.) of their respective Districts, and note particulars not previously published. The distribution of customs is also of archæological interest, and it is important to record new localities for customs already published for other counties or districts.

"Paragraphs of Historical and Archæological interest, Notices of Finds, &c., frequently appear in the local daily and weekly newspapers, and these may be cut out and forwarded with note thereon, and verification where necessary. A means will thus arise for preserving the information in the pages of the *Journal* for the benefit of Antiquaries, which otherwise would be lost.

"It is not desirable that Hon. Provincial and Local Secretaries should make *official* communications to the Press, or summon Local Meetings, &c., without first obtaining the permission of the Council through the Hon. General Secretary.

"The favour of your reply is requested before 8th March next, and if you are unable to act for the Society, you might be good enough to suggest the name of a Member likely to undertake the duty for the current year.

"Yours faithfully,

"ROBERT COCHRANE, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*

"24th February, 1897."

RULE 18.—The Council may appoint Honorary Provincial Secretaries for each Province, and Honorary Local Secretaries throughout the country, whose duties shall be defined by the Council, and they shall report to the Honorary General Secretary, at least once a year, on all Antiquarian Remains discovered in their districts, investigate Local History and Tradition, and give notice of all injury inflicted, or likely to be inflicted, on Monuments of Antiquity or Ancient Memorials of the Dead, in order that the influence of the Society may be exerted to maintain and preserve them.

Archæology in Limerick.—In a report of the Annual Meeting of the Limerick Naturalists' Field Club, published in the *Limerick Chronicle*, we observe with great satisfaction that a proposition of Mr. J. Grene Barry, seconded by Mr. J. Frost, for the establishment of an Antiquarian section of the Club, was carried unanimously. It will be called "The Limerick Historical and Archæological Society," its objects will be the examination, preservation, and illustration of the ancient monuments of the city and county; "the diffusion of valuable information regarding the past of the county and city; the collection of manuscripts and printed records of the past; and of oral traditions which survive and are becoming scarcer day by day." The section will be affiliated to the Club, will meet quarterly, and publish a *Journal*, which the Photographic section will aid in illustrating. Under the able guidance of Messrs. Barry and Frost, and with the material which Limerick abundantly supplies, the new section will, we are confident, soon rival Cork in the production of good work. We trust that similar movements will be made in other counties—above all, in Clare.

Proceedings.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society for the year 1897 was held (by permission) in the Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, 12th January, 1897, at 4 o'clock, p.m.;

COLONEL PHILIP D. VIGORS, *Vice-President*, and subsequently THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., *President*, in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings :—

Fellows :—William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A.; J. G. Wandesford Butler; George Coffey, B.A.I., M.R.I.A.; John Cooke, M.A.; the Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A.; John R. Garstin, M.A., B.D., F.S.A., M.R.I.A.; George A. P. Kelly, M.A.; G. Henry Kinahan, M.R.I.A.; Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.A., M.B., M.R.I.A.; W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A.; Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I.; J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A.; T. J. Mellon; James Mills, M.R.I.A.; W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A.; M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A.; Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A.; Countess Plunkett; J. G. Robertson, *Hon. Fellow*; the Rev. Canon Stoney, D.D.; Major-General F. W. Stubbs; T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D., M.R.I.A.; E. P. Wright, M.D., M.A., M.R.I.A.

Members :—The Rev. William F. Alment, B.D.; Newton B. Ashby, *United States Consul*; F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A.; the Rev. John Woods Ballard; H. F. Berry, M.A.; O. H. Braddell; J. B. C. Bray; M. J. C. Buckley; the Rev. R. A. Burnett, M.A.; the Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A.; the Rev. W. W. Campbell, M.A., R.N.; John Carolan; Anthony R. Carroll; James Charles, M.I.J.; R. W. Christie; M. Edward Conway; Henry A. Cosgrave, M.A.; the Rev. George W. S. Coulter, M.A.; Miss M. Cunningham; Miss S. C. Cunningham; E. R. M'C. Dix; Mrs. Drew; the Rev. Anthony L. Elliott, M.A.; Frederick Franklin; Major G. F. Gamble; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Greene, M.B.; Thomas Greene, LL.B.; Mrs. Thomas Greene; A. C. Haddon, F.L.S.; the Rev. Denis Hanan, D.D.; the Rev. John Healy, LL.D.; W. A. Henderson; Henry Hitchins; Miss H. Hughes; the Very Rev. Henry Jellett, D.D., Dean of St. Patrick's; the Rev. Canon Keene, D.D.; Patrick Kenny; Miss K. L. King; the Rev. H. W. Lett, M.A., M.R.I.A.; the Rev. William O'N. Lindesay, M.A.; the Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D.; the Rev. H. C. Lyster, B.D.; the Rev. A. B. W. Mack, M.A.; Francis M'Bride; P. J. McCall; the Rev. George McCutchan, M.A.; Miss H. G. Manders; Morgan Mooney; Joseph H. Moore, M.A.; D. J. O'Donoghue; Patrick O'Leary; William P. O'Neill, M.R.I.A.; P. J. O'Reilly; Miss Peter; the Rev. A. D. Purefoy, M.A.; Miss Reynell; the Rev. J. J. Ryan, V.P.; Mrs. J. F. Shackleton; William J. Simpson; E. Weber Smyth; Mrs. E. W. Smyth; V. E. Smyth; Bedell Stanford, B.A.; Mrs. Stoker; the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.; F. P. Thunder; H. P. Truell, M.B., D.L.; J. Walby; Charles J. Wallace, M.A.; the Rev. George R. Wedgewood; the Rev. S. de Courcy Williams, M.A.

The Minutes of the previous Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were declared duly elected:—

FELLOWS.

Clarke, William Usher (*Member*, 1889), Bridge House, Teddington, Middlesex : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Crawley, W. J. Chetwode, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., F.R. HIST. S. (*Member*, 1894). 3 and 4, Ely-place, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Hickey, the Rev. Michael P. (*Member*, 1894), Professor of Gaelic and Lecturer on Irish Archæology, St. Patrick's College, Maynooth : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Marsh, Frank S., B.A. (Dubl.), 35, Holles-street, Dublin, and Brown's Barn, Co. Kilkenny : proposed by Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I., *Fellow*.

Mellon, Thomas J., Architect, Rydal Mount, Milltown, Co. Dublin : proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. Gen. Sec.*

Murphy, J. H. Burke, The Agency, Cultra, Holywood, Co. Down : proposed by Edward Allworthy.

McGreeney, Very Rev. Patrick, Canon, P.P., Crossmaglen, Co. Armagh : proposed by S. K. Kirker, *Fellow*.

O'Neill, William Purcell, C.E., Eden Vale, Conyngham-road, Dublin : proposed by Charles C. Ormsby, *Fellow*.

Warren, the Rev. Thomas (*Member*, 1890), Belmont, 29, Gipse Hill, London, S.E. : proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Brodie, Mrs. Waldegrave, Ballinahinch, Tulla, Co. Clare : proposed by Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Byrne, Miss, 19, Main-street, Blackrock : proposed by W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*.

Conan, Alexander, Mount Alverno, Dalkey : proposed by Henry F. Baker.

Courtney, Charles Marshall, Mount Minnitt, Ballybrood, Pallasgreen : proposed by James Grene Barry, J.P.

Cunningham, Miss S. C., Glencairn, Belfast : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Dixon, Henry, jun., 5, Cabra-terrace, Dublin : proposed by George Coffey, M.A.I., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Dowling, Jeremiah, sen., M.D., Nelson-street, Tipperary : proposed by the Rev. Denis Hanan, D.D.

Elliott, Rev. Andrew, The Bar, Trillick : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Faren, William, Mount Charles, Belfast : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Field, William, M.P., Blackrock, Co. Dublin : proposed by W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*.

Field, Miss, Blackrock, Co. Dublin : proposed by W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*.

Godden, George, Phœnix Park, Dublin : proposed by the Rev. A. D. Purefoy.

Gore, John, 58, Rutland-square, Dublin : proposed by E. Reginald M.C. Dix.

Goodbody, Henry P., Obelisk Park, Blackrock : proposed by the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.

Goodbody, Miss, Obelisk Park, Blackrock : proposed by the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.

Goodman, Peter, 44, Rutland-square, Dublin : proposed by the Very Rev. Canon Conlan.

Greaves, Miss, 12, Rathgar-road, Dublin : proposed by W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*.

Griffin, J. J., M.D., Waterloo Villa, Greengate, Plaistow, London, E. : proposed by John Cooke, M.A., *Fellow*.

Hall, Rev. Alexander, B.A., Drogheda : proposed by the Rev. W. T. Latimer, B.A., *Fellow*.

Hemphill, Rev. Samuel, D.D., Birr Rectory, Parsonstown : proposed by the Rev. Denis Hanan, D.D.

Henderson, William A., Belclare, Leinster-road West, Dublin : proposed by E. Reginald M'C. Dix.

Higgins, Patrick, Town Clerk's Office, Town Hall, Waterford : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Julian, James, Lismore House, Tralee : proposed by Miss A. M. Rowan.

Keith, James, Inspector of National Schools, The Mall, Westport : proposed by W. H. Welply.

Lucas, Rev. Frederick John, D.D., 5, Breffni-terrace, Kingstown : proposed by S. A. Quan-Smith.

Lynch, Rev. James Fetherston, B.A., Cahirconlish Rectory, Pallasgreaun : proposed by James Grene Barry, J.P.

M'Call, Patrick J., T.C., 25, Patrick-street, Dublin : proposed by D. J. O'Donoghue.

Meehan, Rev. Joseph, C.C., Belbavel, Dromahaire, Co. Leitrim : proposed by the Rev. James O'Laverty, P.P., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Musgrave, James, D.L., Drumglass House, Belfast : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

O'Malley, Joseph, B.E., 10, Glentworth-street, Limerick : proposed by Michael Egan.

O'Meara, the Rev. Eugene H., Incumbent of Tallaght, The Vicarage, Tallaght, Co. Dublin : proposed by the Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

Ryan, Thomas V., Solicitor, 46, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin : proposed by E. Reginald M'C. Dix.

Sandford, Rev. Herbert Æ., M.A., Drogheda : proposed by the Rev. Dr. Healy.

Speth, George William, F.R. HIST. S., La Tuya, Edward Road, Bromley, Kent : proposed by W. J. Chetwode Crawley, LL.D., D.C.L.

Tallon, Thomas, T.C., Drogheda : proposed by Anthony Scott.

Tuite, James, M.P., 14, Greville-street, Mullingar : proposed by Patrick J. O'Reilly.

Wallace, Major Robert H., Downpatrick : proposed by M. J. Nolan, M.D.

The Report of the Council was then brought forward, and read as follows :—

THE REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1896.

During the year 1896, 137 new names were added to the Roll of the Society. Deducting the names of those who have died, resigned, or been struck off for non-payment of Subscriptions, the Roll now contains the names of 200 Fellows, and 1146 Members—in all 1346 names, being 36 more than at the close of the preceding year.

The deaths of six Fellows were reported during the year :—Francis Edmund Currey, J.P., William John Gillespie, the Most Rev. Dr. Gregg, Lord Primate ; the Earl of Limerick, K.P. ; the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., *Vice-President* ; and the Right Rev. Dr. Wynne, Bishop of Killaloe.

The death of the Rev. Denis Murphy has deprived the Society of one of its most active and useful Members. He was elected a Member in 1878, and a Fellow in 1890, and, at the same time, a Member of the Council, of which he continued an ordinary Member until elected a Vice-President in 1894. A Memoir and Portrait have been published in the *Journal* for 1896, p. 181. The following Papers by him have appeared in the *Journal*:—

“Mungret Abbey, Co. Limerick” (1889), “The Wogans of Rathcoffey” (1890), “The Castle of Roscommon” (1891), “The Shrine of St. Caillin of Fenagh” (1892), “On the Ornamentation of the Lough Erne Shrine” (1892), “The College of the Irish Franciscans at Louvain” (1893), “Notes on Tara” (1894), in conjunction with Mr. Westropp, and “The De Verdons of Louth” (1895). He also edited “The Annals of Clonmacnoise,” issued last year as an Extra Volume.

Mr. Currey was for forty years a Member of the Society, having been elected in 1855; he was advanced to a Fellowship in 1871. A Paper by him on “St. Bridget’s Church, Britway, Co. Cork,” was published in the *Journal* for 1894.

The deaths of twenty Members have been reported, and the resignations of four Fellows and twenty-nine Members have been accepted. As many as forty-one names are liable to be removed from the Roll in consequence of owing more than two years’ subscriptions, and seventy-four Members have not paid any subscription for 1896.

The Quarterly Meetings for the year 1897 have been fixed as follows:—The Annual General Meeting in Dublin, on Tuesday, the 12th of January; the Second in Kilkenny on Easter Monday, 19th April; the Third in Munster in June or August; and the Fourth in Dublin in September. In connexion with these Meetings there will be an Excursion to Drogheda on 13th January, the day following the Annual General Meeting, and excursions will be arranged in connexion with the other Meetings. A sea-trip, the particulars of which are given hereafter, has been arranged for the Munster Meeting.

On the 1st of December the following nominations were duly made for the honorary offices now falling vacant, in accordance with the Rules of the Society:—For President—The Right Hon. The O’Conor Don, M.R.I.A. For Vice-Presidents—Thomas Drew, R.H.A. (retiring President), for Leinster; W. J. Knowles, M.R.I.A., for Ulster; the Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., and the Right Hon. A. H. Smith-Barry, M.P., for Munster; and Edward Martyn, D.L., for Connaught. For seats on the Council—Deputy Surgeon-General King, M.A., M.B., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*; W. R. Molloy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*; and J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*. Also as Honorary President—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., *Fellow*. As the nominations have not exceeded the number of vacancies, no Ballot will be necessary.

The Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, who was elected a Member of the Council at the last Annual General Meeting, finding that it would not be possible for him to give a constant attendance, resigned his seat on the 12th of February, which was filled, on the 26th of February, by the co-option of the Rev. Professor Stokes.

During the year 1896 the Council met twelve times, and the Members attended as follows:—Mr. Cochrane (*Hon. Secretary*), 12; Mr. Coffey, 9; Mr. Westropp, 9; Dr. Wright, 9; Mr. Mills, 8; Dr. Joyce, 8; Mr. Drew (*President*), 7; Mr. Cooke, 7; Mr. Kelly, 7; Mr. Moore, 6; Mr. Langrishe, 5; Rev. Dr. Healy, 4; Rev. Professor Stokes, 4; Rev. Mr. French, 3.

The financial condition of the Society is satisfactory. Messrs. Cooke and Robertson have been nominated as Auditors of the Treasurer’s Accounts for 1896, and their Report will be laid before the Second Quarterly Meeting, in accordance with the Rules.

Adjourned Meetings have been held in Dublin in connexion with the last Quarterly Meeting of the Society, for the purpose of reading and discussing Papers unavoidably held over from the Ordinary Meeting. These have proved most successful, and it is proposed to pursue the same course during the winter.

The Council hope to have the active co-operation of the Hon. Local Secretaries who

will be appointed for 1897, in reporting to the Hon. General Secretary upon all Antiquarian finds in their districts, and on the state of monuments of antiquity in their several localities, with a view to having those structures, so requiring it, brought within the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Acts.

Names removed from the Roll in 1896:—

Deceased (26).

FELLOWS (6).—F. E. Currey, *Member*, 1855; *Fellow*, 1871; W. J. Gillespie, *Member*, 1873; *Fellow*, 1888; The Most Rev. R. S. Gregg, D.D., Lord Primate, *Member*, 1875; *Fellow*, 1889; The Right Hon. the Earl of Limerick, K.P., *Fellow*, 1877; The Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J., LL.D., *Member*, 1878; *Fellow*, 1890; The Right Rev. F. R. Wynne, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, *Fellow*, 1894.

MEMBERS (20).—Rear Admiral Alexander, 1892; C. H. Brien, 1890; J. F. Calderwood, J.P., 1895; John Campion, 1889; M. J. Clery, J.P., 1889; Henry Edwards, 1892; The Dowager Lady Fitz Gerald, 1889; John M. Fitz Gibbon, 1894; The Rev. Professor Goodman, M.A., 1880; C. A. Johnstone, L.R.C.P.I., 1891; The Rev. J. J. Keon, P.P., 1891; J. J. Laffan, 1890; J. V. Legge, 1892; Denis McCormack, 1878; Arthur M'Mahon, J.P., 1889; Miss May, 1890; John R. Musgrave, D.L., 1890; The Very Rev. Francis O'Brien, P.P., M.R.I.A., 1885; The Very Rev. Canon E. O'Neill, 1894; Edward Tipping, J.P., 1895.

Resigned (33).

FELLOWS (4).—J. G. Barton, *Fellow*, 1894; His Honor Judge Fitz Gerald, *Fellow*, 1893; F. M. the Right Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., *Fellow*, 1891; W. E. Wilson, *Member*, 1888; *Fellow*, 1889.

MEMBERS (29).—Miss Honor Brooke, 1892; the Very Rev. T. Bunbury, D.D., 1889; the Very Rev. F. Burke, M.A., 1891; James Caverhill, 1895; Miss Chamney, 1895; the Rev. J. H. Cole, B.A., 1890; the Rev. W. Colquhoun, M.A., 1896; the Rev. J. W. Coulter, B.A., 1895; Alderman John Coyle, 1889; T. C. Dickie, 1889; the Rev. F. S. Gardiner, M.A., 1891; J. E. Geoghegan, 1894; R. H. Geoghegan, 1894; Mrs. T. G. Houston, 1890; John Langan, 1889; the Newberry Library, Chicago, U.S.A., 1892; H. V. Macnamara, D.L., 1894; the Rev. F. H. J. M'Cormick, 1889; the Rev. J. H. Mervyn, M.A., 1891; Andrew Moore, 1890; James O'Connor, 1895; M. W. O'Connor, J.P., 1891; the Rev. J. J. O'Grady, 1889; the Rev. L. A. Pooler, M.A., 1892; J. H. Robinson, 1893; the Rev. R. Caledon Ross, 1895; Miss Rowan, 1888; the Rev. P. R. Staunton, P.P., 1891; J. H. Weldon, J.P., 1889.

The following Members, being upwards of two years in arrear, have been taken off the list of those receiving the Society's Publications, but will be reinstated on payment of the amount due:—

Elected				£	s.	d.
1890	Atkinson, Henry J., Michigan, U.S.A.,	..	1894-1896	..	1	10 0
1893	Brew, T. F., F.R.C.S.I., The Cottage, Ennistymon,	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1894	Clancy, John, T.C., Dublin, ..	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1894	De Courcy, William, J.P., Urlingford,	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1889	Dixon, W. Mac Neile, D.Lit., Mason College,					
	Birmingham, ..	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1894	Egan, The Rev. S., c.c., Rush, ..	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1891	Gallagher, P. M., Donegal, ..	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1893	Goldon, J. W., M.D., Parsonstown, ..	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1893	Hamilton, Captain J. D., Lagos, West Africa,	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1890	Harris, John, Galway, ..	..	1894-1896	..	1	10 0
1888	Hudson, Robert, M.D., Dingle, ..	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0
1890	Langan, The Rev. T., D.D., Athlone, ..	..	1895-1896	..	1	0 0

Elected				£	s.	d.
1890	Lynch, The Rev. P. J., c.c., Monaghan, ..	1894-1896	..	1	10	0
1893	Mac Dermot, C. E., B.A., Dublin, ..	1894-1896	..	1	10	0
1892	Mac Neill, J. G. S., q.c., m.p., Dublin, ..	1894-1896	..	1	10	0
1892	M'Cartan, M., m.p., Ulster Buildings, Belfast, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1895	M'Girr, The Rev. P., Adm., Westport, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1893	M'Grath, The Rev. T., P.P., Clogheen, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	M'Kenna, Very Rev. E. W., P.P., v.f., Cumber Claudy, Co. Derry,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	Mercer, Rev. W. Wilson, Stradbally, Queen's Co., ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1889	Nash, Ralph, Limerick,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1890	Nolan, Rev. C., c.c., 83, Summer-hill, Dublin, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1883	O'Carroll, F. J., B.A., Hazelhatch,	1893-1896	..	2	0	0
1893	O'Connor, C. A., M.A., q.c., 50, Upper Mount- street, Dublin,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1884	Orr, Cecil, Blackrock,	1894-1896	..	1	10	0
1894	Powell, F. Y., M.A., Prof., Christ Church, Oxford, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1884	Power, Rev. G. B., B.A., Kilfane Glebe, Thomas- town,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	Purcell, M., Solicitor, 41, l.r. Sackville-st., Dublin, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	Ridgeway, W., M.A., Fen Ditton, Cambridge, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	Roe, W. E., Mountrath,	1894-1896	..	1	10	0
1891	Sealy, J. H., J.P., Kilbrittain,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1890	Shanley, Michael, M.D., Athlone,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1893	Smith, Rev. Charles, M.A.,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	Smith, Christopher, 3, Bellevue-place, Clonmel, ..	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	Smyth, T. J., LL.B., Barrister, 28, Goldsmith- street, Dublin,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1893	Sullivan, Herbert, J.P., Charleville,	1894-1896	..	1	10	0
1890	Sutherland, P. F., Municipal Buildings, Cork Hill, Dublin,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1889	Taylor, The Rev. G. B., LL.B., Clontarf,	1895-1896	..	1	0	0
1892	Ward, F. E., Belfast,	1894-1896	..	1	10	0
1890	Whayman, Horace W., Bellevue, Newport, Ken- tucky, U.S.A.,	1894-1896	..	1	10	0

The following publications were received during the year, the donors, where not specifically named, being the Councils of the respective Societies:—

American Antiquarian Society Journal, vols. x. and xi., Part 1; Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Journal, vol. xxv., Parts 3-5; L'Anthropologie, tomes iii., iv., v., vi., vii.; and "Colonies du Mas d'Azil: Association for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead in Ireland, Report and Index, 1895 (Col. P. D. Vigers); Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, Report, vol. iv., Part 3; Bristol and Gloucester Archæological Society, Transactions, vol. xix., Part 1; Cambrian Archæological Association, Archæologia Cambrensis, 1896, Part 50; Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Proceedings, vol. ix., 1894-95; list of Members, 1896; Chester Architectural, Archæological, and Historical Society, vol. v., Part 4; Cork Historical and Archæological Society, Journal, 1896; Hon. Society of Cymmrodorion, Transactions, 1894-5; Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society, Transactions; Geological Survey of Canada, Report, vol. viii., with maps, catalogue, 1893; Geological Department United States of America, Report, 1892-3, Monographs xxiii., xxiv., Bulletins 118-122; Historical State Society of Wisconsin, Report, December, 1895;

Institute of Civil Engineers of Ireland, vols. xxiii.—xxv.; Kildare Archæological Society, Journal, 1895; Numismatic Society Journal, 1895, Series iv., vol. xv., Parts 60–63; *Révue Celtique*, vol. xvi., No. 4, vol. xvii., Nos. 1–3; Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, vol. liii., Nos. 209, 210; Royal Dublin Society, Scientific Transactions, August, 1894, September, 1895; Proceedings, vol. viii., Parts 3 and 4; Royal Institute of British Architects, Series iii., vol. iii., Nos. 1–20; vol. lii., and Calendar, 1896–97; Royal Institute of Cornwall, vol. xii., Part 2, xiii., Part 1; Royal Irish Academy, Transactions, 1896; Proceedings, Series iii., vol. iii., No. 4, The Irish Nennius; St. Albans Architectural and Archæological Journal, 1893–4; Sheffield Naturalists Club, Report, 1895; Smithsonian Institution, Reports, 1883, 1889–90, 1890–91, 1893; List of Publications, 1894; Monographs, xxii., xxiv.; Bulletins 118, 122; Chinook texts; Siouan tribes; Ancient quarry; Investigations on the rivers James and Potomac; Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, *Annuaire* Tome vii. x.; livraison 1–4 to January, 1896; Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, *Mémoire*, Nouvelle Série, 1895; *Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie*, 1895–6; *Foreningen til Nordisk Fortidsmindesmerkers Bevaring*, 1844–94; 1892–3; 1893–4; Nonneseter Klosterruiner, Kunst og Haanverk; Society of Antiquaries of London, Proceedings, vol. xv., Nos. 1–3; *Archæologia*, Series ii., vol. iv.; Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Proceedings, vii., 21–22, 26–34; *Archæologia Aeliana*, vol. xviii., Parts 46–48, Programmes, &c.; Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Proceedings, 1894–5; Society of Architects, New Series, vol. i., Nos. 8–10, vol. iii., 3–10, vol. iv., 1; Society of Biblical Archæology, xvii., No. 8; xviii., Nos. 1–7; Surrey Archæological Society, vol. xiii., Part 1; Waterford and South-East of Ireland Society, Journal, vol. ii., 7–9; Wiltshire Archæological Society, Magazine, vol. xxviii., Nos. 84, 85; Abstracts of Inquisitions, &c.; Catalogue of Museum, 1896; Yorkshire Archæological Society, Parts LIII., LIV., Excursion, September, 1896; The Artist, January, 1896 (A. Constable & Co); Le Comte de Chambord, Le musée sociale (Président de l'Office Impériale des Assurances à Berlin); British and American Archæological Society of Rome, vol. ii., No. 5. (Secretary); “Castellani de Santelmo su documenti inediti,” by Cavaliere Lorenzo Salazar; “Storia della famiglia Salazar,” by same (The Author); County records of the surnames of French, &c., by A. D. Weld French, Esq. (The Author); History of Irish Almanacks and Directories (Peter Roe, Esq.); The Irish Builder for 1896 (Peter Roe, Esq.); The Irish Theosophist, May, 1896; Influence of Literature on Architecture, reprinted from Journal, R. I. B. A., by A. T. Bolton (The Author); Through the Green Isle, by M. J. Hurley (The Author); Guide to Youghal and the Blackwater, by David Comyn (Messrs. Purcell & Co.); Youthful exploits of Fionn, translated from the Psaltair of Cashel by David Comyn (M. H. Gill); The Reliquary, vol. i., No. 3; Folk-Lore: Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom, 1891. The permanent photographs given to the Society, during the year 1896, appear in the Report on the Photographic Survey in our *Journal*, December, 1896.—T. J. W.

On the motion of Count Plunkett, *Fellow*, seconded by Mr. Garstin, *Fellow*, the Report was unanimously adopted.

The following nominations having been received by the Hon. General Secretary for the offices falling vacant in accordance with Nos. 16 and 17 of the General Rules of the Society, the Elections were declared as follows:—

PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HON. O'CONNOR DON, P.C., LL.D., *Member*, 1869; *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Connaught*, 1876; *Fellow*, 1888; *Vice-President*, 1886; *Patron*, 1896.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR ULSTER :

WILLIAM JAMES KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., *Member*, 1872; *Fellow*, 1886; *Hon. Local Secretary*, *Antrim, South*.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR LEINSTER :

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., *Member*, 1888; *Fellow*, 1889; *Vice-President*, 1889-94; *President*, 1894-97.

VICE-PRESIDENTS FOR MUNSTER :

THE REV. J. F. M. FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., *Member*, 1876; *Fellow*, 1889; *Member of Council*, 1894; *Hon. Local Secretary*, *Wicklow, South*.

THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR HUGH SMITH-BARRY, P.C., M.P., D.L., *Fellow*, 1889.

VICE-PRESIDENT FOR CONNAUGHT :

EDWARD MARTYN, D.L., *Member*, 1891; *Fellow*, 1896; *Hon. Local Secretary for Galway*, 1892; *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Connaught*, 1894.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL :

WILLIAM R. MOLLOY, J.P., M.R.I.A., *Member*, 1870; *Fellow*, 1871; *Member of Council*, 1892-94.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL KING, M.A., M.B., M.R.I.A., *Member*, 1883; *Fellow*, 1888; *Member of Council*, 1891-96.

JOHN J. DIGGES LA TOÛCHE, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, 1889; *Member of Council*, 1892-96.

HONORARY PRESIDENT :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, K.G., P.C., M.A. (Cantab.), D.C.L., Lord President of the Council; Vice-President of the British Archaeological Association, *Fellow*, 1872; *Patron*, 1895.

The Rev. Professor Stokes moved, and Deputy Surgeon-General King, *Fellow*, seconded the following Resolution, which was passed unanimously :—

“That the Society regrets to have heard of the death of the REV. DR. STUBBS, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, who was a regular attendant at all its Meetings and Excursions, and requests the Rev. Canon Stoney, the Rev. Mr. French, and Dr. Frazer, to represent the Society at his funeral to-morrow.”

The Rev. Canon Stoney said that as the Giant's Causeway was an antiquity of Ireland, and an attempt was being made to close it and keep it from the people of Ireland, he would like to know if it would be in the power of the Council to vote a sum of money towards the project for keeping open this interesting monument. Similar grants had been made in England.

The President said it was his belief that it would be in the power of the Council to vote a small sum for the purpose, if there was a strong expression of opinion that such a thing should be done. It would, he

was sure, be a national misfortune if the Giant's Causeway were filched from them.

The Rev. Canon Stoney then proposed a resolution directing the attention of the Council to the desirability of subscribing a sum, to be agreed upon, towards the movement for having the Giant's Causeway kept open to the public.

Dr. Frazer, who seconded the motion, said he thought that this would be a proper step for the Council to take. He thought the gentlemen in Belfast who had kindly undertaken to fight this battle on behalf of the public were deserving of the cordial thanks of this Society. They should all strongly protest against any restrictions of the rights of the public in connexion with the Giant's Causeway.

The motion was carried.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council :—

By MR. KNOWLES—"On portion of an Ancient Harp from the Crannoge of Carneroagh, Co. Antrim."

By DR. FRAZER—"Irish Gold Ornaments."

By the REV. MR. LETT—"The Dorsey, Co. Armagh."

By MAJOR-GENERAL STUBBS, R.A.—"On the Monastic History of Dromiskin, Co. Louth."

The Meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

The Members of the Dinner Club, with several other Members of the Society, to the number of 41, dined together, at the Shelbourne Hotel, at 6 o'clock.

EVENING MEETING.

After Tea, in the Council Room of the Royal Dublin Society, the Society again met at 8 o'clock, p.m.;

THOMAS DREW, R.H.A., F.R.I.B.A., outgoing President, in the Chair.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council.

By the REV. STERLING DE COURCY WILLIAMS—"The History of Durrow, King's County." Illustrated with Lantern Slides.

By COLONEL VIGORS—"Notarial Signs Manual."

By MR. KNOWLES—"Survivals of the Palæolithic Age among Irish Neolithic Implements."

The Meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening, the 24th of February, at 8 o'clock.

An adjourned Meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday evening, 24th February, 1897, in the Royal Dublin Society's House (by permission), Kildare-street, at 8.15 p.m. ;

The President, THE RIGHT HON. O'CONOR DON, in the Chair.

The following Vice-Presidents, Fellows, and Members were present :—

Fellows :—Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President* ; Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, *Vice-President* ; Thomas Drew, R.H.A. *Vice-President* ; Col. Philip D. Vigors, J.P., *Vice-President* ; Robert Cochrane, *Hon. General Secretary* ; Robert Lloyd Woolcombe, LL.D., M.R.I.A. ; Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A. ; Henry King, M.A., M.B., M.R.I.A. ; E. P. Wright, M.D., M.R.I.A. ; Wm. R. J. Molloy, J.P., M.R.I.A. ; James Mills, M.R.I.A. ; George Coffey, B.E., M.R.I.A. ; Judge Kane, LL.D., M.R.I.A. ; G. A. P. Kelly ; Andrew Robinson, C.E. ; R. Langrishe, J.P., Kilkenny ; P. J. Lynch, C.E., Limerick ; J. G. Robertson, Architect ; Dean of St. Patrick's ; J. J. Digges La Touche, LL.D.

Members :—H. F. Berry, M.A. ; Joseph H. Moore, C.E. ; Miss K. L. King ; Francis P. Thunder ; Richard J. Kelly, B.L. ; Valentine Dunne ; Richard J. Dunne ; J. Charles ; Rev. W. W. Campbell, M.A. ; Mrs. Shackleton ; William C. Stubbs ; H. A. Cosgrave ; Mrs. E. W. Smyth ; A. H. Braddell ; Frederick Franklin ; M. Edward Conway ; J. Robertson ; Newton B. Ashley ; S. A. Quan-Smith ; John Carolin, J.P. ; J. B. Cassin Bray ; Miss Edith Oldham ; D. J. O'Donoghue ; P. J. McCall, T.C. ; J. Poë Dalton ; C. J. McNeill ; Joseph Gough, &c.

There was a large attendance of Visitors.

O'Conor Don, on taking the Chair, said :—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—My first duty this evening must be the very agreeable one of thanking you for the honour you have conferred on me in unanimously electing me as your President. This duty ought probably to have been performed at an earlier date, but other engagements left it out of my power to be present at your Annual Meeting when my name was first brought before you. The compliment paid to me by this selection was as unexpected as I fear it was undeserved ; for although I have been a Member of this Association for over a quarter of a century, circumstances have hitherto prevented my taking that active part in your proceedings and deliberations which I should have wished to do, and which might have entitled me to be thought of when the time had arrived for the election of a new President. Having thus no personal claim to the high position in which you have placed me I must look for some other reason for my selection, and I may find it in the fact that I have been, for many years, one of the representatives on your governing body of the distant province of Connaught, and that in selecting your Presidents you desire to show that the Society now embraces every portion of this country. As we all know, this Association was originally founded mainly in connexion with the city and

county of Kilkenny; it next extended to the south-eastern portion of Ireland, and subsequently, within a very few years, it took within its influence and labours the whole of our country. Notwithstanding this, naturally, for many years the majority of its Members were connected with that portion of Ireland where the Association was founded, and your first Presidents, and the acting Members of your Council were mainly taken from residents in the eastern and south-eastern districts. The Society has, however, now become a national one. You have, I believe, Members from every county in Ireland, and the interest in your work is propagated and maintained in every portion of the island, through the provincial meetings and excursions which annually take place. I may then safely assume that in selecting your President on this occasion from the ancient kingdom of Connaught you desire to show the extent to which your Association has become national, and the compliment you have paid to me I willingly accept on behalf of my native province. Apart altogether from the merits or demerits of the individual whom you may select, there is, however, one disadvantage connected with the selection of your President from a distant portion of the country, and that is, that his attendance at your Meetings cannot be of that regular and constant character which the head of an Association like this ought to give. I feel this particularly in my own case. My other avocations, and the fact that I reside so little in Dublin will prevent me, I fear, from taking part in your proceedings, and presiding at your Meetings as often as your President ought to do, and I must in the very beginning prepare you for this, and ask for your forbearance. It would give me the greatest pleasure to attend here regularly, and I know that I should find the pursuit and study of your archæological investigations most engrossing; but circumstances will not permit this, and I fear that whilst your President hails from Connaught, he must be represented by deputy at many of your Meetings; but whilst absent in person I can assure you that he will be with you in spirit, and that any assistance he can render to the Association will most willingly be given. When notified that I had been elected as your President my first thoughts turned towards my duties on taking the chair, and I hoped to have been able, in an Inaugural Address, to have laid before you a short account of this Association since its infancy, of the progress it had made, of the good work which it had accomplished, of its objects, and how they had been attained. This, perhaps ambitious, programme I have been obliged for the present to lay aside. Probably a more fitting opportunity may soon be given for its realisation.

Just now, beyond returning you my thanks, I shall be very brief in my observations. I would, however, ask you to remember the objects for which this Association was formed. They were clearly defined in the beginning, and have been ratified repeatedly since then. They were threefold, viz. :—To *preserve, examine, and illustrate* all ancient monu-

ments of the history, language, arts, manners, and customs of our ancestors.

I will not now stop to examine, in detail, how these objects can be best accomplished. I wish to deal merely with one of the most effective means towards obtaining the end which we have in view, and that is the dissemination of knowledge amongst the peasantry and ordinary population of the country, in regard to those ancient monuments. I regret to say that I fear such knowledge, instead of increasing, is on the wane. It may be true that at the top of the social and literary ladder archaeological knowledge has made, and is making, great strides, and that amongst learned men more is known of the origin and true use of the ancient monuments scattered over the land than in former days, but amongst the population at large I fear the reverse of this is the case. Strange as it may seem, education, popularly so called, seems to be driving out all local traditions and all local knowledge of the different interesting and wonderful remains connected with the past history and manners and customs of the former inhabitants of this island. Some generations ago every child in a parish knew of the existence of the old forts and raths and cromleachs, of the ruined castles and abbeys, within that parish. Some history, some legend, some tradition, or some fairy tale was attached to each. To every generation, as it grew up, the traditions of the past were handed down, mixed up, no doubt, with fabulous and mysterious stories, but still traditions with some groundwork of truth—traditions that kept alive an interest, a wondering respectful interest, in these ancient remains. In the long winter evenings the children, gathered round the fires in the humble cottages of the people, were entertained with marvellous stories of the past, with histories of the giants of former ages, and of the wars and battles waged in their own particular locality—histories and stories often intermingled with the sayings and doings of the fairies, or the “good people,” and all connected in some shape or form with the tangible ruins and remains within the district. Such stories, or such gossip, containing more poetry than prose, yet kept alive ancient traditions, and preserved a local knowledge which unfortunately is now fast dying out. At the present day, in some parts of Ireland, I may say there is scarcely any knowledge even of the existence of those ancient monuments in the localities where they are to be found.

Our country almost everywhere is studded over with most interesting landmarks of its past history, either forts, or raths, or pillar-stones, or ancient castles, or ruined churches, beautifully carved crosses, towers, or sepulchral remains, yet if a stranger were to ask the present generation of the inhabitants of some of these districts where he could find a particular monument which he wished to examine, he would obtain little or no guidance from them. The child every day passes these monuments going to and coming from his national school, he never gives a thought to

them, he hears nothing of them at school, and he knows more about the situation of the rivers in South America, or the mines in Western Australia, than he does of the national monuments existing within a few hundred perches of his father's door. The evenings are now spent in preparing the school work for the next day. The teachers, as a rule, know nothing about the remains of the past, and the national school children, that is to say the whole rural population, are now growing up in absolute ignorance of the very existence of any monument requiring explanation. The children, no doubt, see these forts and raths and sepulchral remains and ruins, but they see nothing in them to inquire about. They pass them as they would pass a field of grass, giving as little thought to their origin as they give to the wonderful mystery of how the grass grows, or the trees and shrubs put forth buds and leaves in the spring and early summer. All the old stories and traditions and history of the past are dying out, and local knowledge of the local events of even two or three centuries ago is almost gone. Well, I cannot help thinking that this is a great misfortune, and that through it one of the most potent means of *preserving*, *examining*, and *illustrating* our ancient monuments is fast slipping out of our hands. Can we do anything to prevent this, and if so, might not some of our energies be usefully employed in the attempt? We have heard a great deal lately of all that may be learned by watching sharply and imitating the example set by the Danes. Denmark has been represented as a country very much like Ireland in regard to the avocations of the people, and Danish butter and Danish bacon have been driving our produce out of British, and even out of Irish, markets. It is not alone with regard to agricultural pursuits that we may learn something from our northern neighbours. Pig-sticking and milk-skimming are not the only pursuits in which apparently their example may benefit us. I was much struck lately by reading an account given in the very first number of your *Journal* of the care the Danes have taken in preserving a local knowledge of their ancient monuments, and of the success which has attended their efforts. With your permission I will read a few extracts from the observations contained in this *Journal*. They are as follows:—"In the course of an admirable address, delivered to the members of the Royal Irish Academy, by that eminent Danish antiquary, Mr. J. A. Worsaae, it was stated that amongst the other methods used in order to awaken the people of Denmark to a sense of the importance of national antiquities, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries in Copenhagen had published illustrated tracts explanatory of popular antiquities, with instructions as to the best way of preserving them, many thousand copies of which were spread gratuitously over the face of the country, amongst the clergy, schoolmasters, and peasants. This measure has been attended with the most ample success. The importance and interest of the ancient monuments of Denmark are now universally

acknowledged, and the formation of a museum of national antiquities unequalled in Europe has been the result." Your Council at that day, nearly fifty years ago, went on to say: "It was much to be wished that this admirable example had long ere now been followed in this country. The Kilkenny Society feels that it would ill discharge one of the chief ends of its formation did it not endeavour, as far as its limited means and humble sphere of operations will admit, to diffuse amongst the people a spirit similar to that so successfully excited in Denmark, and by the means there found to be so effective." "Neither let it be said that such subjects as fairy lore and the traditions of the peasantry are trivial and unimportant; on the contrary, the most eminently learned men of this and other nations have acknowledged their great value in connexion with the study of the early history of mankind, and in assisting to unravel the tangled web of primeval mythology." Being at that time only in their infancy, they go on to suggest a number of most searching and useful queries to be distributed throughout the country with the object of obtaining all possible local information as to the existence, situation, and condition of the various ancient monuments scattered over the kingdom. Nearly fifty years have passed since the lines which I have read to you were penned, and since those queries were drawn out for distribution. During those years a vast amount of information has been collected. Most valuable papers have been from time to time prepared and read at the various meetings of the Association, but the information contained in these papers for the most part lies buried here, there, and everywhere in your volumes, and if anyone wants to find out what information the Association has succeeded in obtaining with regard to the historical monuments of any particular portion or district of the country, thousands of pages have to be gone over, with perhaps an unsatisfactory result in the end. Have we not now arrived at a period when something more might be done to utilise the information already gathered together, and to make it more generally diffused amongst our people? It seems to me that if our funds permitted it, much might be done by a reprint of many of these papers to which I have alluded, locally arranged, so that all dealing with a particular district or locality might be placed together; and if such were published in pamphlet form and distributed through the teachers to different schools in country places, a lively interest might be created in the monuments daily seen by the pupils, and local knowledge, which is so slight at present, might be revived. I throw this out merely as a suggestion for the consideration of those better informed than I am as to the possibilities of carrying it out. But certainly I am of opinion that some steps should be taken to revive that local interest which is fast disappearing, and which if not revived will soon be extinct. I said in the beginning this evening that my remarks should be brief, and I must keep to that engagement. We shall soon, I trust, be celebrating the jubilee of this Association, and let us endeavour in the short time that

will elapse before that event to do everything that we can to show that the Association has accomplished some of the objects for which it was founded, and that it can worthily and with pride enter on such celebration.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council for publication :—

- “The Tomb of Baine and the Inscribed-stones at Knockmaney, Co. Tyrone.”
Illustrated with Lantern Slides. By Mr. George Coffey, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
“St. Mary’s Cathedral, Limerick: its Plans and Canopied Tombs,” by Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

The Meeting adjourned until the 19th of April, 1897, at Kilkenny.

EXCURSION TO DROGHEDA,¹

WEDNESDAY, 13th January, 1897.

LEAVING the railway station, in a few minutes ST. MARY’S CHURCH was reached. The present church, founded 1807, occupies the site of an older church, which took the place of the Carmelite Monastery, of which a small portion is still standing. The oldest tombstone is dated 1525, and bears the names of Delahoyd and Hill. A very well-preserved portion of the old town-wall of Drogheda bounds the churchyard on the southern side. On the eastern side, and overlooking “the Dale,” the portion of the wall representing “Cromwell’s Breach” is seen. “Cromwell’s Mound” stood on the opposite side of the Dale.

Not far from St. Mary’s is “the MILLMOUNT.” A martello tower stands on an ancient tumulus, usually classed along with Dowth and New Grange, and believed to be “the grave of the wife of Gobban.” It is conjectured that Turgesius, the Dane, made this his headquarters (in the ninth century). Here Cromwell put the garrison to the sword, 11th September, 1649.

THE CASTLE OF DROGHEDA, erected in the twelfth century, shortly after the English invasion, stood in the “Bull Ring.” In 1234 a murage charter was granted. Further subsidies were granted in 1279, 1296, and 1316, for repairs of walls and towers.

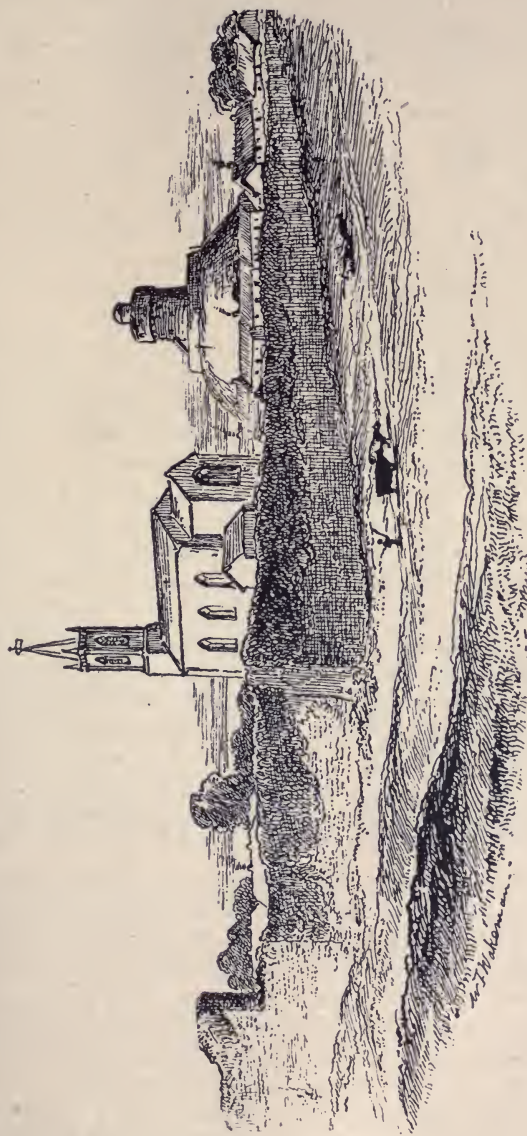
On the north side of the town, and close to “Sunday’s Gate,” is the “MAGDALENE STEEPLE,” remnant of the Dominican Abbey of St. Mary Magdalene, founded in 1224 by Lucas de Netterville.

Here, in 1395, the four Ulster chieftains, O’Neill, O’Donnell, O’Hanlon, and Mac Mahon did homage to Richard II. In 1494 “Poynings’ Law” was enacted here by the Parliament of the Pale.

In the COURTHOUSE there were seen :—

1. THE SEALS OF THE CORPORATION OF DROGHEDA.—These are three in number: the largest, a modern round steel seal, worked by a lever, has a portion of the arms of the town, with the legend, “Municipal Corporation of Drogheda.” The second is one beautiful piece of corne-

¹ By the Rev. Herbert Sandford, M.A., the Rev. E. B. Fitzmaurice, O.S.F., and the Rev. Alexander Hall, B.A.



St. Mary's Church and Millmount, Drogheda.

(Drawn by Mr. Wakeman in 1897, from a Sketch made by him in 1849.)

lian, about 3 inches long by $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch square; it has the whole of the arms of the Corporation of Drogheda, with the motto: "Deus Praesidium. Mercatura Decus." The engraving of this seal is exquisite. It is small, yet every line and letter of arms and motto are most distinct. The third and smallest seal is likewise one piece of cornelian; it has the crest of the town (a crescent, with a star between the horns), and the motto, "Deus Praesidium," etc.

2. THE MAPS.—These are two. The better one, dated 1778, made by Taylor and Skinner, is very clear in every detail. The second one, which may be a century older, is the celebrated "Newcomen" map, which D'Alton has roughly sketched in his "History of Drogheda."

3. THE SWORD (Civic).—This in itself is not remarkable as a work of art. The blade is fastened by rust into the scabbard, which is of leather, with silver-gilt mountings, bearing, at intervals, the arms of the Order of the Garter, with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The boss of the hilt is of silver gilt; the bar is a piece of silver gilt, with some wretched attempts at line-engraving. No date can be assigned to this sword, but the right of the Mayor of Drogheda to have it borne before him, dates back to the year 1463 or thereabouts, when Edward IV. was king.

4. THE MACE.—This bears its date upon itself in the letters W R, which mean, of course, *Wilhelmus Rex*, or William III. This mace, which is one of the finest in Ireland, is of very pure silver and of Irish manufacture. The ornamentation about the knob is in *repoussé* work, and along the shaft in bad engraving. Portions of the mace which were broken, probably by some former careless mace-bearer returning to the Tholsel after some banquet at the Mayoralty House, were cleverly replaced *in lead* by some local smith, whether silver, black, or tin smith, history sayeth not.

5. THE CHARTERS.—These are two:—One, by King James II., in the year 1687; the other by King William III. soon after the Battle of the Boyne.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH is approached through very massive and handsome wrought-iron gates of modern date. The churchyard is an old cemetery containing several interesting tombs, notably, those bearing the names of Goldynge, Darditz, and Elcock. The church itself (1748) is, externally, rather distinguished for massiveness than beauty, the architecture being of the mixed style characteristic of many of the churches of that date. The interior of the church is fine, with pillars, galleries, and wainscoting of oak. It contains several objects of antiquarian interest.

The Communion Plate is very fine, having been presented by Sir Henry Tichbourne in the year 1667. The most interesting monuments in the church are those of Francis Leigh, the Right Hon. Henry Singleton, Rev. John Magee, and Bishop Pullen.

Lunch was served at 2 p.m., in the Mayoralty Rooms (by permission of the Mayor), who was present as a guest, and in the afternoon, before leaving, the Members had tea in the Rectory, kindly provided by Mrs. Sandford.

THE JOURNAL
OF
THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART II. SECOND QUARTER, 1897.

Papers.

EARLY MONASTIC HISTORY OF DROMISKIN, IN THE
COUNTY OF LOUTH.

By MAJOR-GENERAL FRANCIS WILLIAM STUBBS, FELLOW.

THE earliest mention of Dromiskin, or, as it would be more correctly spelt now, Drumiskin, is the establishment there of a church, or monastery, by St. Patrick :—

“Extruxit etiam ecclesiam, postea celebrem, quæ Druim-Inisclainn,¹ appellatur, in regione de Delbna; in quâ etiam duo ex ejus discipulis, nempe Da-Luanus de Croebheach et Lugadius Ænghusio, Natfraichi filio, Mumoniæ Rege, natus.”²

to which Colgan appends this note :—

“Nobile Monasterium de Druim inis clinn (Canonicorum, ut puto, Regularium) est in eâ Comitatus Luthensis parte quæ hic Delbna appellatur, et est juxta civitatem Pontanam” —

a remark which, evidently, misled Archdall, Lanigan, and others, as to its position, which they assigned to Drumshallon, within four miles of the municipal bounds of Drogheda.³

¹ Druim-Ineasglainn . . . The place is now called in English Drumiskin, but always Druminisklin by the natives of the Fews and Cuailgne, who speak the Irish very fluently.—“Ann. Q. M.,” A.D. 788, Note.

² Trias Thaum. Sept. Vita XII. The name Delvin is now limited to a barony in the north part of the county Westmeath.

³ The word “juxta,” used by Colgan, might be applied to a place fourteen statute miles distant. He evidently means it was somewhere near the civil limits of Drogheda.

The neighbouring abbey of Louth maintained its ecclesiastical position much longer than did that of Dromiskin. It may appear improbable that two churches, each intended to be a centre of missionary work in a country only dimly illuminated by a glimmer of Christianity, should have been established and built about the same time, at Dromiskin and at Louth, within six miles of each other, but it is really not so. The fertile plain of Muirtheimhne was a granary for the marsh and forest country on its west, which grew comparatively little corn, and for the mountainous districts to the north, which mostly reared cattle. The beauty of its gently undulating surface attracted the notice of the apostle as he travelled northwards from Munster, after his seven years' sojourn there. Dromiskin lay close to the high road leading to Ulster, along the shore of Dundalk bay. It seems evident that the founding of a church at Dromiskin must be assigned to this time, for the first presiding bishop or abbot of the establishment was Lugaidh, son of Ænghus, King of Munster, who had been baptized by St. Patrick, at Cashel, while he was in the South of Ireland. Colgan mentions another disciple of the saint as being at Dromiskin at the same time, Dalua, or Molua of Creevah,¹ but of him we know nothing further here. Lugaidh is numbered among the saints of Ireland. He died A.D. 515 or 516, and his festival is November 2nd.²

Many suppose that the monastery at Louth was senior, in point of time, to that at Dromiskin; but, as St. Patrick seems to have left Ard Patrick³ for Armagh, while Mochta was engaged in building it, there is every reason to conclude that Dromiskin abbey was then already built, and the fact that a son of the royal house of Munster was appointed to

¹ "Do-Lue of Croibeche, and Lugaid, son of Oengus, son of Natfraech, it is they who, of Patrick's household, are in Druim Inisclaind in Delbna."—"Tripartite Life," p. 77. Colgan Latinizes the name as Da-luanus.

² Colgan, in giving a list of those saints who had enlightened Ireland by the sanctity of their lives, mentions Lugadius, and says he had two festival days—May 12th (*Menologium Geneal. Martyr. Tallaght*: Marian O'Gorman); and November 2nd (Marian O'Gorman), the latter being the day celebrated at Drumiskin.—"Acta SS.," p. 162, Note 1.

³ This may, I think, be gathered from that part of the "Tripartite Life" (*Trias. Thaum.*, chaps. 65-67) where it is stated that St. Patrick came to the people of Fer-Ross (Carrickmacross), and proposed building a church at Druimmor, near to which a church, afterwards called Cluain Chaoín (Clonkeen), was subsequently built, when an angel admonished him that not there, but at another place towards the north, commonly named Macha, the Lord was pleased that his church should be. But that as Clonkeen was a pleasant spot, a foreign saint, native of Britain, would erect one there. "On hearing this, Patrick gave thanks, and retired to a certain hill not far distant, towards the east, 'where he founded a church, called Ard Patrick.'" While there, at "the monastery of Ard, St. Mocteus, by nation a Briton, built a monastery in a neighbouring place, commonly called Lugnha. . . . They were wont to meet each other often near a certain flagstone, called Leach Moch, and to discourse of things relative to God." St. Patrick, in obedience to a second celestial messenger, left Louth for Armagh, consigning to the care of St. Mochta twelve lepers. So far the "Tripartite" account. Nothing is said about the monastery at Dromiskin, but this seems to show that it was then an established centre of work. It never, however, was as large as Louth, under St. Mochta, seems to have become. An ancient

rule over it, seems to show that it was intended to be a place of some importance. There could not, however, as far as the records tell us, have been much difference, in point of time, between the founding of the two monasteries.

The next abbot at Dromiskin, of whom we have any account, though he was not the next in succession, was Ronan, son of Berach. Berach was a disciple of St. Dagæus, bishop of Inis Chaoin (Iniskeen), about the middle of the sixth century.¹ A miracle, performed by him, similar to Elisha's, in 2 Kings iv. 42-44, as we are told, caused his master to say he was unworthy of such a pupil; and on his leaving, Dagæus gave him a short staff (*Bacull gearr*), and a bell, which, under the name of *Clogberaigh*, was preserved, as a relic, at *Cluan da lochia*.² However this may be, after leaving Iniskeen, he entered into the monastic state at Glendalough, and died Abbot of *Cluain-Cairpthe*,³ in Rosecommon.

St. Ronan was a more remarkable character than his predecessor, St. Lugaidth, of whom we have but little more than his name and royal pedigree. His name occurs in history; he was venerated for a long time after his death, and is still remembered by a holy well at Dromiskin bearing his name. He is said to have suffered an indignity at the hands of Suibhne, son of Colman Cuar, prince of Dalaradia, whom he denounced; in consequence of which Suibhne went mad after the battle of Magh Rath (*Moirá*).⁴ If, according to Tighernach, this battle was fought in A.D. 637, St. Ronan must have been abbot before that year, and the period of his rule must have been a long one.

In the year 664 a pestilence, which broke out first in England,⁵ made

poem, quoted by the Q. M. (A.D. 534) and by Colgan ("*Acta Sanct.*," page 734), describes it as very wealthy:—

"Not poor was the family of Mochta, of Louth's fort,
Three hundred priests and one hundred bishops along with him,
Sixty singing elders composed his royal noble household,
They ploughed not, they reaped not, they dried not corn,
They laboured not, save at learning only."

Another reading for Seanoir, elders, is *Searclann*, youths. Ard Patrick is 1200 yards S.E. of the Abbey. It never was a parish, and the church, a small building, the walls of which are only a foot or two high, completely hidden now by vegetation, on the edge of an abrupt slope on a hill, is evidently very ancient.

We must recollect that a monastery or an abbey does not represent a sixth-century fact, as we understand the mediæval term. A roughly-built stone church of moderate dimensions, a refectory, cells, built of stones or mud, for the brothers, multiplied as their numbers increased, and an oratory for their superior, enclosed with a stone wall, constituted, probably, the whole. The illustration on next page, of the Oratory of St. Mochta, close to the Louth Abbey, gives a fair idea of such a building. It is, I grieve to say, still unenclosed, and cattle make sad havoc of one of the most interesting relics of St. Patrick's time. Lord Louth told me he would endeavour to have it railed in, but the farmer on whose land it is should not require either inducement or instruction to have this done.

¹ "*Acta SS.*," pp. 348 and 374.

² *Trias Thaum.* Now Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

³ Now Kilbarry, parish of Termonbarry.—*Lanigan*, xiv. 6.

⁴ "*Battle of Magh Rath*," note, p. 175.

⁵ *Lanigan*, xvii., note 162, quoting Bede, *l.* 3, c. 27.



St. Moctu's Oratory at Louth.

its appearance in Ireland. Irish writers call it Buidhe Chonnail, or the Yellow Jaundice. Among its numerous victims, St. Ronan's name is recorded. He died, November 18th.¹ His relics, which we may presume had been carefully preserved at Dromiskin, were, one hundred and thirty-two years afterwards, placed in a shrine of gold and silver.² But the Danes were even then coming into Ireland; forty-three years after that they had begun plundering in Louth, and it must have fallen into their hands soon after.

The names of only five other abbots are recorded in the Annals as belonging to Dromiskin, viz:—

Muirchíu,	.	.	.	Died 826.
Tighernach, son of Muireadhach,	.	.	„	876 [878]. ³
Cormac, son of Fionamhail,	.	.	„	887.
Muireadhach, son of Cormac,	.	.	„	908. ⁴
Maenach, son of Muireadhach,	.	.	„	978.

The last-mentioned must have lived in very troublous times, dependent as he was for his existence upon the Danes, who seem to have held the place for many years. He was probably in office in the year 968, when both Dromiskin and Louth, then in their hands, were attacked and plundered; first by Muirheartach, son of Domhnall ua Niall, king of Ireland, and then by Murchadh ua Flaithbheartaigh, surnamed Glunillar (of the eagle-knee).

The subsequent history of Dromiskin as a monastery does not appear in any of the Annals. No more abbots are recorded. Its position rendered it specially liable to be overrun and plundered. The buildings could hardly have been otherwise than in a ruinous condition by the end of the tenth century, and the monks who outlived the troubles probably did not consider it advisable to restore them, and we may suppose dispersed themselves among other places which afforded them better shelter and more security. Whatever revenues this abbey had become possessed of lapsed, as we will presently see, to that of Louth, which managed to preserve its ecclesiastical possessions till all such foundations were dissolved.

The accompanying plan, p. 106, will show the relative positions of the Cloigtheach or bell-tower at Dromiskin, and the remains of the old church, which stands on a part of the ancient abbey, probably the chancel end.

¹ "Acta SS.," p. 141.

² "Ann. Q. M.," sub anno 796.

³ "Extenso dolore pausavit."—"Ann. Q. M."

⁴ He was killed in the refectory of Dromiskin along with Gairbhith, son of Maelmordha, Tanist of Conaille Muirtheimhne by Conghalach, lord of that district. Of this Abbot it was said:—

"Muireadhach, who does not lament him, O ye learned,
It is a cause of human plague, it is a cloud to sacred heaven,
Great loss is the illustrious man, son of Cormac, of a thousand charms,
The great and well tested relic, who was the lamp of every choir."

Not long ago, some men in digging for a grave came upon some masonry which, from the description given to me, seemed to be part of a wall at the junction of the chancel with the main building, but it was covered up before I could get down to examine it. A spot connected with associations of the great Apostle of Ireland is, naturally enough, sought after as a burial-place by all who can establish even the most distant



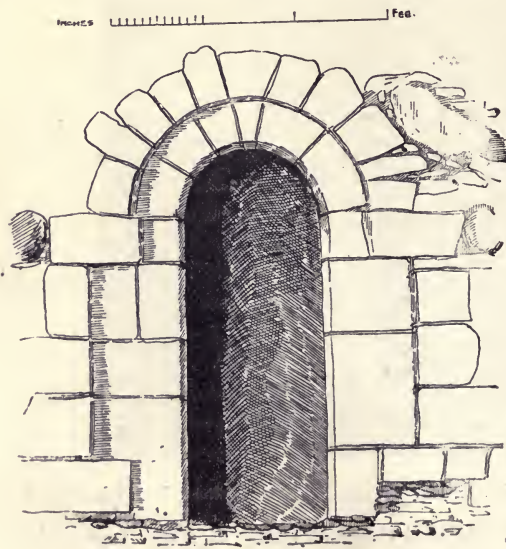
Round Tower, Dromiskin, Co. Louth. (From a Photograph by Miss Chamney.)

right to interment there. So that it is not likely that any excavations will bring to light much of the ancient building.

The tower, of the ninth century, is unique in its proportion, being not more than about 55 feet high, with a diameter of nearly 17 feet, and a height sufficient to overlook the bay and surrounding country. Above, the four large openings command views, northward towards

Dundalk; southward, and across the bay eastward, from which points Danish foes might be expected; and westward towards Louth. A little below the western one, facing W.N.W., is a small angular-headed opening like that in the Tower of Kells, figured at p. 414, Petrie's "Round Towers of Ireland." The conical top had lost some few stones, which were replaced by the Public Works Department in 1879. A cabin built against it was removed about 1840, and a doorway had at that time been broken into it, and it was used as a dwelling-place; but when my father came as rector to the parish, he evicted the tenant, and the opening was since then built up. The doorway, 4 feet 3 inches in height, was originally flanked by two pillars, but no trace of these has been found. A fragment of a spiral pillar in the graveyard, part of the original building perhaps, does not belong to the tower. Two projecting stones, on either side of the doorway, level with the spring of the arch, must have once been carved, but they are too much weather-worn to judge what form they bore.

Next to the tower, the most ancient object is a broken cross, of which an illustration is given. Only the arms remain. It is of granite, brought, I should think, from the quarries, still worked at Goraghwood, a junction on the line of railway, north of Dundalk. It was said to have been brought from the seaside at a place formerly known as Baltray, which will be presently adverted to. This is probable, as there was a



Doorway of Dromiskin Round Tower.

burial-place there many hundred years ago. I cannot but think from the figures carved upon it, which represent war on one arm, the chase of a deer on the other, that it was set up to mark the spot where Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, King of Temhair, and Monarch of Ireland, was laid to rest:—"He died at Druiin-inasglainn, in the territory of Conaille, on the 12th of the Kalends of December, on the 6th day of the week."¹ This would have been the 21st of December, 879.

The cross certainly was not put up for an abbot, and Hugh of the fair beard

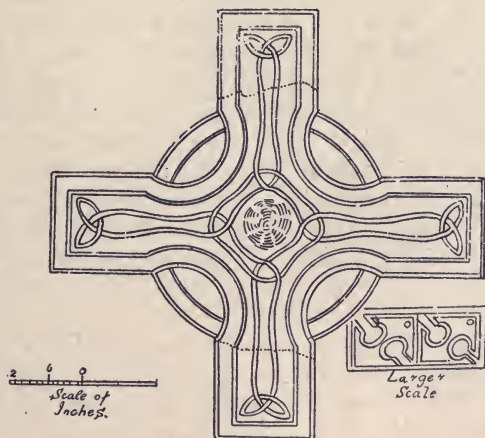
¹ "Chronicon Scot.," p. 167.

is the only very eminent warrior of whose death here we are told. What we know of him shows that his character was a devout one, and a cross



Front of Cross, Dromiskin Churchyard, Co. Louth.

the appropriate monument for him.¹ I offered a reward for the other portions of the cross, but unsuccessfully. It has for three or four generations been used as a headstone by a family of the name of Lawless



Reverse Side of Celtic Cross, Dromiskin, Co. Louth. (With broken parts restored.)

in the neighbouring parish of Killinecoole. The Public Works Department offered to set it up, but nothing more than this fragment could be

¹ His victory over the Danes at Cill ui-n-Daighre (Killineer) is described as due to his piety ("Wars G. G.," p. lxxxviii); and his eldest son, Domhnall, went on a pilgrimage in 906 ("Ann. Q. M.," but 910 by Ann. Ult.).

found; the family which had appropriated it did not seem very anxious about it, and the proposal fell through.

I have put down on the map of the abbey and its vicinity two spots where there may have been cells of the monks. Only an examination of them by excavation, they being all now underground, could ascertain the truth of this. I proceeded on a merely verbal and hearsay description of what were evidently small square stone buildings, some connected together by a passage.

Round the larger centres of church-work other smaller centres gathered themselves. Independent though, in some instances, they may have been, they naturally became, in time, portions of a common district. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to assign a date for the formation, or to fix the exact limits, of a diocese or a parish. They were not created by the act of any one body, or of any one person, but grew up by degrees. Some clue, however, is given in the records of title of abbeys and churches to the tithes and other ecclesiastical dues of different places. They indicate a connexion which has existed between them from a very early date.

BALTRAY.

Nearly a mile from the village of Dromiskin there yet remains the portion of a wall, 3 feet thick, and many hundreds of years old. It forms part of the out-building of a farm-house, belonging to a Mrs. M'Ginnis. It is part of a building said to have been once a chapel; legend called it a "penitentiary." It may be seen on the Down Survey Map, as a ruined castle, and it may have also served as a watch-tower to give notice of the approach of a Danish fleet sailing into the bay. The field adjoining it was certainly a place of burial, bones having been frequently turned up by the plough. Here, if old reports were true, once stood the granite cross before described. This place was once known as Baltray.¹ Its ecclesiastical dues are recorded separately from those of Dromiskin, to which, however, they belonged.

ROSMACHA.

Nearly three miles north-west from Dromiskin, in a picturesque spot in Rossmakay townland, and overlooking the river Fane,² stands the remains of what is marked on the Ordnance Map as an "Abbey," once a parish, but as far as can be known, not a separate

¹ *i. e.* Strand-town, called "Seatowne" in an Inquisition taken at Termonfeekin, 6th September, 20 James I.; and in another taken at Gernonstown, 6th September, 1694.—Guliel. et Mar.

² The name "Fane" for this river is modern. Below it was sometimes called "Dunduggan river" (see note, page 112). It seems to be derived from Affane-Ath-mheadhon. (See Joyce's "Names of Places," 1st Series, p. 355.) Three principal roads from Dundalk crossed the river, leading to Louth, Ardee, and Drogheda. The "Middle Ford" appears on Taylor and Skinner's Map as "Affane Bridge."

cure. Rosmacha was always, from the time it ceased to belong to the priory of Louth, wholly inappropriate. Its original status appears rather in the name "Urney" (Urnaidhe, a prayer-house), by which it is recorded in an Inquisition, 13 James I. The existing remains are the eastern side, and part of the gables of a building, nearly 80 feet in length. A large open fire-place near the centre seems to indicate that it was a refectory, capable of containing a large number of persons. It certainly was not a place of worship. There was, however, a church and burial ground a short distance north of this building. No name has been recorded as having ever been in charge of the parish. It may, therefore, be concluded that here was a place of prayer, originally connected with the monastery of Dromiskin.

LINN DUACHAIL.

About three miles along the shore, S.S.E. from Dromiskin, the rivers Glyde and Dee uniting fall into the bay of Dundalk, at the village of Annagassan.¹ The small townland lying between the Glyde and the shore is "The Linns"; till a few years ago part of the parish of Dromiskin, though separated from it by that of Gernonstown (Castlebellingham), and to it the ecclesiastical dues belonged from a very early period. While the site of the village was called Casan-Linne, another spot, close to or identical with the meeting of the waters, is mentioned frequently in the "Annals, Q. M.," as Linn Duachail, the demon's pool.² Early legend gave the place an evil reputation as the haunt of a mischievous demon named Uachall.³ Here, however, St. Colman, son of Luachan, of the house of Niall of the Nine Hostages came: a man eminent, not only on account of his descent, but also for his sanctity, which in legend gave him the credit of subduing the demon.

It is said that he founded a monastery here. No trace of it remains, not even a legend as to its position. Only a holy well in the townland of Salterstown, about two and a-half miles further along the shore, and in the old inappropriate parish of the same name, named in the Ordnance Map Tober Hullamog,⁴ exists to attest his former residence here. He died March 30th, 699.

¹ Ath-na-gCasan, "Ford of the Paths."—Joyce, 1st Series, p. 372; 2nd Series, p. 408.

² The late Bishop of Down, Dr. Reeves, identified this place with Annagassan. Dr. O'Donovan at first assigned it to Magheralin, county Down. The connexion of the Linns with Dromiskin has not been made so evident, even the Ordnance Maps and Name Books record it as in Gernonstown parish; but as the rentcharge, amounting to £12 15s. 2d., is at this moment (1896) calculated in the income of the Rector of Dromiskin, and the people of the townland claim burial on the site of the monastery, the connexion of the two places, back to monastic times, does not admit of doubt.

³ Quod erat nomen demonis in Cassan Linne qui nocebat multis ante Colemannum. "Acta SS.," p. 793; note 10.

⁴ Persons still occasionally make pilgrimages to this well for the cure of defective eyesight.

The names of the six following abbots of this place are recorded in the "Annals":

Siadhail, Abbot of Linn,	Died 752.
Anfadan, Abbot,	„ 758.
Suairleach, Abbot,	„ 770.
Thomas, Bishop and Abbot,	„ 803 [808].
Clemens, Abbot,	„ 826.
Caemhan, killed and burned by the Danes,	„ 841 [842].

Now it is an important and remarkable fact that the first four of these names are not contemporary with any of the abbots recorded, as of Dromiskin, but that they, with St. Colman, fill up the gap between the deaths of St. Ronan, in 664, and of Muirchiu, in 826. This would seem to imply some connexion between the two places; the names of the fourth and fifth being Latin ones, and not Irish, is to be noted.

Two years before the martyrdom of the last abbot, Kevin, the Danes had constructed a fortress at Linn Duachail,¹ whence they made raids into all the country round; and here they retained their footing till the year 925 [927], when they left it. During these eighty-six years they seem to have obliterated every trace of a religious institution in and about Dromiskin, except what the ruined walls could show.

The places of which we find the tithes were afterwards in the hands of the Prior of St. Mary, at Louth, seem to include all that belonged to the abbey at Dromiskin, and the order in which these are set down in two inquiries taken during the reign of James I., shows clearly enough what ecclesiastical possessions must have been held by the latter. They are as follows:

Inq. 4 James I.	Inq. 13 James I.
Dromiskin. ²	Dromiskin.
Baltra.	Milton.
Drumleek. ²	Dromker. ³
Newragh. ⁴	Newory. ⁴
Whiterath.	le Lynn (waste).
Milltown. ^{2 6}	Tarpol. ⁵
Newtown. ^{2 7}	Whiterath.
Walterstown. ²	Baltra (waste).
Moreton, or Bosgravile's Rath. ⁸	Moreton (waste).
Mill of Dundogin. ⁹	Dungogin. ⁹
	Walterstown, with 15 acres of glebe in the Urney.

¹ Probably the one now known as Lis-na-rann.

² Inq. 34 Henry VIII. has these only. The tithes, Mary-gallons, and altarages of Dromiskin and Newtown are expressly added.

³ Evidently intended for Drumleek.

⁴ Newrath on the Ordnance Map. Neagra, pronounced like Nyagra, was the Irish

It thus appears that though the monastery of Dromiskin ceased as such, the ecclesiastical dues of these places passed either by gift or by a natural process of gravitation into the hands of the prior and monks of St. Mary of Louth.

Dromiskin, with a considerable extent of land about, became one of the manors of the archbishops of Armagh, to whom the right of presentation to the parish belonged down to the year 1870.

form within my recollection. After the battle of Criona, A.D. 248, Tadhg Mac Cian received from Cormac Mac Art a territory, afterwards called Cianachta, extending from the river Liffey as far as "Glais Neara, near Druim-in-eas-cluinn." This, I hold, is the present Newrath, surviving modern corruption, and the mispronunciation of Irish which Dr. O'Donovan said ("Ordnance Name Book") was habitual in Louth. He could say so now for a very sufficient reason. [The same corruption of the same name is found in Wicklow.]

⁵ Townland of Killincoole, now a group of houses bordering on Dromiskin parish, once, perhaps, included in it, Inq., 9th April, 1624. Nic. Gernon gives the name Terpott. Tarpod is the present pronunciation.

⁶ Probably the present townland of Milltown Old.

⁷ Probably the present townland of Milltown.

⁸ Moretown is the present Mooretown, a name derived from the family of Brent Moore, last representatives of whom were the late John and William Armitage Moore. Bosgravile is a corrupted form of Baskerville, a family who held it and Dunduggan.

⁹ Otherwise Dundugan. The mill was close to the road (see map) on the river. A tumulus, bearing the same name, about half a mile up the river, is figured in Wright's "Louthiana," Book i., plate v. There was also, in 1622, an improprie cure of Dundugan somewhere hereabouts, but its limits cannot be ascertained, as it never had any other status, and does not form a townland of itself.

PORTION OF A HARP AND OTHER OBJECTS FOUND IN
THE CRANNOGE OF CARNCOAGH, CO. ANTRIM.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

THE Crannoge of Carncoagh is the same as that frequently described as "Lisnacrogghera" in the *Journal* of this Society; but, strange to say, some mistakes have been made regarding this crannoge. In the first place there is no townland in the district known as Lisnacrogghera, and if any one went to the neighbourhood in question

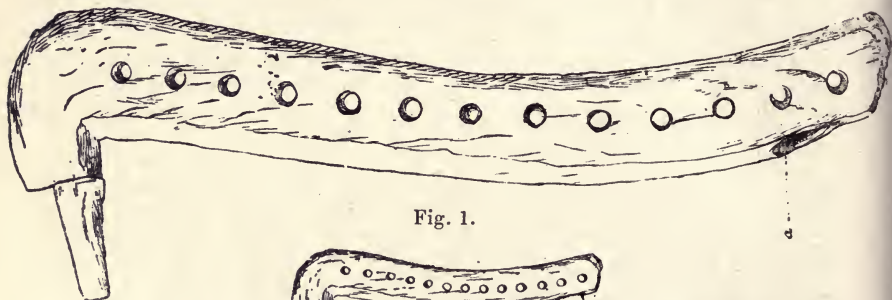


Fig. 1.

and inquired for would either be told place, or, perhaps, whom the inquiry the sound, might ask Lisnacroggher. The is sometimes called Lisnacrogghera may be spelled, but in documents; and on name and townland spelling is Lisnacroggher is only land. How these mistakes not tell, but mistakes and should be corrected.

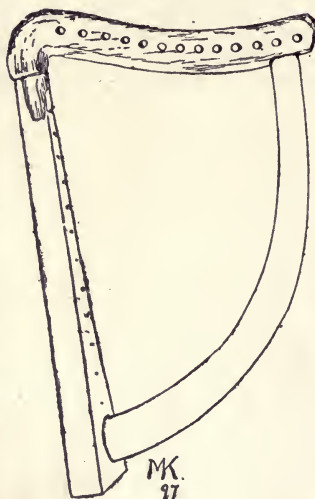


Fig. 2.

I paid little attention to this crannoge during the lifetime of our lamented friend and fellow member, Canon Grainger, except when he took me there himself; as he called it his crannoge, and was very jealous of anyone interfering with it. It appears to be exhausted of its treasures now, but in neighbouring tenements of bog an occasional "find" turns up. Two objects were found during the past year, one of which I believe is a portion of a harp. Just as we find many country fiddlers making their own violins in a homely sort of way, so these early inhabitants of Carncoagh must have made their own harps

"Lisnacrogghera" he there was no such the persons from was made, guided by him if he meant bog in that townland "Crogghery bog," and be the way it should all legal and public farmers' carts where have to appear the croggher. But, then, is in Carncoagh, and a neighbouring town-takes occurred I can-they undoubtedly are,

at their own crannoge fireside, as the marks of the knife by which it was wrought into shape are very visible on several parts of it. It was found in the next tenement of bog to that in which the crannoge is situated, but quite close to it. The portion found, if I am correct in my view, is evidently the top of the instrument, and is 13 inches long, by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, and fully 1 inch thick. It has a peg wrought at one end for fitting into a hole on top of one of the sides, and a hole at the other to admit a peg from the top of the third leg. There are 13 holes for the strings. The peat-spade of the finder cut into it in the centre causing it to be nearly severed, and it has shrunk very greatly in size since it came into my possession, which was immediately after being found. I kept it for a considerable time in a solution of alum and water, during which time it remained in its original shape and size, and I had a drawing of it made in that state which is shown in fig. 1. I also give an imaginary restoration which is shown in fig. 2.

In the Introductory volume of O'Curry's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," a harp is shown (see fig. 72, on page dxviii.) It is taken from a manuscript of St. Blaise, considered to belong to the 9th century. The author says, so far as there is any certain evidence at all on the subject, the precise form of instrument now called a harp, seems to have originated in the British Isles. The figure given in O'Curry is plain in the part corresponding to that found at Carncoagh, but as the legs of the former are ornamented those of the latter may have been so likewise, and therefore it may not have been so poor an instrument as one would think judging from the portion found. The specimen figured by O'Curry is represented as having twelve strings. I have requested the owner of the tenement of bog to be on the look-out next season for the remaining portions. O'Sullivan, in the Introduction, refers to a rude specimen of a harp of the ninth century sculptured on the cross of Ullard, and figured by Dr. Ferguson in his *Essay*.

A second object was found during the past season, this time in the neighbouring townland of Lisnacrogher. It is the butt of a spear of bronze with 9 inches of shaft remaining in it. I had this object also drawn while the wood was damp and of full size. It is shown in fig. 3. It was perfectly cylindrical and smoothed all over, showing that it had been cut out of a large branch or trunk, and that the rings of annual growth had been cut through as we would see in an ashen spade-shaft in the present day. Several similar objects were procured by Canon Grainger, and have been figured and described in the *Journal* by Mr. W. F. Wakeman. (See vol. vi., *Fourth Series*, p. 393.)



Fig. 3.

PREHISTORIC STONE FORTS OF NORTHERN CLARE.

By THOMAS J. WESTROPP, M.A., M.R.I.A., FELLOW.

(Continued from page 369, Vol. VI., 1896.)

PART. III.—THE BORDER OF BURREN.

NOUGHAVAL (Ord. Sheet 9).—Along the desolate ridges between Noughaval and Ballyganner lie a group of forts so numerous and implying so much labour that we may conclude that an actual city and considerable population occupied this lonely site.¹

“Their raths are not dwelt in—
 Their ancient cathairs—
 Whereon great duration was wrought—
 They are waste . . . like Lugaid’s House.”²

Six “forts” and two cromlechs run in line nearly N. and S. towards

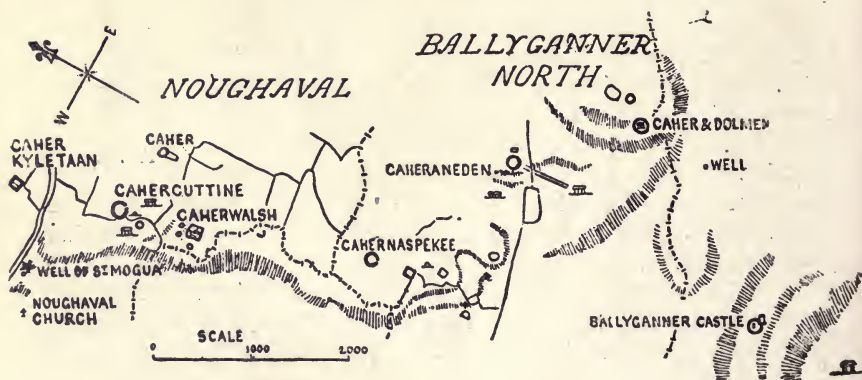


Fig. 1.—Plan of Noughaval and Ballyganner.

the summit of Ballyganner-hill. From Cahernaspékee, and the last of these, five more lie eastward with four cromlechs. Small “caves,” cairns, circles, and hut-sites abound; and near the N. end are the venerable

¹ Ten fine forts stand near St. Abb’s Head, Scotland, where only three farm-houses are now inhabited.—*Proc. Soc. Ant., Scot.*, 1895, p. 171. “The battle of Magh Leana,” p. 79, also mentions a group of “three strong duns . . . three lofty murs of assembly, and three strong cathairs.”

² “Calendar of Oengus,” p. 18.

church of Noughaval¹ with two crosses, the "O'Davoren's chapel" and the well of St. Mogua with its uncouth and ancient ash tree.

At the south end are the huge cromlech, castle, and three cahers of Ballyganner. The ridge has a wide view over Kilfenora, while Liscannor Bay is visible through a gap in the hills, from the gate of Cahercuttine. The whole site abounds in beautiful crag flowers.



Fig. 2.—Cahercuttine—Fort and Cromlech, from south.

CAHERKYLETAAN (105 feet \times 120 feet).—A straight-sided fort, walls 4 feet or 5 feet high and 10 feet thick, of large slabs; it has a cross wall and some prostrate pillar stones, but no trace of a gateway.

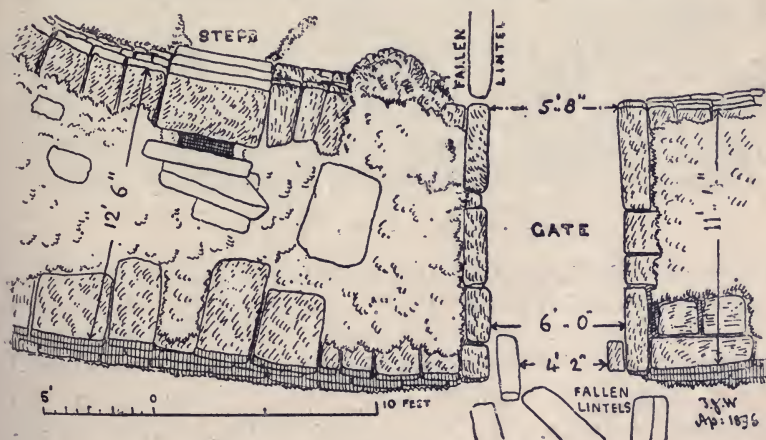


Fig. 3.—Plan of Entrance, Cahercuttine.

CAHERCUTTINE (137 feet \times 130 feet).—A well preserved fort on the summit of the ridge, commanding a view of most of the other cahers of the

¹ Nua-congabaile, the latter word one of our oldest terms for a monastery, "Tripartite Life," p. clv. A "Mughain, virgin, of Cluain Boirenn," is given under Dec. 15th, in Calendar of Oengus. A description of Noughaval Church appears in the "Report of the Society for the Preservation of Memorials of the Dead (Ireland), 1896."

group and those of Doon and Ballykinvarga. Its wall is 11 feet 4 inches to 12 feet 6 inches thick, and up to 10 feet high, very well built, of large stones, with two faces, the inner having a plinth 9 inches wide.¹ The gateway had corner posts and large lintels, removed to admit cattle, the main lintel was 8 ft. 6 in. \times 2 ft. \times 1 foot; the passage, 5 ft. 8 in. within, widens outward; it faces S.S.E.²; near it to the west is a fine flight of six steps, 3 feet 9 inches \times 10 inches \times 4 inches to 6 inches tread and 2 feet deep. This fort is a veritable garden of ferns, harebells, and cranes'-bills. In the field to the west are a small cromlech 8 ft. \times 6 ft., a ring wall of large slabs 24 feet diameter, with walls 3 feet 6 inches thick, and a miniature souterrain. A cairn,³ semicircle, and pile of large blocks occur

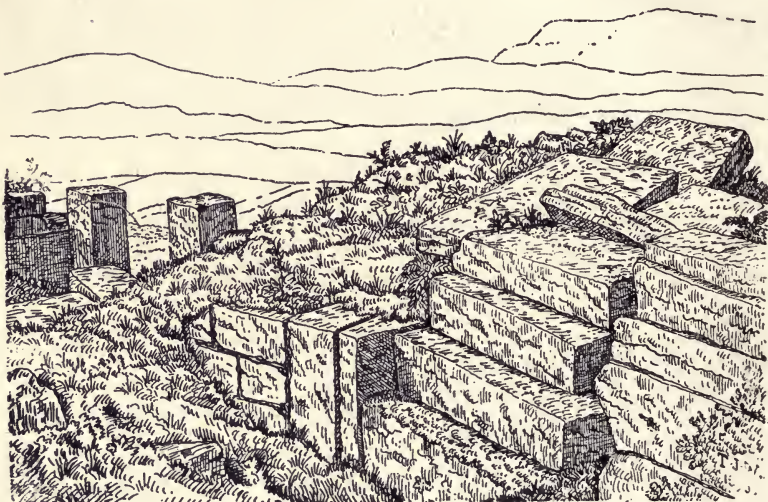


Fig. 4.—Steps and Gate, Cahercuttine.

in the same field, while in that south of the fort are another cairn and an overthrown cromlech 7 feet \times 12 feet. A small oval fort stands about 200 yards to the east. It is featureless and defaced, with coarse walls 9 feet thick, and an enclosure about 85 feet long, tapering to the south.⁴

CAHERWALSH (162 feet \times 156 feet), an irregular enclosure of large stretchers, 9 feet thick. It is late, and much levelled, and several house-sites remain in the garth. A slab enclosure, nearly 16 feet square, stands

¹ A similar feature occurs at Morbihan, Brittany, "*Revue Archéologique*," 1895, p. 64, and at Cahergrillaun, in the parish of Carran, county Clare.

² Canon Philip Dwyer describes this caher of "Knickknocktheen" (Knockcottine), in 1876, as having an entrance with a "flat single stone lintel" in excellent preservation.—"*Handbook to Lisdoonvarna*," p. 57.

³ Small cairns abound near the stone fort of Cair Conan, Cornwall (*Royal Inst. of Cornwall*, 1862, p. 56), also at Chûn Castle in same shire.

⁴ Compare plans, *Journal*, 1896, p. 147, fig. 19 to 23.

outside the fort to the west. There seems to be part of a small caher farther south, but it is evidently rebuilt.

CAHERNASPEKEE (105 feet), a circular caher, its walls 8 feet thick, with a terrace "veneered" with flat slabs, and much dug up by rabbit and treasure seekers. The gate faced the south, in which direction lie an oblong garth, coarsely built, a small cairn, and a ring of stones, the latter perhaps was set to mark out the ground for an intended fort.

We now turn eastward, and meet two rude enclosures, with a grassy valley between; the western surrounds a much defaced oblong slab-hut, and is "veneered" with most fantastic water-fretted blocks. Beyond these is a very fine cromlech, 25 feet \times 6 feet, of three chambers, the central marked by four pillars, the eastern pair being 5 feet high; they supported a lintel now fallen.

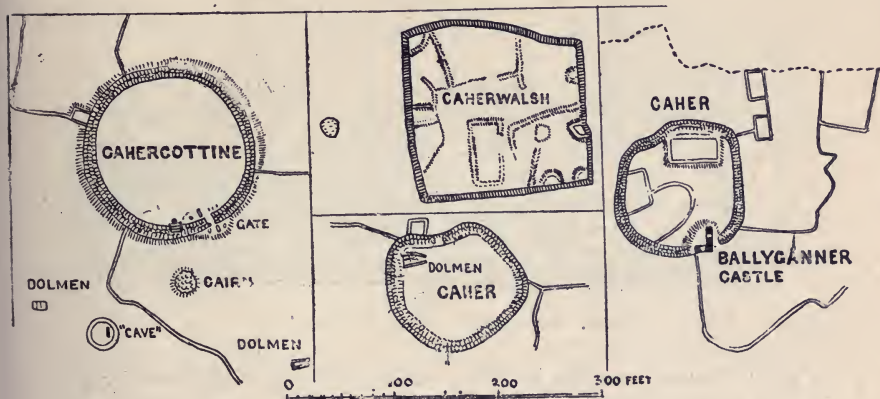


Fig. 5.—Plans of Forts near Noughaval.

CAHERANEDEN (100 feet), a fort fairly built of large blocks, often 5 feet long, stands eastward on a low ridge, whence it is named. The wall is 8 feet thick, with very small filling; the face towards the south is removed, and only three courses remain along the ridge. An oblong slab-hut stands to the east; it is 12 feet \times 6 feet, with a little annexe 3 feet square. A green road,¹ formed by the removal of the top strata of the crag, leads from the caher southward to a fallen cromlech; two of its slabs are 9 feet 6 inches \times 6 feet.

We then ascend a slightly rising ground to the east; on the summit, near a large strangely-shaped boulder, are a late and badly built, oval enclosure (140 feet north and south) a small ring wall surrounding a sort of cairn, and lower down the slope a CAHER (111 feet). A large

¹ Cormac's "Glossary" gives Ramhat "an open space or street which is in front of the fort of Kings"; every neighbour was bound to clean it.

cromlech stands inside, partly embedded in its wall. Probably the followers of some chief laid him (like Joab) "in his own house in the wilderness."¹

Eastward in the valley a perfect cromlech stands in a levelled cairn. Turning from it, towards Ballyganner hill and castle, we pass a curious rock basin, forming a well, and reach the small and broken castle embedded in the ring of a caher (115 feet); the wall of the latter is 12 feet thick, and in it stands a late-looking house-site, 41 feet \times 24 feet, and two other enclosures. Two cahers on the hill top, near the seventh cromlech (one slab of which is 18 feet 6 inches \times 6 feet), and a large caher on the southern slope, are greatly broken and nearly levelled; nor are three or four others between it and Lemeneagh, nor Cahermore and Caheraclarig, in Sheshy, near Caherscrebeen, in much better condition. The unusual



Fig. 6.—Caheranedon—Fort and Slab Hut.²

number of early remains in this district, and the pains taken by the present staff of the Ordnance Survey to mark the same accurately on the large scale maps, lead me to give a fuller account and list than I should otherwise have thought of doing.

CAHERMACNAUGHTEN (Ord. Surv. Sheet 9), 127 feet \times 130 feet. Two miles north from Noughaval stands this fine caher, noteworthy as being the place where our great scholar, Duaid Mac Fírbis, studied the Brehon law under Donald O'Davoren, who was himself (in the earlier years of Elizabeth's reign) author of a glossary of Irish terms.³ We have also the rare but welcome aid of a full description of the place when it

¹ "A fort, in this again a colossal sepulchre."—"Silva Gadelica," ii., p. 131. Hely Dutton, in 1808, when describing Ballyganner, mentions "the remains of a stone rath in which part of a covered passage is still visible."—"Statistical Survey of Clare," p. 317.

² The forts in the background are—1. The oblong garth; 2. Cahernaspekee; 3. Cahercuttine; and 4 (extreme right), Caher, with side enclosure.

³ O'Curry, "Manners and Customs," iii., p. 322. O'Donovan sensibly asks (in the "Ordnance Survey Letters," R.I.A., p. 187) "who built Caher mac Naughten? Did the Fírbolgs erect *all* the Cahers in Burren? Never." (See "Ordnance Survey Letters," vol. i., for ensuing deed.—MSS., R.I.A.)

formed the centre of the O'Davoren's "town" in 1675. The sons of Gillananeave O'Davoren in that year made a deed of family arrangement which their father confirmed as his will.

"The following is the partition of the 'keannait,' or village of Cahermacnaughten, viz., the site of the large house of the caher within, and the site of the kitchen-house, which belongs to the house within the caher, and the site of the house of the churchyard on the west side of the caher and all the gardens, extending westward from the road of the garden of Teig roe mac Gillapheen (not including Teig roe's garden), and the house site between the front of the large house and the door of the caher, at the north-west (*sic*) side and the large house which is outside the door of the caher." The "green of the booley," water supply, and several townlands are also distributed. We find a very similar arrangement recorded in the "Tripartite Life of St. Patrick." A "caher" or fortified monastery being surrounded by a vallum, and having a "tech mor" or "great house," a church, an "aregal," a kitchen, a "pranntech" or refectory, a guest-house, and a graveyard.

The caher consists of a nearly circular wall 10 feet high and thick, nearly perfect, and of massive blocks, many 4 feet 6 inches \times 1 foot 6 inches, the longest being laid as headers, bonding into the filling for 3 feet. The gate faces E.S.E., and is a late mediæval porch, two side walls with roof corbels; it has a batter of 1 in 8; this is not apparent in the dry stone wall. The foundations of the houses rise but little above the dark earth and rich grass of the interior. A large house (48 feet N.E. and S.W. \times 15 feet 6 inches internally, the walls 3 feet thick) occupies the southern segment; another building with three rooms lies in the northern. There are traces of two other small huts inside and of some others outside the caher, but no "churchyard" is visible. A well lies a few hundred feet to the S.W.

CAHERYHOOLAGH (Cathair Ui Dhualachta, O'Douloughy's fort, probably the "caherwooly" of 1641) lies in a state of great dilapidation on the western edge of the townland of Cahermacnaughten.

KILFENORA (Ord. Surv. Sheet 9).

BALLYKINVARGA ("of the head of the market"), 135 feet \times 155 feet. This very fine fort, possibly the "Cathair Fhionnabhrach," reserved to the King of Cashel in the "Book of Rights," appears in O'Brien's Rental,¹ about 1380, as "baile cín mapḡaō." It is first described by Eugene O'Curry, 1839, as "a very large caher . . . around which were formerly a great number of stones forming a circle about it." S. F. (? Ferguson) notices it thus:—"Close to Kilfenora is one of those stone plashed cyclopean fortresses . . . Caherflaherty. Its dimensions are not comparable to those of the great Arran citadel, but the arrangement of

¹ *Trans. R.I.A.*, xv. (1828, p. 37).

the ramparts and the distribution of the stone caltrops in the space between the body of the fortress and the outer circumvallation are the same."¹ Lord Dunraven's description is equally misleading, as he omits any account of its *chevaux de frise*, monoliths, and hut sites, and says its wall is double and its passage curved, which is not the case; he

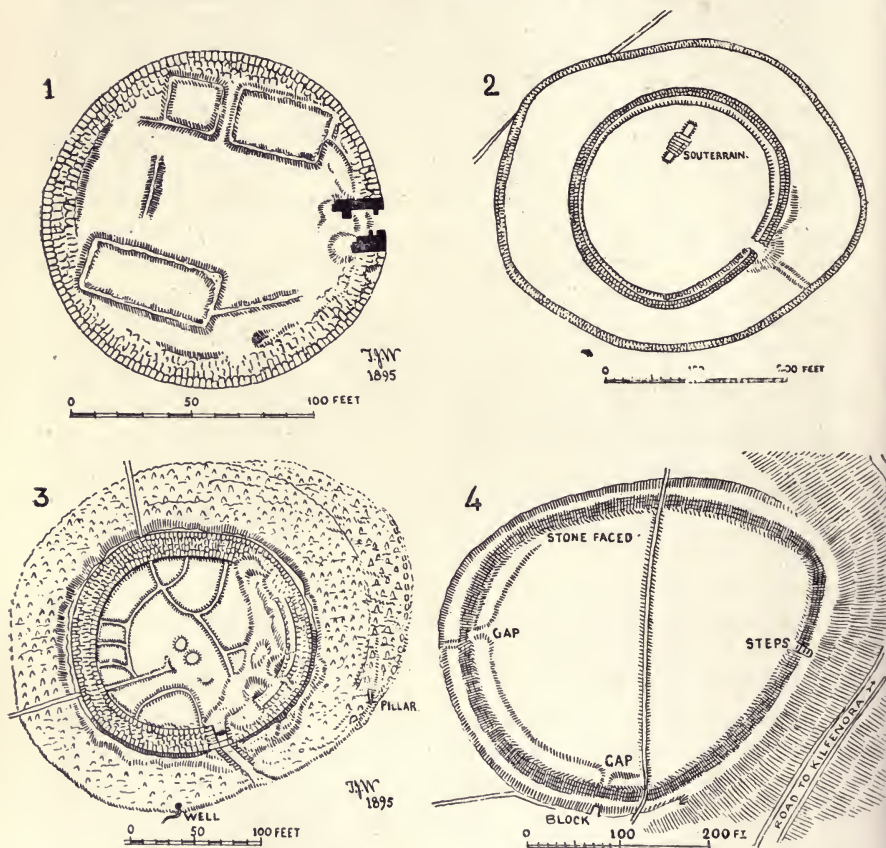


Fig. 7.—1. Cahermacnaughten. 2. Glenquin. 3. Ballykinvarga. 4. Doon Fort.

only calls it "one (fort) near Kilfenora." Mr. T. Foote also alludes to it in a letter to Du Noyer, 1862, "a fort that has pointed stones planted upright all around it."²

¹ *Dublin University Magazine*, Jan. 1853, vol. xli., p. 505, "Caherflaherty" is, I suppose, the name "Caherlahertagh"; besides this mistake we have "the outer circumvallation" which never existed. The writer seems not to have seen the 6-inch Survey.

² "Ord. Survey Letters, Clare," vol. i., p. 287. Dunraven's "Notes," vol. i., p. 18. "Du Noyer's Sketches," R.S.A.I., vol. vii.

When perfect it must have been a beautiful specimen; now the vandal country lads, rabbit-hunting and tearing blocks out of its wall, must soon bring it to complete ruin. It is well built of large blocks, 3 feet to 5 feet long, and where most perfect to the east, is 15 feet high. The wall consists of three sections; the central 4 feet thick, the others 5 feet; it probably had another terrace, 4 feet 6 inches thick, as it is 19 feet 6 inches thick in other parts. The gate faces S.S.E., its lintel, 7 feet 9 inches \times 1 foot 4 inches \times 3 feet, resting on side walls and corner posts;¹ its outer face was blocked; and, as I saw it, the space was occupied by a colony of hedgehogs. A walled and sunken passage led eastward through the *chevaux de frise*, probably, as in the Greek and Esthonian forts,² to compel assailants to advance with their shield arm



Fig. 8.—View of Ballykinvarga Caher, near Kilfenora.

away from the wall. The inner enclosures extend in a fairly regular band round the western edge, where the wall is 7 feet high. They recall the still more even compartments in Castle Chûn.³ The *chevaux de frise*⁴

¹ The (alleged) poem by Flan Mainistrech given in the "Book of Fenagh," p. 121, mentions "the pillar stone in the principal door of the cathair," circa 1050. Caher gates were sufficiently familiar to furnish illustrations, even in legendary literature, e.g., "The Hunt of Sliab Truim," p. 115, for a "*piast* (monster) with ears as large as the gate of a caher."

² At Tiryns, but not at Mycenæ. Also at Möhne in the Baltic.

³ Compare plans, page 147, Nos. 7, 8, *Journal*, 1896, and 1893, page 288. Possibly these were both enclosures for wooden huts and to pen cattle. Iuchna the Fírbolg kept herds of cows in his *liss* ("Silva Gadelica," ii, p. 131), and each of the stone forts, stormed and burned near Ventry, harboured 150 men, besides women, children, horses, and dogs. ("Cath Fintraga," edited by Dr. Kuno Meyer, p. 5.)

⁴ *Chevaux de frise* also occur at Dun Aenghus and Dubh Caher, Aran (Dunraven's "Notes," I. pp. 6, 10. Our *Journal*, 1895, pp. 257, 258, and 266); Dunamoe, Mayo (*Journal*, 1889, p. 182); Pen Caer Helen, Caernarvon ("Archæologia Cambrensis," series iv., vol. 12, p. 345, and vol. 14, p. 192, with fine views), "large stones, with sharp slate splinters, set between" ("Archæolog. Journal," xxv., p. 228. The writer considers this fort earlier than an adjoining Roman camp). Cademuir and Dreva, Peeblesshire (Proc. Soc. Ant., Scot., 1866, pp. 21, 24). The "monumental theory," in "Pagan Ireland," p. 186, is very improbable. "Archæologia Cambrensis," 1870, p. 286, describes one at Castel coz, Finistère, France, a pre-Roman fort on a headland.

is in two sections; the inner, about 46 feet wide, thickly set with pillars about 3 feet high, with smaller spikes between, and still nearly impassible, save to the south. A second band extends for 50 feet more, but is less thickly set with stones; it has a border mound set with large blocks,¹ one nearly 7 feet \times 2 feet 7 inches \times 1 foot.² A large hoard of silver coins "of Edward II." were found at the foot of a pillar and, much more precious to the occupants, a streamlet wells out on the southern side.³ Several groups of blocks remain in the adjoining field.

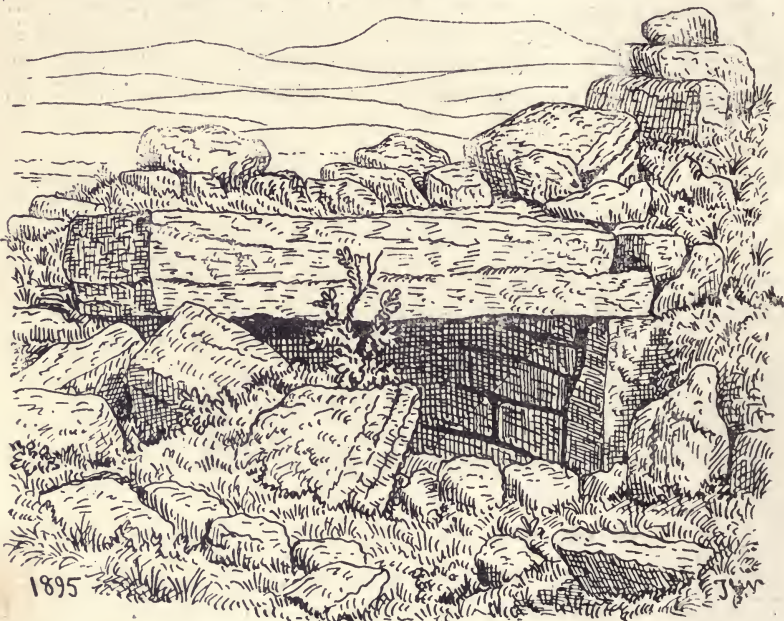


Fig. 9.—Gateway, Ballykinvarga Caher.

I am not satisfied that any one was a cromlech. A small rude fort, overthrown for 95 feet, crowns the ridge 235 feet to the N.E. Two curved walls cross its garth, and a two-doored cloghaun stood in the

¹ This feature occurs in a prehistoric fort, or "bauerberge," in the Island of Möhne, in the Gulf of Riga, where also a passage runs slantwise to the gate.

² In old Irish works note "a pillar-stone on the green before a rath" (*Táin Bo Cuailgne*). Fergus fights a battle in this very district of Burren from "cloch comuir to the stone of meeting by the three mounds of walled fortresses" (Poem of Seanchán, circa A.D. 647, in "Book of Lecan"). Pillar-stones were erected to celebrate victories, and cairns heaped to commemorate slaughters ("Leabhar na h-Uidhri," p. 86), &c., &c.

³ This is not unusual, e.g. Inismurray (our *Journal*, 1885, p. 98), Hillsborough, Devon (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1865, Part II., pp. 715, 716), and several Cornish forts (Royal Inst. Cornwall, 1863, p. 60). We also find it in old writers as Adamnan, where Columba prophesies the well near a fort will be defiled with blood; and "Colloquy of the Ancients" for a hidden well on the south side of a fort ("Silva Gadelica," p. 195, also pp. 103, 131). Capt. O'Callaghan Westropp (*Member*) suggests that the well was excluded to preserve it from pollution.

northern loop. From its roughness and choice site it may be the older fort of the two. There must have been some danger apprehended from this direction as an addition seems to have been made to the *chevaux de frise* at the same side.

Five more cahers stand within 2000 feet east of the great fort. KILCAMEEN is quite levelled, and is now a burial place for children. It stands on a knoll, and has a few rude pillars and cairns, and two ancient graves marked out by a kerb of great slabs, like the sides of a cromlech; the western is 6 feet long, the eastern 9 feet, and traces of a third adjoin. Tobercameen well lies in the depression southward, and is dry in summer. Beyond, on a grassy knoll, a few scattered stones mark another small fort. It had a sharp angle to the S.E., and 12 hollows pit its eastern slope.¹ A circular fort, also in CAHERMINANE (100 feet),



Fig. 10.—Pillar-stone and *chevaux-de-frise*, Ballykinvarga.

has a well-built wall, with two faces, 8 feet high and 9 feet thick. They are, I think, hammer dressed² in places to take angles of other stones. The gate faced S.E., and had corner posts and lintels 7 feet long; near it, to the south, two steps remain in the inner face of the wall.

CAHERLAHERTAGH (130 feet), on a low hillock, near the road. About 5 feet of the finely built wall rises over the heaps of fallen blocks, its top level with the garth, which was divided into three by a T-shaped

¹ Possibly hut sites, as at Caherconree, Kerry (*Ulster Journal*, viii., p. 118); Eildon Hill (*Proc. Soc. Ant., Scot.*, 1895, p. 128, and "Blackhill," p. 143); and early British villages (*Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.*, 1846, p. 155; Prehistoric "Annals of Scotland," and *Soc. Ant., Normandy*, 1835, p. 317). They also occur in Pen-y-ddinas above Llandudno and Penselwood on the borders of Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire, where many hundreds occur round a circular fort.

² I believe that traces of the hammer occur at Cahermore-Roughan, Ballykinvarga, and Caherminane, all border forts of Burren.

wall; an oval cloghaun stood in the north section. There is no trace of a gateway.¹ Beyond the road is a cromlech, the top slab now removed.

BALLYSHANNY (137 feet \times 132 feet), much defaced, and standing on a rocky knoll to the west. The wall is 7 feet thick. There are some traces of a souterrain inside, and of steps, probably leading up to a gate, on the south-east.

CAHEREMON, near Kilfenora, described by Petrie as "a fine remain," is now levelled with the field; it was of no great size.

DOON (296 ft. \times 310 ft., or, with fosse, about 350 ft. each way, Ord. Surv. Sheet 16). A fine fort,² on a hill 450 feet above the sea; it is of pear-shaped plan, surrounded by a fosse cut in the shale, with a regular curve and batter to each side, 25 ft. to 20 ft. wide, and 5 ft. deep. A fence crosses the fort, and west of it the ramparts are better preserved, and in parts faced with stone, rising 20 feet above the fosse, and 12 and 15 feet over the field. They have three gaps: the middle one has a mound across the fosse; the southern faces a rectangular block of shale, probably for a plank. The only feature to the east is a flight of seven steps, cut in the rock; the entire circuit of the rampart is about 970 feet. From this bold outpost of the Old World we see Liscannor Cliffs and castle, and the boundless sea, with its fringe of dazzling foam; Kilfenora, one of the earliest villages of Clare, and Lisdoonvarna, one of the latest; the castles of Smithstown and Lemeneagh, recorded by the Four Masters; and the inland barriers of Callan and Glasgeivnagh, with Elva, the legendary battlefield of the Firbolg with the great King Cormac mac Airt, closing the view on the north.

This Paper having far outgrown my original design, I must for the present omit the forts of more northern Burren, and conclude it by a brief statement of the facts which more especially forced themselves on me during my researches. (1) The key to the origin of our Irish forts lies as much in their congeners over the rest of Europe as in our own records. (2) The Firbolg legend, hitherto so unreservedly adopted to account for their origin, is (if not entirely mythical) only of value for two or three forts. It does not even touch on the cahers of Kerry, Cork, Mayo, and Ulster, still less on the British and Continental examples. (3) The evidence (so far as it goes) shows that such structures were built and rebuilt from a period long before the introduction of Christianity to (probably) the 14th century. (4) Very few of our forts were defensive in a military sense. (5) Their arrangement on lines and in groups

¹ This is not uncommon in the forts of Clare, and even occurs in the ancient stone fort on a peninsula near Sebenico, in Dalmatia ("Land of the Bora," p. 56).

² Mac Liag's poem, as translated by Ossianic Society (vol. v., p. 287), says: "They placed Daelach at Dael, Aenach constructed a *dun* in his neighbourhood." Two tributaries of the Daelach rise at the foot of this ridge, so perhaps this fort is the "Tech nEnnach," see *supra*, our *Journal*, 1896, p. 143.

also occurs all across Europe. (6) The question of masonry depends on geological, not racial conditions. (7) The features are stereotyped by the materials. (8) There seem to be traces of the work of the hammer but not of the chisel. (9) Wood was probably used for steps and lintels in a few forts.¹ (10) Water supply was deliberately excluded from the fort for sanitary reasons. (11.) This and most other features existing in our forts appear in the body of Irish literature as commonplace phenomena of the buildings of the earlier middle ages.

It is greatly to be hoped that some of these cahers² may soon be vested as National monuments, not for rebuilding but for their preservation; this is of urgent need, for indescribable destruction is carried out every year. It is a reproach to us, as a nation, that we treat these priceless ruins as mere valueless jetsam of the sea of time. We make the forts our quarries and cattle-pens, the cromlechs our hovels and pig-styes, defacing and destroying for our sordid gains or mischievous pastimes. Would that we could utilise our pride in that past, whose glories we exaggerate, to the more practical purpose of preserving its relics, which we are helping, by direct injury or inexcusable apathy, to sweep with unsparing hands into the limbo of forgetfulness.³

¹ Cahermackirilla and Cahergrillaun, near Carran, have ancient gates too wide for stone lintels: and Mullach, in Dabrien, has recesses in its wall and terrace only suitable for short ladders. See also *Journal*, 1896, pp. 153 and 157.

² Ballykinvarga, Ballyallaban, Caherahoagh, Cahercommane, Cahercuttine, Caher-macnaughten, Cahershaughnessy, Cashlaungar, Glenquin, Moghane, and Langough; all of the greatest interest.

³ I here thank Dr. George MacNamara (*Local Secretary*), my sister, Mrs. O'Callaghan (*Member*), and the Rev. J. B. Greer, who never grudged giving their time, researches, or personal trouble to enable me to work up the Clare forts, Dr. W. Frazer (*Vice-President*), Mr. Standish Hayes O'Grady, and Mr. W. Borlase, of London, who gave me many valuable suggestions and references, and Captains Pery and Sloggett of the Ordnance Survey, who gave me tracings of the plans of the forts of Doon, Ballyganner, and Cahercuttine.

THE OLD GRAVEYARDS IN DURROW PARISH.

BY REV. STERLING DE COURCY WILLIAMS, M.A.

I SUPPOSE most of us are familiar with the quaint lines which are inscribed on an old tombstone in Melrose Abbey :—

“ The earth goeth on the earth
Glistering like gold,
The earth goes to the earth
Sooner than it wold.
The earth builds on the earth
Castles and towers,
The earth says to the earth
All shall be ours.”

These words which harmonise so well with their surroundings in Melrose where one is afraid almost to touch the soft stone for fear of hastening the decay which is proceeding so rapidly, seem likewise to suit the subject with which I have now to deal. The old buildings which formerly helped to make Durrow famous have long since passed away, so that scarcely a vestige of them now remains. Petrie thought that he had sufficient evidence to prove that formerly there was a round tower there, and he believed he had the authority of Adamnan to support this theory.¹ But it is at this time made a question as to whether such a round tower ever existed. The castle built there by the celebrated Sir Hugh de Lacie has long since crumbled away, so that even with respect to it a question has been raised, and some have even ventured to assert that the murder of Sir Hugh was not perpetrated in Durrow at all, but at another castle which stood about a mile away, and which is known by the name of Shancourt Castle (*cf.* O'Connor on Durrow Parish in 1837, and Lanigan's "Church History"). Even when we come down to modern times we find that the old house which stood on the demesne where the Stepneys lived when they were proprietors of Durrow, has been destroyed by fire.²

¹ See Petrie's "Round Towers," p. 384; also Adamnan's "Life of St. Columba," cap. xv.:—"De Angelo Domini qui alicui fratri, lapso de monasterii *culmine rotundi* in Roboreti Campo, opportune tam cito subvenerat." Apparently very strong evidence.

² O'Connor, in his correspondence about Durrow, tells how one John Daly, of Kilbeggan, related to him, when on his death-bed, that "about sixty or sixty-two years ago" (*i.e.* about the year 1780), "extensive ruins of the castle of Durrow were extant immediately to the north of the moat, but that these walls were pulled down by the Stepney family to build a mansion-house, which still exists, but much enlarged and amplified by the present proprietor, Lord Norbury." This house, which O'Connor speaks of, was afterwards destroyed by fire, one wall of it only remaining, where it was connected with the amplifications which O'Connor speaks of as being effected by Lord Norbury, which amplifications now form the present mansion-house of Durrow Abbey. I regret to say that the Stepneys have a bad record in archæology, as they also demolished the fine Cistercian Abbey of Owney, to build Abington House, county Limerick.

O'Connor, in his Ordnance Survey Correspondence written in 1838, tells how he visited Durrow, and "viewed it with anxious care bordering upon pain," but could find nothing there but St. Columba's Cross, and the Holy Well. Having read such a description one is almost precipitated into a feeling of pessimism like that which is expressed on the tomb of Alderman John Bowers of Gloucester fame, who, notwithstanding the fact that he had nine sons and seven daughters, has these words recorded on his tomb:—"VAYNE, VANITIE—ALL IS BUT VAYNE." And yet notwithstanding the devastation wrought by the hands of man, as well as by the hands of time; though the round tower is almost a myth;¹ though the last vestige of the monastery has long since been obliterated, and the strong castle of the valiant Norman been levelled with the ground, there is still in the records of the past, and in the few remains which still exist, something to cause the visitor who views Durrow with anxious care some feelings of pleasure, even though they be mingled with pain for the glories of the past that have faded, and are no more with us.

TIHILLY.

I shall, however, begin first with Temple Kieran. Some of us visited it last summer, in connexion with the Durrow Excursion, on August 3rd, 1896. It is situated about three miles from Tullamore, and an equal distance from Clara, and it lies at a distance of about a mile and a-half as the crow would fly from the site where the monastery once stood at Durrow. I have called the place by the name given on the Ordnance Survey Maps, but why it is so called I have never been able to find out, and I firmly believe that the place is there misnamed. No one in the neighbourhood calls it by this name, or knows it by any other name than Tihilly, or as they pronounce it Teely. This, too, is the name by which it is called in the church books for nearly 300 years. In Archdale's "Monasticon," Tytylle is mentioned in connexion with an inquisition made in the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth. It formed one

¹ In O'Connor's Ordnance Survey Correspondence for Westmeath in 1837, the following strange story is referred to as having occurred in Rosdeala, in the parish of Durrow, in the 11th century:—"A cloigtheach of fire (he says) appeared at night, and round it flew, and on the top of it perched, a number of birds, and among them appeared a bird of extra size, under whose wings the smaller ones, scared at the sight of the glowing pillar of fire, hid their heads. These birds, after having amused themselves with this fiery pillar (as butterflies fly around a lighted candle), were observed by the astonished inhabitants to fly from it suddenly, and to perch on the branches of the oaks of a neighbouring roboretum, of which the large bird tore the largest of them from the roots, after which he seized upon a greyhound and, flying with him to a sublime height, let him suddenly drop down, and killed him. Soon after these birds (devils, to be sure) and the fiery pillar disappeared. This phenomenon is set down in the 'Book of Ballymote' as one of the thirteen wonders of the world, and is referred to by 'John Dalton, Esq., ablest antiquary in Ireland,' as a proof that the round towers of Ireland were fire pillars." See also "Annals Four Masters," 1054, and "Chronicon Scotorum," 1052.

of the townlands in the parish of Durrow, and consisted of two messuages, four cottages, 24 acres of arable land, 60 of pasture and bog, and 29 of wood and copse. Its valuation was 26s. 8d.

Tradition in the neighbourhood speaks of Tihilly as being quite as old a place as Durrow, but it must be many years since there was any religious house here, or since its ancient church was used. No interment has been made in the graveyard for many years; its fence has been long since levelled. A holy well was once here, but it has been filled up. The old cross with its quaint figures and beautiful ornamentation is left uncared for and broken. One of the old inscribed tombstones, of which I give an illustration, I found in three pieces, lying in different parts of the field which once was a churchyard. There is near at hand the remains of an old mill which, no doubt, was long ago connected with the establishment, and just behind it is a high mound full of human bones, which I was told were supposed to be the bones of people slain in a battle, but my informant (who seemed to be about forty years of age) added that the battle took place long ago, before she was born! Now as regards the old church I regret to say that it is very much defaced, so that there is not much to go upon to fix its date. Two features, however, are interesting; one is the great size of some of the stones which are used; one very long one, which I measured, was over 12 feet in length. Another interesting feature in its architecture is the fact that its walls have two faces, one for the inside of the building, and the other for its outside. So that this long stone which I speak of as on the outside face does not appear on the inside of the building. The church itself was about 40 or 45 feet long, and 15 feet wide. Near its west end stands, in a very dilapidated condition, an old cross. The shrine-like head and the south arm have vanished, but the north arm, with fragments of the ring, remains broken from the head. This cross was about 7 feet high, 14 in. broad, and 7 in. thick. The following are the figures carved on it:—The Crucifixion, with lance and sponge; Adam and Eve, and the forbidden fruit; a griffin; and on the corresponding panel two birds with their necks entwined in a very peculiar way. Indeed, each of the sides displays panels with skilfully interlaced monsters, and very classic fretwork—the back of the head, however, was only ornamented by a circular boss, and the base is also quite plain.¹ Now, as regards the tombstones, I have only been able to find two, and unfortunately the inscriptions are almost gone, only a trace of some letters remaining. The crosses, however, are exquisitely cut, and the design is particularly beautiful on the one which

¹ Since writing the above, I have been told of some very interesting examples of carvings of animals with interlaced necks. On a pre-Norman fort at Oughtmama, in the county Clare, stags are shown in this way; and at Limerick Cathedral there is a representation of animals, in a like position, on some late oak seats belonging to the 15th century. It also occurs in some English romanesque churches as, *e.g.* Canterbury.



Fig. 1.—View of Cross at Tihilly, King's County, South, East, and North faces.

is broken. I may mention that I found another stone which evidently had once been a tombstone, but all engravings of any kind which ever had been cut on it were worn away. A story is told in the neighbourhood to

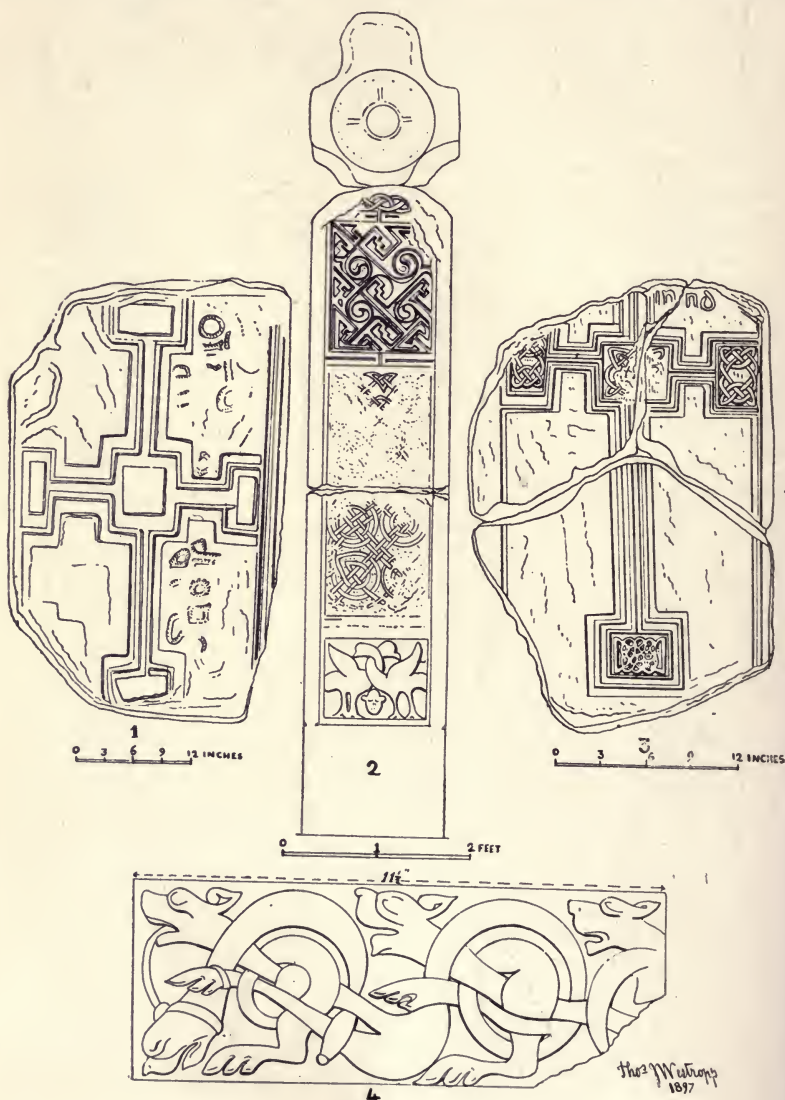


Fig. 2.

- (1) Tombstone in Tihilly Churchyard. (3) Tombstone found in ploughed field.
(2) West face of Tihilly Cross. (4) Detail of south face of Cross.

the effect that at one time a great number of these old Irish tombstones existed, but the owner of the mill required a new kiln for drying his

grain, and so he took these stones which seemed so suitable for his purpose, and broke them up and laid, as he thought, a good and durable floor. But lo! a strange thing happened! He lighted his fire, but the kiln would not work. At length his neighbours persuaded him to take up the floor, and leave back the hallowed stones in their place, and obtain fresh stones suitable for his purpose. This he did, and then the kiln worked again as usual.

Now all these legends and facts taken together convey something to us. The fact of the old church, neglected and in ruins, the desecrated graveyard, the holy well filled up, the sacred cross left to be a scratching post for the cattle that graze around it—all seem to tell us that this is not only an ancient place, but one well nigh forgotten—so much neglected that many, many years must have elapsed since any religious house or church existed there, since all its hallowed associations are gone. I find notices of Tihilly, however, from the following authorities:—In Dr. Todd's edition of the "Martyrology of Donegal," p. 179, occurs, under June 25, the following notice:—"Telle, son of Seigin, of Tigh-Telle, in Westmeath. He is of the race of Colla-Da." Reeves also, in his edition of Adamnan's "Life of St. Columba," p. 21, in a note, says "St. Fintan founded Teach-Telli, now Tihilly, near Durrow"; and he then refers us to Codd. Marsh. fol. 127, b. b., where we get an account of St. Fintan. Colgan also, to whom Bishop Reeves refers, speaks of Tihilly, telling us how the Holy Virgin, Cera, used to live there. Lanigan, in his "Ecclesiastical History," also refers to St. Fintan (vol. iii., p. 129). He tells us that the Holy Virgin, Cera, who was said to be the daughter of Dubhe, and of an illustrious family of Muskerry, in the now county of Cork, applied to St. Fintan for a situation on which to establish a nunnery, and he is said to have assigned to her the place where he had been himself, afterwards called Teach-Telli. This St. Cera died in the year 670. Her memory is commemorated on January 5th.

In the "Annals of Clonmacnoise" we are told of the death of "St. Moylerwayn, in the year 884, who was Abbot of Dysart Dermott, Killeaghie, and Tihellie," and respecting his reputation it is added that "he prophesied many things." From Rev. D. Murphy's edition we also learn that, in 741, M'Nideferty, Abbot of Tihilly, died, but, in a note, the editor says Tihilly is near Clonmacnoise.

In the "Annals of the Four Masters" we are told that Teach-Telli was burned in the year 670. On this O'Donovan gives the following interesting note:—"Teagh-Telli, *i.e.* the House of Telli, the son of Segienus, who was contemporary with St. Fintan of Taghmon, in county Wexford. In O'Clery's 'Irish Calendar' the festival of St. Telli is marked 25th of June; and it is stated that his church, called Teagh-Teilli, is situated in Westmeath." I may remark, in passing, that Tehelly is not more than half-a-mile, at the furthest, from the border of Westmeath, although it is in the King's County, so that this is not a very

serious geographical mistake.¹ "In the Gloss on the Feilire *Ænguis*," O'Donovan adds, "it is described as in the vicinity of Daurmagh, now Durrow. Archdale says it is Telltown; but this is very incorrect, because Telltown is not in Westmeath, but in the celebrated place in East Meath called Tailtin by the Irish writers. Lanigan (*"Eccles. Hist.,"* vol. iii., p. 130) states that Tech-Teille is in the now King's County; but he does not tell us where. It is the place now called Tehelly, situated in the parish of Durrow, in the north of the King's County."

In 723² we read of the death of Rubyn, chief scribe of Munster. He was the son of Bryan of Tihill, and was a good preacher and divine.

In 865 we are told of the death of Cosgrach, scribe and anchorite, of Teach-Teilli. In 884 of Maelruain, Abbot of Desert (castle) dermot, and Cill Achaiadh, and Teach Theille, and in 898 that of Scannall, of Teach Teille.

The last notice I can find is in 936, when we read that Robharchach, of Teach-Teilli, died in the same year that Dubthach, successor of Columcille and Adamnan, in Ireland and Alba, died.

These notices, it is true, are brief; but they, nevertheless, give us some information. Tehilly evidently did good work in its day as a centre of light and learning. Like many other religious houses, it had its anchorite cell. In its day its scribes, no doubt, gave the world manuscripts like the "Book of Durrow." It sent forth missionaries who were not only full of zeal, but men of erudition, whose theological training gave good material on which to base their fervid eloquence.

DURROW.

And now I think it is time for me to pass on to the second ancient graveyard in my parish. The

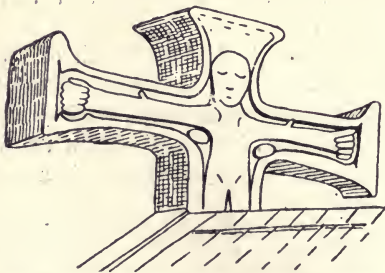


Fig. 3.—Cross on gable of Durrow Church.

first object of interest which meets us there is the old church, which continued to be used for divine service until about sixteen years ago, and which stands on a site full of historic interest. Over the west door, as you enter, you see a curious little head carved in stone, which may possibly be old. There are, also, over the door some imitations of

loaves of bread, &c., in stone, which, however, are too Georgian in their

¹ How little importance may be attached to a mere geographical mistake may be inferred from the fact that, in our Museum of Irish Antiquities in Dublin, I saw a notice last year, underneath the Durrow crozier, which informed visitors that Durrow is situated in county Meath.

² A.D. 724, in "*Annals of Ulster*," "*Rubin Mac Conad scriba Muman filiusque Brocaín (de) Thaigh Theille qui magister bonus Evangelii Christi erat.*"

appearance to allow us to attribute any great age to them. On the east gable is a very curious cross, with a representation of the crucifixion on it (fig. 3, p. 134). It is very short; the legs seem to be broken across; and it may possibly have once stood in the socket of an old cross which is outside the graveyard in a plantation, to the S.E., and which is known as "the headache stone." I have taken the measurements of the base of the cross and the socket of the headache stone, and the two correspond exactly. I, therefore, think it not unreasonable to suppose that this cross may have been placed there originally, and, after it had been broken, was removed to its present position at some time when the church was being restored.

We have also, I think, good reason for concluding that the present church stands on the very site that a church has stood on for over a thousand years. Probably the foundations are the same foundations as those which were first laid there for a stone church consecrated for the service of God. The "*Chronicon Scotorum*" tells us that, in the year 838, the termon of Durrow was burned to the church door. If the church was then built of wattles or wood, one can hardly think it would have escaped. The "*Annals of Lough Cé*" again tell us that the stone church of Durrow was broken into in the year 1018, and Molloye, King of Fearceall, who seems to have sought there the right of asylum, was taken out of it by force and afterwards slain. The "*Annals of Clonmacnoise*" give a record of the same deed of violence, but make the date of the profanation of the sanctuary of Durrow five years earlier—1013.

In Archdale's "*Monasticon*" we are told of an inquisition held on 28th December, and the twelfth year of Queen Elizabeth, *i.e.* 1570, which found that the Abbot of Durrow was seized of the abbey and the village of Durrow, containing the site of the abbey, being half-an-acre, on which were a church, hall, and other buildings. It is interesting to observe, with reference to this, that the church and churchyard, at present enclosed by a wall, just occupies about the same space; also that, beside the old church, there is a space where no interments have been made, but which is taken up with broken fragments of stone and pieces of mortar, which seems to testify that some structure once stood there. The graveyard seems to be raised above it by reason of frequent interments; but it is strange to find that, in a graveyard which is so much overcrowded, this space, which was available, was never used.

In my account I have skipped over a period of five hundred years; but I need not, I think, at the present time, draw your attention to the many notices of Durrow given by the annalists during this time, which show that it continued all along a centre of religious life and learning. I pass on to more recent times.

From its hall-mark I find that the chalice belonging to our communion plate bears the date 1631-1632; this brings us on sixty years further; and it seems natural to think that some restoration was effected

in the church when this piece of plate was given to it. The period just antecedent to this date seems, indeed, to have been the time when things in Durrow were at their worst.

In 1623 we are told that the "Book of Durrow" was kept in the possession of an ignorant peasant, who used to pour water upon it, which was given as a cure for cattle which were ill.¹ The "Book of Durrow" was, at this time, taken possession of by Henry Jones, who was then Bishop of Meath, and presented to Trinity College, Dublin.

After the lapse of seventy years more, we find another interesting reference to the church of Durrow in Bishop Dopping's return to the Lord Lieutenant in the year 1694. After stating that Durrow was a cure with a salary of £20, which, at that time, was not paid "by reason of ye waste of ye country," he goes on to say that there is a church and chancel, which was lately in repair, but much out of order by reason of "ye troubles of Sir George Herbert." My vestry-book carries on the history of the church from this date forward; telling the story first of its dilapidated condition, and then of its gradually being provided, year after year, with the requisites for the proper conduct of Divine Service, until, the year 1880, when the Hon. Otway Toler, the father of the present proprietor of Durrow Abbey, built a new church and provided a new graveyard, for the use of members of the Church of Ireland, in memory of his father, Lord Norbury. This was the Lord Norbury who, on January 1st, 1839, was murdered at Durrow; as a mural tablet in the old church informs us, "when he was spending his large means for the benefit of the people amongst whom he had fixed his residence, and when all his useful projects and beneficent intentions were suddenly cut off, not in the ordinary course of God's providence; for, as a man falleth before wicked men, so he fell."²

But I must not take up too much of your time with the old church of Durrow, lest I should pass over other objects of interest that are in its immediate vicinity. The records of the churchyard of Durrow

¹ See "Annals of Clonmacnoise," where, speaking of "The Book of Durrow," the writer says:—"He [St. Columba] wrote 300 books with his own hand. . . They were all New Testaments. He left a book to each of his churches in the kingdom, which books have a strange property, which is, that if they, or any of them, had sunk to the bottom of the deepest waters, they would not lose one letter, sign, or character of them, which I have seen partly by myself of that book of them which is at Dorow [Durrow], in the King's County; for I saw the ignorant man who had the same in his custodie, when sickness came on cattle, for their remedy, put water on the book and suffer it to rest there a while; and saw also cattle return thereby to their former state, and the book to receive no loss."

² The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, from his language in comparing the character of Lord Norbury to that of Hugh de Lacie, seems to confuse the Lord Norbury who was murdered, with his father, the celebrated judge. In illustration of the kind and charitable disposition of the second Lord Norbury (who was murdered), an amusing story is told in the neighbourhood of an old shoemaker, whom his lordship used to employ to make boots for his poor people, and who, after his death, used to say with much emphasis:—"Them that shot Lord Norbury, shot me through the heart."

involve the history of the principal families connected with it. Let me first, then, call your attention to a rude old tombstone which lies on the threshold of the entrance to the old church. It bears the following inscription:—

HEARE LYETH THE BODY OF FRANCIS
DE RENCI, WHO DYED IN TINICROS, IN
THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1665.

Underneath, the coat-of-arms is half cut; but, for some reason, is left unfinished. Perhaps the sculptor himself died before he had accomplished his work. Perhaps the next-of-kin of Francis de Renci were dissatisfied with the work, and would not have it completed. I have, however, obtained an illustration of it, as I think it both curious and interesting. You will observe the curious formation of the stags on the crest, the initial W. across the foremost of them; also the curious knot and lozenge-shaped shield. To a theologian, also, the inscription will be of interest as showing that the relatives of Francis de Renci, of Tinicros, were thoroughly orthodox in their belief in the divinity of our Lord. I have not been able to find out, though I have been at some pains to do so, who this Francis de Renci was; but there can be little doubt that he was a relation, perhaps son, of the celebrated Sir Matthew deRenzi, to whose memory there is a mural tablet placed in the church at Athlone, which tells us that the

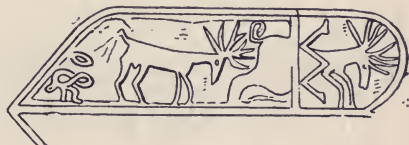


Fig. 4.—De Renci Arms.

“Right Worshipful Mathew de Renzi, Knight, departed this life the 29 Aug., 1634”; also that he was “Borne at Cullen (*sic*), in Germany, and descended from that famous renowned warrior, George Castrriott, als. Scanderberge (who, in the Christian war, fought 52 Battails, with great conquest and honour, against the Great Turke).” If our de Renci, of Durrow, had any of the talent of his illustrious kinsman, his tombstone fitly occupies a prominent position in Durrow amongst the remains of the illustrious dead who rest there. For this Sir Matthew de Renzi laid claim to be “a great traveller, and a general linguist.” He “kept correspondency with most nations in many weighty affairs, and, in three years, gave great perfection to this nation by composing a grammar, dictionary, and chronicle, in the Irish tongue.” Then, again, the mortal remains of a number of heroes must have been laid to rest in the cemetery at Durrow, though we cannot identify the exact spot. The annalists tell us of many celebrities who died at Durrow, though they do not say in so many words, that they were interred there. But there are others to whom I must refer. The “Annals of the Four Masters” tell us that, in 758, Domhnall, son of

Murchadh of Diarmid, after he had been King of Ireland, died. He was first King of Ireland of the Clan Colmain, and he was buried with honour and veneration. Of him was said:—

“ Until that Domhnall was brought to Dearthagh
There was no avenging conflict or battle on the plain of Breamhagh.”

The death of another Domhnall, who was son of Magilla-Patrick, is mentioned in the “Annals of Lough Cé,” which tell us that he was killed in Dearthagh of Columbkille by the Conchobhair Failghe in the year 1582. In connexion with this I wish to show you an illustration of an old tombstone which I found in Durrow a couple of years ago. The top is broken off it, and unfortunately I have been unable to find it. The tombstone, however, has an interesting cross on it, and an inscription so much defaced, that I have not been able to make it out

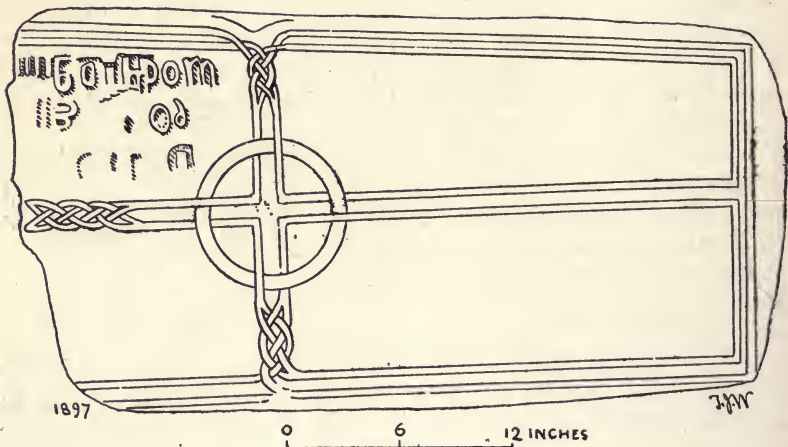


Fig. 5.—Tombstone, south of Durrow Church.

further than to get the letters *n, o, m*. It is merely a conjecture; but as from examining the inscription it does not appear to be part of the word *Domini*, I think, perhaps, it may belong to this Domhnall. It would not be surprising to find that he was buried in Durrow, since the Annalist tells us he died there, nor would it be very wonderful to find his tombstone still remaining since the year 1582.

In 1068, the “Annals of the Four Masters” tell us that Murchadh, *i.e.* of the Short-Shield, Ua Brian, son of Donchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed, and his head was taken to Clonmacnoise and his body to Dearthagh. This record will, no doubt, remind you of the murder of the celebrated Hugh de Lacie,

who, we all know, was slain at Durrow by the foster-son of Fox, "in revenge of Columbkille." He, too, it would seem, was, for a time, buried in the cemetery of Durrow; but, as we are told (*cf.* "Graves' Annals" and other authorities), in the year 1195 the Archbishop of Cashel and Dublin removed it from the Irish territory, and buried the body in the Abbey of Bective in Meath, and the head in St. Thomas's Abbey in Dublin. Something similar is also recorded of another celebrity. In 1452 Farrell Roe Oge, the son of Farrell Roe, son of Donough, son of Murtagh More Mac Geoghegan, a captain of great repute and celebrity, was killed and beheaded at Cruagh-abhall (now Croughool, in the parish of Churchtown) by the son of the Baron of Delvin and the grandsons of Pierce Dalton. They carried his head to Trim, and from thence to Dublin for exhibition; but it was afterwards brought back, and buried along with his body in Durrow Colum-Chille.¹

Once more the same authority records the fact that, in 1448, Dermot, the son of Owen, son of Mahon O'Daly, ollave of all Meath, a learned poet, died, and was interred in Durrow Colum-Chille.

I have traced for you, as briefly and concisely as I could, the history and continuity of the Church at Durrow since its foundation by St. Columba; but ere I conclude I must likewise say something of the history of the great families which have been connected with the lands of Durrow. To refer you once again to the annalists, we are told by them that, in or about the year 685, Hugh Mac Brenayn, King of the country of Teffia, died, and they add, it was he that granted Durrow to St. Columbkille.²

Now, it is worthy of note that this illustrious prince was not content with presenting St. Columba with a site for his monastery, but that he and his descendants seem to have always taken an interest in its welfare, and regarded it as a kind of right and duty to watch over, help and protect, the monastery of Durrow. Thus the Sinnach, or Fox, who brought about the murder of Hugh de Lacie, was a descendant of the man who presented Durrow to St. Columba. No doubt that murder had its agrarian as well as its religious aspect, and was prompted quite as much by reason of the jealousy of The Fox, that property which had belonged to his ancestors should pass into the hands of the Norman de Lacie, as for any religious reason; but if there was this agrarian motive,

¹ The Mageoghegans were, in former times, the custodians of the Durrow Crozier, which is now to be seen in the Museum of Irish Antiquities in Dublin.

² The original name of Durrow was Rosgrencha. It received its name of Durrow from St. Columba, on account of the number of oak trees which were found in its woods. It is interesting to find an evidence of the conservatism for which the Irish have ever been famous, in sticking to the old names of places, in the fact that one portion of the demesne is still called Grancha, so that the older name is still preserved in the place, notwithstanding the origin of its change of name, and the fact that this change of name is associated with Durrow's patron saint.

there was the other as well; and no doubt the historians are correct when they assert, as a reason for it, that it was in revenge of Columkille.¹

In the old churchyard of Durrow are two very remarkable inscribed tombstones. One of them, at least, is very well known; it bears the inscription, $\overline{\text{op}} \text{ do Cligisidiu}$. I give an illustration of it to remind you how beautifully the work is executed. Indeed, we can see that the note in Dr. Petrie's book of Christian inscriptions is true, and that "the cross is of singularly beautiful design, and that no other has been found exactly similar in form." The other tombstone, of which I also give an illustration bears the inscription, $+\overline{\text{op}} \text{ do Chathalan}$. When I became incumbent of Durrow parish some years ago I found it after some trouble,

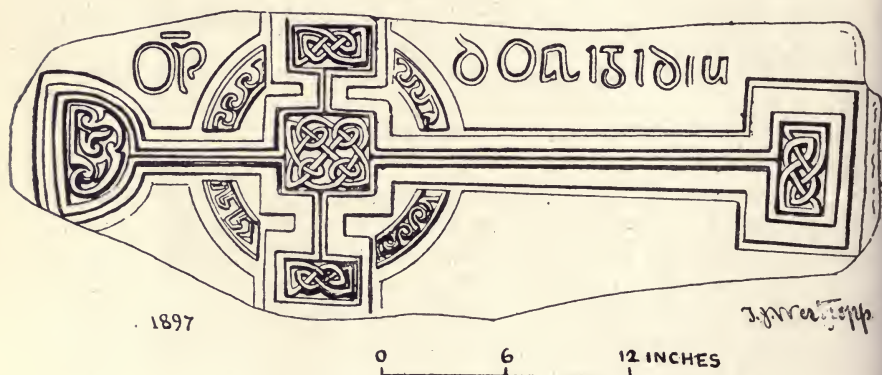


Fig. 6.—Aigide's Tombstone, Durrow.

as it was nearly buried, being almost entirely covered to the depth of 6 or 8 inches with mould. A curious mistake with reference to it is published in more than one book, which, I suppose, owes its origin to one who seldom made a mistake of the kind—I mean Dr. Petrie, who, we read, saw the stone in 1845. In his book of "Christian Inscriptions," edited by Miss Stokes, in Plate No. 31, it is represented as a fragment

¹ The same motive is ascribed by several writers for the murder of Lord Norbury in 1839. But the parallel between the murder of Lord Norbury in 1839, and that of Hugh de Lacie in 1186, does not, in this respect, hold good. It is true, indeed, that they were both building castles on Durrow when they were killed, but I hardly think anyone in the neighbourhood would assert that Lord Norbury's murder was in revenge of Columkille. The character of the Lord Norbury who was murdered, was, I understand, the very opposite of that of the fierce de Lacie—and people in the neighbourhood will still tell you how, when he was murdered, not Lord Norbury only, but the country, was slain. He seems to have been widely esteemed for his genial disposition and kindly manners, as well as for his liberality. On referring to the newspapers of January, 1839, I find that the accounts then given of Lord Norbury correspond exactly with the traditions of the place. The *Evening Packet*, speaking of him as a large employer, says that by his death 1000 people were deprived of their means of support. The *Morning Post* asks, "Why should any human being desire to imbrue his hands in the blood of Lord Norbury? why, especially, should any of the neighbours of the noble lord wish to put an end to a life spent in doing good?"

of a broken stone; and in the notes on page 56, vol. ii., we read—"A fragment, six inches in length,¹ is all that now remains of this monument."² The Most Rev. Dr. Healy, in his book on "Ireland's Ancient Schools and Scholars," falls into the same mistake. On page 305 he says, writing about Durrow—"There are also two ancient inscribed stones, one unfortunately broken, but the inscription remains, + op do Chathalan. This fragment is now only six inches long." I have an



Fig. 7.—Cathalan's Tombstone, Durrow.

illustration of the stone here, and the stone itself may be seen, I am happy to say, at Durrow in as good a state of preservation as one could expect. It measures something like 2 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 6 in. I am particularly interested in the well-being of these stones, because of an interesting note of Dr. Petrie's in his "Round Towers," which connects

¹ From the fragment of the stone given in Miss Stokes' illustration it is evident that she meant *two feet six inches*.

² It is right to notice also that the plates in Dr. Petrie's "Christian Inscriptions" do not give an accurate representation of the knots, either on the Aigidium or Cathalan tombstones.

them with the history of Durrow parish, and also with some of our King's County families. On page 326, writing of an inscribed stone found at Cloumaenose, *op do Tadhgan*, he says—"This is probably that Tadhan who was chief of Tefia, from whose eldest son, Catharnach, are descended the ancient family of O'Catharnaigh of Kilcoursey, now Fox." But he observes further on (page 328)—"It is probable that this ancient family ordinarily had their burial-place at the great rival monastery of Durrow, which was anciently within their own territory, and originally endowed by their ancestor, Aed, the son of Brendan, who died in the year 589. One of this family, Flann O'Tadhgain, was erenach of Durrow, where he died in 1022—a clear proof of the continued influence of this family in this monastery. And it is worthy of observation, that of the two monumental inscriptions yet remaining above ground in Durrow, both apparently belong to chiefs of this family; of these, one bears the name Cathalan, who was probably the son of Catharnach, from whom the name of O'Catharnaigh, the true family name of the Foxes, was derived." "The second," Petrie says, "may be ascribed with greater certainty to a chief of this family named Aigidu." In Lyons' "Grand Juries of Westmeath," a very interesting account of the Fox family is given, in which he tells us that the descent of this family from Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of all Ireland, is traced in a ms. which is in Trinity College, Dublin. And he then gives at full length a translation of it, which is in the "Irish Archæological Miscellany." The pedigree is traced down from Niall of the Nine Hostages to 1536, when Breasal Fox was living. This account tells us how the family of O'Caharney, who afterwards took the name Sinnach, or Fox, were originally chiefs of all Tefia, and previously to the English invasion far more powerful than the Mageoghegans, but how shortly after that event they were subdued by the de Lacys. It goes on to show how their territory was then confined to one small barony, which originally was named Munter Tadhgain, but which is now called Kilcoursey, taking its name, I believe, from some member of the de Courcy family. He then gives a list of the names of the heads of the family in regular succession. The first on the list is, of course, Niall of the Nine Hostages. The second is Maine, fourth son of Niall, and ancestor of the men of Tefia, who died in 425. The fourth is Brendan, king of Tefia, who (he says) granted the site of Durrow to St. Columba in 550, and died in 569. The eleventh is Tadhgan, *à quo* Munter Tadhgan—the name given to the country of the O'Caharneys, or Foxes. The sixteenth on the list is Cathalan, whose inscribed tombstone we have here; and the seventeenth is Catharnac, from whom comes O'Caharney, the real name of the Foxes.

Now as these authorities testify to the continued influence and close connexion of the Fox family with the monastery of Durrow, so can I with even greater certainty testify to their influence and interest in the church at later times. On the 18th of October, in the fourth year

of Queen Elizabeth, we are told that Nicholas Herbert obtained a grant of Durrow Abbey for a term of twenty-one years, at the annual rent of £10. In after years, Major Patrick Fox, of Foxhall, married the last representative of the Durrow Herberts, *i.e.*, Frances, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Herbert, Bart. This Patrick Fox died in 1734. His name is found several times in our vestry-book; and the interest taken by the Foxes in the church is shown from the account of the Diocese of Meath made by Bishop Mant in 1733. It tells us that the church was out of repair, "but ye said Mrs. Fox pulled it down and rebuilt it at her own expense." To me, however, it seems strange, that while our vestry-book keeps regular minutes during those years, that yet there is no record of the fact, or reference to Mrs. Fox's munificence. We have, however, two pieces of plate, a paten and a flagon, which were presented to the church by Francis and Mrs. Frances Fox in 1732, just at the time, I suppose, that the church was restored. Our chalice, I have already observed, dates back to the years 1631-1632. We do not know who presented it; but with reference to it I have the following interesting minute in the vestry-book:—"We, Patrick Hynes and James Bamber, churchwardens for the parish of Durrow, do acknowledge to have received from the churchwardens for the preceeding year the utensils belonging to the said church, viz.: one silver chalice, one bible, one common prayer-book, one worked carpet, one velvet cushion, with case to it; 2 diaper table cloths, two damask napkins, the communion table, with drawer to it, and lock and key. May 24th, 1717."

I fear my Paper has already extended itself to undue limits, so that I cannot speak at any length of the great names connected with Durrow in modern times; but there is in Durrow churchyard one other historic monument to which I must at least allude before concluding. I can hardly now attempt to do more than show one or two illustrations of it, and allude to some of its most interesting features. I, of course, speak of the High Cross. At the outset one cannot help expressing regret that so little did antiquaries concern themselves with it in the past, that no one seems to have ever noticed or taken any record of the inscription with which its base was covered, but of which a few letters only can now be deciphered—nor did anyone ever know that such an inscription existed until about a year and a-half ago, when Miss Margaret Stokes was examin-

¹ On the death of Mrs. Frances Fox, the last of the Durrow Herberts, Herbert Rawson succeeded to Durrow, in right of his descent from Bridget Bygoe, daughter of Sir George Herbert, and sister of Sir Edward Herbert, second baronet. His son, Philip Rawson, married Martha Stepney, who inherited, from her brother, Abington, in county Limerick, and took the name of Stepney in addition to her own. In this way Durrow passed into the hands of the Stepneys, in whose possession it remained until it was purchased by the celebrated Lord Norbury. Professor Stokes has called my attention to the interesting fact that about the same time that the Durrow property passed into the hands of the Stepneys, of Abington, in the county Limerick, the Moore property at Tullamore also passed from the hands of a King's County family to the Bury's of county Limerick.

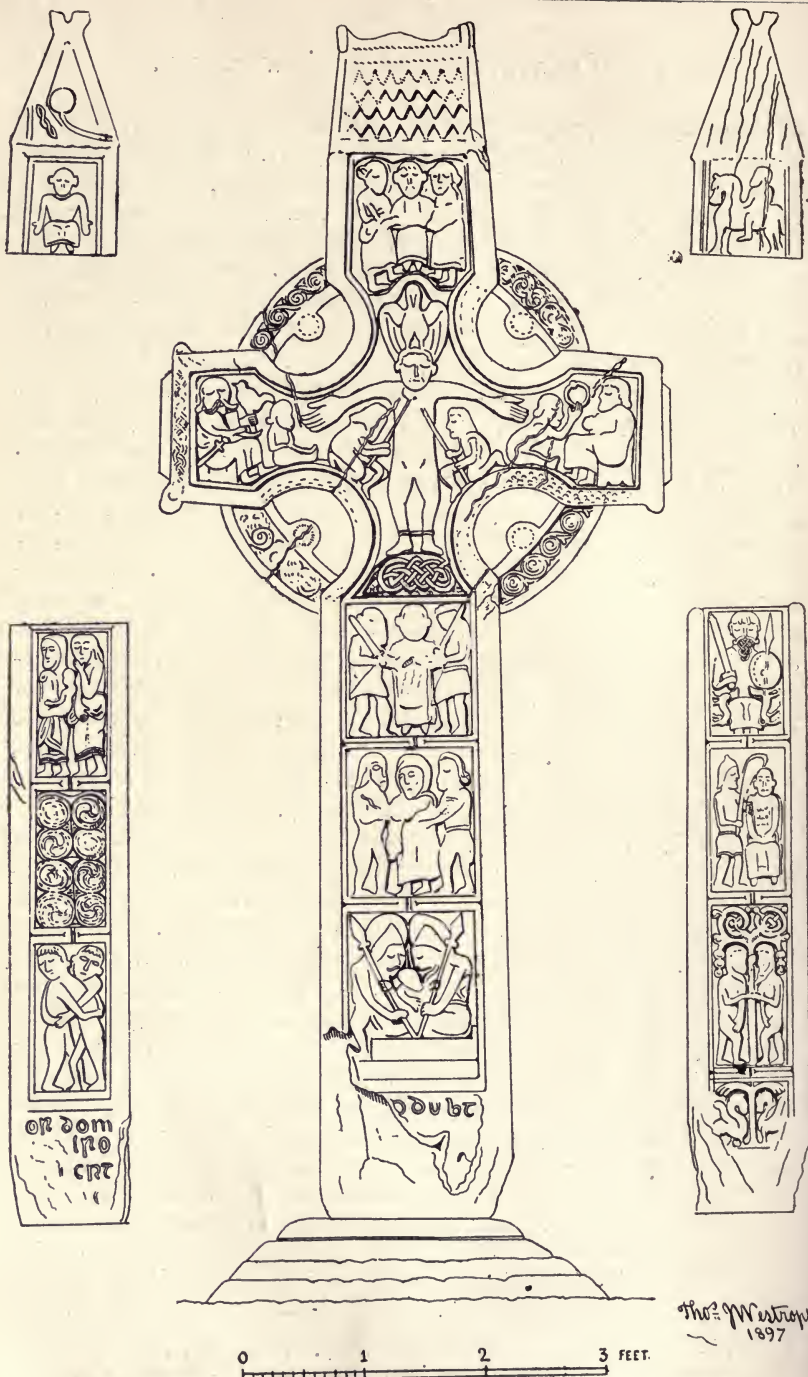
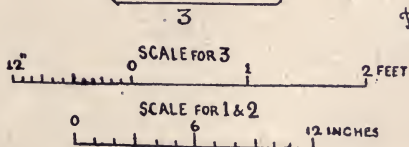
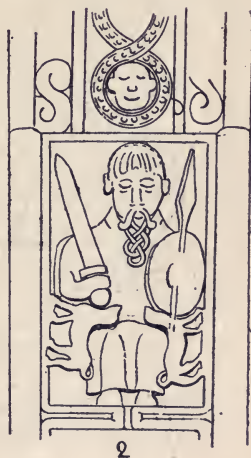


Fig. 8.—View of High Cross, West Face and Sides. ¹

WEST FACE.—1. Trinity, and The Dove. 2. (across the arms) Figure with bird and horn, sitting figure, crucifixion, doubtful. 3. Christ mocked. 4. Doubtful. 5. Soldiers at the Tomb. 6. Inscription.
 SOUTH.—1. Horseman. 2. Arm underneath section of circle (three heads with serpents twining round them). 3. Chief with dogs. 4. Perhaps Cain killing Abel. 5. Adam and Eve and forbidden fruit. 6. Griffins.
 NORTH.—1. Crouching figure. 2. Arm underneath section of circle (serpents twining round heads). 3. Perhaps flight into Egypt. 4. Scroll work. 5. Wrestlers, perhaps Jacob and Angel. 6. Inscription.



Thos J. W. Whittop
1897

Fig. 9.—High Cross of Durrow. 1. Detail of West Face, Northern Arm; 2. Upper Panel, South Face; 3. East Face.

EAST FACE.—1. Ornamental, scroll work. 2. (across the arms) David with harp, The Last Judgment, David rescuing the lamb from the lion. 3. Abraham's sacrifice. 4. Interlacing. 5. Doubtful. 6. Defaced.

ing the cross; and Mr. M. O'Connor Morris, when taking a rubbing of its base, made out some letters which seem to indicate that in the inscription on the west side the name Dubthach occurs. In connexion with this it is interesting to observe, that in the year 1010 "The Annals of the Four Masters" tell us that Dubthach, son of Tamain, erenach of Durrow, died; and this date would correspond with the time which is, I think, generally regarded as about the best period of Irish art. And perhaps it may not be unreasonable to suppose that it may have been in his honour or by him that the cross itself was erected. Miss Stokes (I think very rightly) holds that these crosses were not strictly sepulchral, and that some of the inscriptions name the makers, as at Monasterboice and Clonmacnoise. On the north side of the cross there is also some remains of an inscription; but I have only been able to make out a few letters here and there. The "or do" is very plain, also the initial π seems sufficiently clear to make one tolerably sure about the first line. On the second line underneath, on the right hand side as you face the cross, one

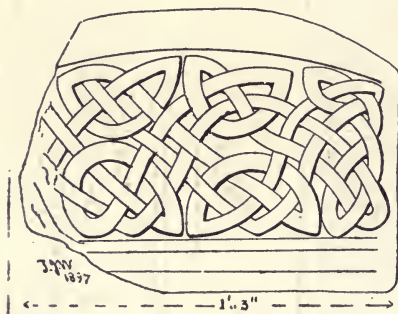


Fig. 10.—View of Interlaced Work.

can decipher the last three letters on the line π , R, o, and on the third line underneath them again in the same position, the letters c, R, t. I have thought the prayer might be for Maelmoire, who was Abbot of Dearmhagh, and was drowned in Eas Ruaidh in 971. My surmise seems to be strengthened by the old custom of erecting a cross, and asking for prayers for those who have met their deaths by an accident. This very year a

death by drowning occurred near Durrow, and I observe already a wooden cross has been set up in the place.

Then, as regards the subject of the cross, it seems, as in the case of some others, on the one side to represent Christ suffering, on the other Christ triumphant. On the west side, as on one of the crosses at Clonmacnois, we have a panel which seems to represent the betrayal and seizure of Christ, and the soldiers guarding the tomb. On one arm of the cross there is a person blowing a trumpet, with some bird in his hand; perhaps representing the trumpet to be blown at Christ's second coming, and indicating the uncertainty of the time, in the allusion to the Son of Man coming perhaps at cock-crowing or in the morning. Another panel which interests me very much shows a group of three figures. The person in the centre stands and appears to preside over a book which is held by the others, who are seated on either side of him; over the head of these seated figures an angel is represented. There is a panel at Clonmacnoise

very similar to this, but the angels over the heads of the side figures are wanting. There is also another panel on Muiredach's cross at Monasterboice which very much resembles it. It is curious, too, how an element of the world, with its pomps and pleasures, seems to enter into the thoughts of the designer, and connected with such sacred pictures as The Death of Our Lord and His Triumph at the Last Judgment, The Fall of Man and Our Redemption, we have the Irish king, with his shield and sword and his wolf hounds at his feet,¹ and the knight on horseback, equipped and ready for the field of battle. An interesting type of The Redemption is represented in the Lamb delivered by David from the Lion, and also an equally interesting example of an artist giving a piece of local colouring to a Scriptural picture where we find David playing on a six-stringed Irish harp.² It is difficult for us to imagine the beautiful finish of our tenth and eleventh century crosses when they left the sculptor's hands. Traces of delicate beaded work and embroidery are apparent on the robes of some of the figures (and even on the mouldings) of this cross, although the surface has been worn down at least one-eighth of an inch (as shown by the projecting veins of quartz, &c.) The head and segments of its circle are uneven, but the former does not lean over as shown in some sketches, and even photographs. Besides these remains, a block of fine interlaced work, possibly a fragment of a third cross, lies not far from the High Cross, and in the graveyard wall, near the latter, is the head of a window of one round-headed light with bold mouldings, and a rose of late design.³

[THE LINE OF THE PEDIGREE OF THE O'CAHARNEYS, OR FOXES.]

¹ A very similar figure appears on the west cross of Monasterboice.

² O'Connor, in his correspondence about Durrow, in 1838, particularly alludes to this. "The cross at Durrow," he says, "is elaborately sculptured in the same style as the cross at Kells and Moone, but the cross at Durrow exhibits a figure which I did not observe on any of the others, viz., a man playing on a small six-stringed Irish harp, which rested on his left knee. This perfectly agrees with the figure of Mr. Petrie's Shrine of Madoc." Those who are familiar with the Cross of Kells will see that O'Connor's faculties of observation were not very keen.

³ The illustrations of the Crosses of Durrow and Tihilly are from measured drawings and rubbings made on the spot. The tombstones are from rubbings only, but have been compared and corrected by Mr. Williams.—T. J. WESTROPP.

THE LINE OF THE PEDIGREE OF THE O'CAHARNEYS, OR FOXES, AS GIVEN IN LYONS' "GRAND JURIES OF WESTMEATH." The letters "K. T." stand for King of Teffia:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| I. Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of All Ireland. | XIII. Conchobar. |
| II. Maine, ancestors of the men of Teffia, called Tirmany, died 425. | XIV. Breasal. |
| III. Breacan. | XV. Cearnachan. |
| IV. Brendan, K. T. (who granted the site of Durrow to St. Columbkille in 550, died 569). | XVI. CATHALAN. |
| V. Aedh (Augustus, Hugh), K. T., living, 590. | XVII. Catharnac, <i>à quo</i> O'Caharney, the real name of the Foxes. |
| VI. Blathmac, K. T., died 691. | XVIII. Fogartagh. |
| VII. Congalach. | XIX. Ruaidhri, or Rory (Ruadh is red-haired). |
| VIII. Calla, or Conla, K. T., died 738. | XX. Tadhg Sinnach O'Caharney, K. T., slain 1084, by Melaghlín Mac Connor Melaghlín. |
| IX. Braite Bec, K. T., died 764. | XXI. Ruaidhri. |
| X. Maelbeannachta. | XXII. Niall, Chief of Teffia, 1233. |
| XI. Tadhgan, <i>à quo</i> Munter Tadhgan, the tribe-name of the O'Caharneys', or Foxes', country. (Tadh is Thaddeus, Thady.) | XXIII. Mac Leachrainne. |
| XII. Bec. | XXIV. Connor, K. T., slain 1226. |
| | XXV. Congalach. |
| | XXVI. Ruaidhri. |
| | XXVII. Niall. |

"By comparing this Pedigree with that of Mageoghegan (as given in the same manuscript), we must conclude, from the number of generations, that this Niall was contemporary with Congalach More Mageoghegan, who flourished in the 13th century. He was probably the Niall Sinnach, or Fox chief, Munter Phadgan, who was killed in the battle of Athenry, 1316. It is quite clear that there were four or five generations between this Niall and Breassal, who made the covenant" (of which Lyons gives a full extract), "in 1536, with Mageoghegan."

HERBERT OF DURROW, KING'S COUNTY.

In 1562, NICHOLAS HABHART had a lease of DURROW for twenty-one years. He had a grant of the Abbey of Monasteroris, King's County, 22nd November, 1575, and of that of Durrow, with its lands and Rectory, &c., 8th July, 1574. He seems to have twice married—
(1) Elizabeth Finglass; (2) Katherine Nangle.

Edward, Knt., was Sheriff, King's Co., 1585, and of Cavan, 1589; died, 3rd October, 1629.

George, created a Baronet, 4th December, 1630, = Frances, daughter of Edward Fitz Gerald.

Edward, second Bart., = Lady Hester Lambart, daughter of first Earl of Cavan.
She married, secondly, Col. Simon Finch.

Bridget = Philip Bygoe, of Newtown,
King's County.

George, third Bart., = Jane, daughter of Sir John Knatchbull, of Meresham Hatch, Knt. She married, secondly, Richard Whited, of Dublin.
Rose d. unm. Frances¹ = Major P. Fox. Eliz. d. unm.
died s.p. December, 1712. He died July, 1734.
Catherine = Gilbert Rawson, of Donoughmore, Queen's County. He died intestate, 25th Jan., 1675.
Will proved, 1670.

Herbert Rawson, died intestate. Administration, 11th May, 1710.

Joseph Stepney = Martha, daughter of Joseph m.p. for Gowran, Cuffe, of Castle Inch, Co. Kilkenny. She died 1699.
1697; will proved 1725.

Philip Rawson = Martha, heiress to her brother. Will dated 13th July; proved 6th Dec., 1753.

George, m.p., of Abington, Co. Limerick. Will proved 1734; died unmarried.

Stepney Rawson Stepney = Lucy Johnson, of Dublin. She assumed his mother's name. died May, 1747. Secondly, Elizabeth.
Will dated Jan. 11, 1767; proved Dec. 24 following.
Charles, Rev. Ord. P. St. Peter's, Dublin, 1725; m.A. Dubl.
George.
Herbert Rawson, of Durrow, died intestate; administration, July 2, 1747.

George, of Durrow = Letitia, second daughter of Rev. Ar. Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnoise, and sister to Jane, Countess of Oxbridge.

Herbert Rawson Stepney = George = Catherine Alcock.
Will proved 1798. Will proved 1801.

Herbert Rawson Stepney, born, Sept. 21, 1768; = 1797, Alicia, daughter of Henry L'Estrange, of Moystown, King's County.
died, Aug. 28, 1818. He sold Durrow, 1815.

¹ On the death of Mrs. Frances Fox (the last of the Durrow Herberts), Herbert Rawson succeeded in right of his descent from Bridget Bygoe, sister of Sir Edward Herbert.

NOTES ON THREE INSCRIBED-STONES.

- (1) AT BAGINBUN BAY, CO. WEXFORD. (2) AT FETHARD CASTLE, CO WEXFORD.
 (3) AT CAREW CASTLE, PEMBROKESHIRE, SOUTH WALES.

By COLONEL PHILIP D. VIGORS.

THE three drawings before us represent three inscribed-stones, which have engaged the attention of some of the leading specialists in deciphering such mysterious matters, and as it appears to me that there is still room for further investigation as to these inscriptions, I have ventured to bring them under the notice of the Society.

Fig. 1 is a representation, from a rubbing, of the inscription on what is known as "the Baginbun Stone." The size, and other particulars of it, will be given later on.

Fig. 2 represents the stone itself.

Figs. 3 and 4 represent a stone built into the wall of an outhouse in the yard of Fethard Castle, which is situated about one mile from where the Baginbun stone is. Both are in the county Wexford.

The stone shown in fig. 5 is at Carew Castle, in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, and is taken from a rubbing kindly sent me by Mr. Romilly Allen.

About two years since, considerable discussion was carried on in the pages of the *Academy* respecting the interpretation of the very curious lettering on these three stones, and as opinions were expressed much at variance one from another, I shall endeavour to bring before you the several opinions of those who took part in this discussion, leaving to the judgment of each person, on fully weighing the evidence, to adopt the views of the writers, or to propound new ones of his own.

That a resemblance exists between the lettering of the three stones is self-evident to anyone who views them together.

THE BAGINBUN STONE.

Mr. Romilly Allen considers the Baginbun inscription the most modern of the three, placing the Welsh inscription as the oldest, and the Fethard Castle as intermediate, giving certain reasons connected with the formation of the letters for having formed this opinion.

The first letter I shall notice is one dated London, 6th October, 1894, and signed "Edmund M'Clure." In it the writer gives the printer of the Baginbun inscription, as given by Mr. R. A. S. Macalister, of Cambridge, in his letter of the previous month, credit for having printed it "upside down"! and having thus arranged it to his liking, he considers the majority of the letters as "intelligible," with the assistance of the inscriptions on the Kilmalkedar stone in this country, and of those in Westwood's "*Lapidarium Walliæ*."

He reads the first letter as a compound one (having reversed the inscription), as OĀ, and the two following as DI.

The last letter of the line, he says, is the Kilmalkedar B.

He calls the first letter of the second line an L, after the same stone, and then an o and a B.

The third line he reads thus—

CUS [OR CUIS] BOICHIL;

the whole reading—

OĀ DI AUIB LOB [] FORCUIB BOICHIL;

and says the meaning seems easy if we could determine the name LOB [LOBAR] or the LOIBA of the “Martyrology of Donegal.” He considers it has “no aspect of a forgery,” and the agreement of many of its letters with those on the Kilmalkedar stone (conjectured to be of the 6th or 7th century), makes it an object of great interest.

He adds that “the dash in the o may also be i in the o of LOB, giving LIQB.”

Mr. Macalister, of Cambridge, who appears to have opened the correspondence about these stones, speaks of Baginbun as traditionally the landing-place of Strongbow, while “Bannow Bay possesses the true claims to that distinction.” He names the ancient trenches on Baginbun Head as being pointed out by the inhabitants as Strongbow’s work, while they are generally believed by antiquaries to be of much more ancient times.

Of the inscribed-stone, he says:—“On the top of the sea-cliff will be found a *prostrate* stone lying partly buried in the earth. The upper surface of this stone measures 45 by 33 inches, and bears inscribed upon it an inscription in three lines, of which the following is a copy from a careful tracing”:—

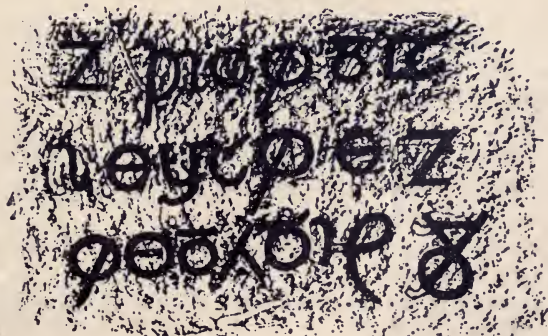


Fig. 1.—The Baginbun Inscription, from a rubbing.

He draws attention to the jumble of extraordinary nondescript characters

here brought together—Greek, Roman, Irish, *quasi*-Runic, &c., and classes it with the inscriptions on the Lennon cromlech, and the Loughcrew stones, county Meath, as “a hopeless puzzle.” He then alludes to the idea of its being a “fraud,” intentional or unintentional.

He draws attention to a slight error in the inscription as printed in the first letter of the second line, where the horizontal hooked character should be oblique, \cdot thus, and furnished with a dot. He says he has compared the printed copy with his original, and finds it otherwise accurate.

In a subsequent letter, dated November 3rd, 1894, Mr. Macalister, in referring to certain points mentioned by me in a letter, dated 18th October, 1894, with reference to the Baginbun stone, and to his printed copy of the inscription on it, says:—“I took four rubbings; I also went over my transcript, comparing it, letter by letter, with the original”; and he feels certain that the short line in the fifth letter of line one does not go the whole way across the circular portion of the character. He adds:—“Two of my rubbings show a distinct bar between the horizontal stroke and the circle of the third letter of line three.”

He expresses doubt about the first letter of the third line of the Fethard stone, and writes it a τ ; it is, no doubt, a c, judging from my own observations and from Du Noyer's drawing, taken some thirty-three years since, when the inscription was in good preservation.

Professor Nicholson, of Oxford, in commenting on this inscription, which he described as “more uncanny even than the Newton stone,” says “all that is needed for the inscription's elucidation is a moderate acquaintance with early mediæval writing (especially Celtic), and a proper knowledge of the language,” and then he gives the following as the reading:—

LV MAQ S'IT
AOI VEQ OIL
QOIG ND' IEQH;

and says:—“Except the q's, which are fortunately unmistakable, almost every form used may be found on plate 53 of vol. ii. of Petrie and Stokes's ‘Christian Inscriptions in the Irish Language.’

“The v in line one, tailed like a x, resembles the v's on the Newton stone. The right-hand stroke of this v is also made to serve as the first stroke of the m, to which there is an exact parallel in the final vm of the Newton stone. . . .” He adds:—

“I am confident that line two begins with an a. I take AOI to be a genitive of AUE, ‘grandson.’

“The three oi's in the inscription are all like the Greek Θ , *i.e.* an o with an i inside it. . . .”

Whether the e in line 2, is e, or a combination of e and i, he says, is doubtful, and he thinks the reproduction is imperfect here, but says both VEQ and VEIQ are correct.

"In line three the π is H-shaped, like one on the Newton stone, and has a dot underneath to show, like the modern Irish hyphen, that it 'eclipses' the following consonant, and the stroke on the top of the π is apparently another aspirating apostrophe, and the final α has over it the aspirating sign — ."

He sees no reason that the meaning should not be "Little son of Sib, grandson of Maq Oil, five days old."

For further remarks on this inscription, I must refer you to Professor Nicholson's letter of the above date. He attributes the stone to "not earlier than the end of the 9th century," and draws attention to Hübner's mistake in publishing this as a duplicate of the Carew Castle inscription.

In a further communication, dated October 1st, 1894, he gives what he calls approximately correct transcripts of the Fethard and Welsh inscriptions, which will be noticed later on under their respective heads; and in another letter he gives the following amazing decipherment and translation, from a Scotch University town:—

Αφδιωκω εφ ζεφυρ ει Πιοτ Φοινιξ.

"I hasten on towards north-western [parts], Pytheas, a Phœnician"!!!

In reviewing these letters and others, I brought under notice certain minor differences which I observed in Mr. Macalister's print of this inscription, on comparing it with my rubbing of the inscription, and first, the diagonal stroke near the second letter of the top line is so indistinct and irregular, that I doubt its being any part of that letter, but rather a natural flaw, or mark, in the stone.

In the fifth letter of this line, the stroke Mr. Macalister represents as going only half way across the bottom portion of this letter, appears to me to go apparently across the whole space.

Mr. Macalister corrects his first drawing of the first letter of the second line. To me there appears here to be the outline of an Irish α (A). In the sixth letter of this line the bar extends, as I have shown it, from side to side of the circle, and not as represented by Mr. Macalister.

I did not observe the mark Mr. Macalister gives over the third letter of the last line joining the bar over it, with the circle under it; and in the sixth and seventh letter, as given here, there appears to be a line joining these two letters by continuing the loop-line till it meets the sixth letter; nor have I found any depression to justify the turn to the right at the bottom of the sixth letter, as given in Mr. Macalister's drawing. I have marked what I consider as the doubtful parts of the inscription in dotted lines; and while one is sorely puzzled over the jumble of nondescript letters, I would yet be very sorry to endorse

Mr. Macalister's opinion that the reading and interpretation is "a hopeless puzzle."

Hübner, in giving the Baginbun inscription as a duplicate of the Welsh one, probably confused it with the Fethard stone. As to either of the county Wexford inscriptions being forgeries, or meaningless, the idea appears to be too absurd to be entertained for a moment. As I said in my letter to the *Academy*, I would as soon consider the famous Rosetta stone, in the British Museum, a forgery, as I would one or other of these. How such an experienced antiquary as our late distinguished Secretary, the Rev. James Graves, came to the conclusion that these two inscriptions were forgeries, I know not; but I feel certain, were he now alive, he would no longer retain such an opinion. I failed to discover in either inscription, in any one point, the smallest appearance of any modern work, or interference with the lettering.



Fig. 2.—Inscribed Stone at Baginbun Bay.

The Rev. Mr. M'Clure's theory that the inscription, as given in the *Academy* of 10th October, 1894, is printed "upside down," appears to me to have no legs to stand on. By reference to a sketch of the stone which I have (see fig. 2), and also a photograph taken two years since by Fleet-Surgeon R. W. Brereton, R.N., and kindly given to me, it will be seen that it begins at the upper rounded edge of the stone, and ends about the middle, leaving room for about three additional lines of writing had they been required. The stone slopes gradually till it enters the earth, but its dimensions underground have not been ascertained by me. I

may, however, say, that its weight must be several tons at least, and that I consider it is in its original position, and never stood upright. As to this stone being an Ogham-inscribed memorial, the idea may, I think, be at once abandoned.

With reference to the letters of this inscription, the first letter may, I think, be described as "Gaulish," and the sixth as an Irish S; while those like the Greek Θ resemble the Welsh q or qr. The last letter in the inscription must, I think, be a compound one, containing two or more letters.

Like the Carew Castle stone, there is here also only "one dot"—that shown in the third line—while in the Fethard Castle inscription there are two, if not three.

There are no signs of "tooling" on this stone excepting, of course, the lettering. The edges of the stone are rounded, not square. It at present stands about 10 feet from the edge of the cliff, which is here about 25 feet in height, and appears to be fast falling away from climatic causes.

It would be interesting to have the earth cleared from about this stone, to enable a better examination of it to be made. At present a large portion of it is under ground.

What appears to be a horizontal line may be noticed some 2 inches below the letters of the bottom line, and extending about 3 inches in length, with a "dot" near the right-hand end.

Mr. Macalister mentions his having been told, when at Baginbun, about two years since, by an old man of 60 or 70, that he was aware "that some local magnate had engaged a stone-mason to sharpen up the letters" [of this inscription]. He may have engaged him, but, I think, an inspection of the stone is sufficient to show that no such work has been done.

Lord Southesk gives an analysis of the letters in this inscription in a letter dated 1st January, 1895. He makes the first letter of the inscription to be an *ɾ*, and compares it to the *ɾ* in the early Irish inscription, "*Ue Colum*," at Gallarus; he says *z* would be meaningless. The second letter he calls *ɱ*, preceded by an oblique stroke (that which, I think, is a flaw in the stone), to mark abbreviation and division.

The 3rd letter he calls *ɱ*; the 4th, *q*, agreeing here with Mr. Nicholson; No. 5, *g*; Nos. 6 and 7, *ɾ* and *ɾ*, and says "similar combinations of *ɾ* and *ɾ* are found in numerous examples."

No. 8, beginning the second line, he calls damaged, but apparently *ɾ*, if not, perhaps, an *h*, and considers it peculiar to this inscription.

No. 9, *E*, occurs, he says, in Pictish (?), Welsh, and Irish inscriptions.

No. 10, *ɱ*; No. 11, *ɾ*, and adds this could hardly be anything else.

No. 12, *q*, same letter as No. 2. If not *q*, it must be *F*, *PH*, or *P*;

No. 13, ϵ ; No. 14, π , unrepresented in the two other inscriptions. I cannot myself see why he calls this letter by a different name from the one at the beginning of this inscription, with which it appears to correspond. He says it might be ι , but could hardly be z ; he calls it an π set on end.

No. 15, commencing the third line, he considers to be q , and to correspond with c in the Carew inscription.

No. 16, ϵ , he thinks unimportant, the bar not crossing the circle in this letter.

No. 17, τ , perhaps π ; but τ corresponds, he says, with Carew and Fethard.

No. 18, π , a peculiar form; it resembles λ reversed, and cannot, he thinks, be the Runic κ . He asks is the point beneath it significant?

No. 19, τ . "The tail is curled up into a circle, which seems a tendency in this inscription" (see Nos. 5, 17, and 22).

Nos. 20 and 21 he reads $\iota \epsilon$, a compound letter; he says it corresponds with e in the Carew inscription, and with what seems to be an e in the Fethard inscription.

No. 22, at the end of this line he calls gh , and says it is "hard to determine," and that Professor Nicholson's rendering seems most probable.

THE FETHARD CASTLE STONE.

I shall next ask your attention for the Fethard Castle stone, represented in the annexed drawing, from a rubbing taken by me in 1894. It is, as I have already stated, built into the wall of

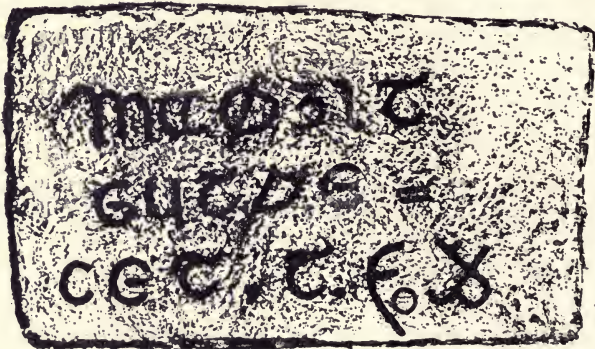


Fig. 3.—The Fethard Castle Stone.

an out-house in the yard of Fethard Castle. It is about 3 feet above the ground level, and has lately been whitewashed with the wall around it. A hole (as shown in the drawing) has been drilled into it near the second letter from the end, apparently to allow the end of the spindle of a grinding-stone to revolve in it.

No doubt this ancient stone is no longer *in situ*, but I failed to find any information as to whence or when it had come to its present undignified position.

The Castle of Fethard is about 40 yards from the present church, which was built on the site of an ancient church, or cell, and it is possible this stone may have had some connexion with the old church.

Westwood, in speaking of the Carew Castle stone, says:—"It is remarkable that a not quite correct *copy* of this inscription has been found in Ireland on a block of sandstone at Fethard Castle, *belonging to the Carew family*" (the italics are my own). With our present information, I scarcely think he is justified in calling the Fethard inscription *a copy* of the Welsh one, and still less in his statement that Fethard Castle is or was the property of the Carew family. I have inquired in vain for any authority to support this assertion. A correspondent writing to me some time since, says:—"I never saw it stated anywhere that Fethard was a Carew Castle, and I know no reason for saying so."

The town of Fethard, it is true, is said to have been one of the earliest built towns of the Anglo-Norman colony in Wexford county. The castle belonged, at an early period, to the See of Ferns, in which diocese it is situated.

Lewis says that the castle was built by Raymund-le-Gros, and the place given to him by Strongbow; but Mr. G. H. Orpen considers this an error on the part of Lewis, and that Fothard, a place in the barony of Forth, county Carlow, is the place Raymond received from Strongbow, and not Fethard in the county Wexford. On this subject Mr. Orpen writes:—"Fethard was probably included in the grant to Hervey de Mont Maurice, consisting of two cantreds next the sea, between Wexford and Waterford. Hervey gave some of these lands, including, apparently, Fethard, to the monks of Christ's Church, Canterbury, who, in the year 1245, transferred them to the Cistercian Monastery De Voto [Tintern, Comerford]."

Mr. Orpen considers it as "very probable" that this castle was erected by one of the bishops of Ferns. Hervey de Mont Maurice was not a Carew.

In comparing this inscription with that of Carew Castle, now before you, and marked No. 3, I notice the following differences:—The first letter of the Fethard inscription (*u*) differs in the first stroke from that in the Welsh inscription, the third letter differs very considerably, and the fourth slightly, but both would appear to be intended to represent the same letter.

The first letter of the second line has generally been taken to be an *e*, but I think it right to point out that there is what appears to be a nearly horizontal stroke at the head which, if it really belongs to the letter, would cause it to resemble a *r*, like the third letter in this line,

more than E. The present defective surface of the stone makes it very uncertain whether this stroke, or mark, is intentional or accidental.

I would also draw your attention to the heads of the r's in this inscription, they are all well curved, while those of the Welsh stone are strictly horizontal and straight.

There is a much larger space between the two r's in the last line of this inscription than on the Carew stone, and the two "dots" in this line are altogether absent in the Welsh stone. The final letter in the Fethard inscription appears to be much better formed, and more distinct, than the corresponding letter in the Carew Castle stone.

I would also draw attention to the fifth letter in this line—on the Welsh stone it appears to be an e, while on the Fethard stone it partakes more of the character of an r.

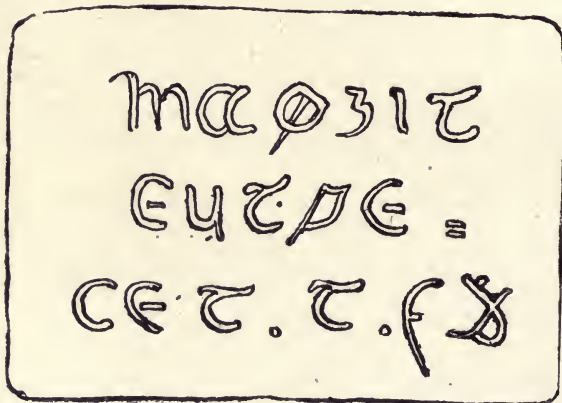


Fig. 4.—The Fethard Stone. From a Drawing by the late G. V. Du Noyer.

You will also observe the entire absence of the two parallel lines at the end of the second line in the Welsh inscription, which are well defined on our stone.

There is no "dot" under the third letter of the Fethard inscription, as is seen in the Carew stone.

The late Mr. G. V. Du Noyer made a sketch of this stone about thirty-three years since; it appears in vol. ix., p. 7, of his drawings in our Library, and it will be found to correspond most accurately with that now before you, taken from my rubbing. He makes the letter, at the beginning of the second line, an e; the hole for the axle does not appear, showing that it has been made since 1863 when he copied it.

Du Noyer's reading of this inscription,¹ I may as well here mention, together with those of Professor Nicholson and Mr. Romilly Allen, shows that antiquaries, like doctors, differ at times.

¹ Du Noyer evidently considered the inscription to be Anglo-Norman. The letters, he says, are about 2 inches in height.

Du Noyer gives—

MAQ	.	.	.	for	Magister.
GIT	.	.	.	„	lies.
GI	.	.	.	„	here (ici).
TRE	.	.	.	„	Trefoncier [the owner].
CET	.	.	.	„	This—T for tomb; and
FX	.	.	.	„	fecit.

Professor Nicholson reads it thus:—

MAQ GIT—EV TRE = CET . T . EQH.

He divides the words as I have here given them, and appears to agree with Du Noyer as to the name of the occupier being inscribed, followed by that of the holding.

Mr. Romilly Allen's remarks and interpretations are as follows:—

“The Fethard inscription has the same number of letters as that at Carew, namely, six in the first line, five in the second, and six in the third.” He also draws attention to the curved tops of the r's, “the conversion of two r's into mongrel ϕ 's, and the prolongation of certain vertical strokes.”

He attributes the Fethard stone to the 13th or 14th century, while he places the Welsh inscription in the 9th or 10th, and Baginbun to a still later date than that of Fethard, and he hopes the Irish antiquaries will follow up the investigation of these inscriptions, a hope in which I heartily participate.

To quote him further, he says:—“If the views put forward in his letter [3rd July, 1895] are correct, what are we to say of Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., who, by some palæographical *hocus-pocus*, transforms the ‘Margiteut’ of Carew inscription into Maquy-Gilteut = the son of St. Iltyd—(or) of Rev. E. McClure, who turns it upside down, and sees in it a prayer for the soul of Forcus Boichil.” He also refers to Professor Nicholson's, Lord Southesk's, and Du Noyer's readings.

Lord Southesk considers that “all three inscriptions are identical, or, at least, are intended to convey an identical meaning,” and he places them in point of date thus:—“Baginbun, the fullest inscription, is the earliest; Fethard, once nearly identical with it comes next; and the Carew inscription the latest.” Thus it will be seen he completely reverses Mr. Allen's opinion as to the respective ages of these inscriptions. He also considers “that subsequently to its appearance, the Fethard inscription was altered, so as to assimilate it to that of Carew.”

He reads the Fethard inscription thus:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
M	A	Q	[or P]	G	I T
7	8	9	10	11	12
E	U	T	Q	[or P]	E —
13	14	15	16	17	18
G	E	T	—	T	— E GH

He says, "Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, GITEUT, closely resemble the corresponding letters at Carew," which is very evident. The two "fine horizontal strokes, answering in place to the *N* at Baginbun, have no counterpart at Carew. Faint markings appear, he says, above these well-defined strokes, but as these hardly seem significant, I am inclined to think that the strokes represent an abbreviation, caused by the erasure of a letter that once corresponded with No. 14, *N*, at Baginbun."

With respect to the first letter of the third line, which, I think, certainly was a *c*, he says:—"there are "slight indications of a vertical line between the horns of the *c*, suggesting a minuscule *q*." The two next letters, *ET*, agree with those on the Welsh stone.

No. 16 [*x*] he says:—"Preceding this letter there is a space, occupied by a point, which exactly leaves room for a form equivalent to No. 18 (*H* ?) at Baginbun."

No. 17 he calls *E*.

The last letter he calls *GH*, and adds:—"moderate changes in its form would assimilate it to the final letter at Baginbun and Carew—additions in the former case, subtractions in the latter."

His lordship then reasons on the name as he reads it, "Giteut," and translates the inscription thus:—

"[Stone] of Mac-Giteut, chief of the Catti, or chief of the warriors." He mentions a Catti tribe in North Britain, and also one in Somersetshire. Space will not permit me to refer further to his elaborate and curious remarks on this inscription.

The representation of this inscription as given in plate 57 of either Westwood, or Hübner, is not correct, as can be seen by comparing it with Du Noyer's drawing, or my rubbing.

Professor Nicholson, in writing of this stone, says it "almost certainly" reads—

MAQ GIT, EV TRE =, CET . T . EQH.

He divides it into words as I have here given them. He says it is a march-stone, like the Abayne one, and consists of the name of the occupier, followed by that of the holding, and, as in the St. Vigean's stone, the holding is called by the name of the family to whom it belonged, or had belonged. He also says, "The idea of the Irish stone being copied from the Welsh must, of course, be dismissed for ever, and the idea of its being a modern forgery is not worth a parting kick"!

Westwood thus speaks of it in his work, "Lapidarium Walliæ," p. 120, after mentioning the cross near the base of the shaft of which is the inscription, he adds:—"In the lower part, on the west side, is a fexia enclosing a very classical fret, and below the middle are two transverse spaces, each measuring 11 inches by 6, the right-hand one being quite plain, and the left-hand one having an inscription, which has not hitherto been satisfactorily explained. . . . The letters are

incised, whilst the ornamental patterns are in relief. The letters of this inscription are very irregular, and seem to represent—

MARGIT
ENTRE [OR EUTRE]
CETTE >

but several of them are so ill-shaped, especially the third in the top line, the fourth in the second line, and the terminal portion of the third line, *that nothing positive can be said of them.*"

He then says that "not quite a correct copy of this inscription has been found in Ireland on a block of sandstone at Fethard Castle belonging to the Carew family."

He gives the dimensions of the Fethard stone [23 inches by 13] and the inscription :—

MARGIT
EUTRE =
CET . T . FX

The lower sides of the terminal x being curved up to the left, the outer one uniting to the lower limb of the left-hand stroke like an 8.

THE CAREW CASTLE STONE.

We shall now proceed to consider the Welsh stone, represented by drawing No. 3, of which the annexed drawing is a copy, on a reduced scale.

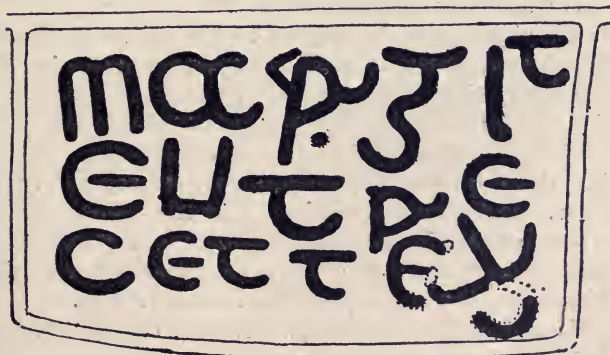


Fig. 5.—The Carew Castle Stone.

Professor Nicholson says it almost certainly reads—

MAQV GIT
EV TRE
CET . TEQH

The above division of the words are his. He says :—"The final π is formed as in the Fethard stone, but the κ and first α are of totally

different type. A photograph will, doubtless, show another (aspiring) dot after the last τ ," &c.

He adds:—"This is obviously a monument (giving his name and that of the place in Ireland from which he came) of one of the same family, and being on the same property. Whether he was the same man mentioned in the Fethard stone [inscription] depends partly on whether $\text{MAQV} = \text{MAQ}$, or signifies some more distant relationship."

He appears here to agree with Du Noyer as to the name of the occupier being inscribed on the Fethard stone.

He further says that "if the dot under the first v is not a mere natural mark in the stone, it is meant as a cancel-point, either to strike out the letter altogether, or to show that it was not to be sounded separately from the q ."

Lord Southesk, in writing about this stone, reads the inscription the same as Professor Rhys and Mr. Romilly Allen, except in the following letters. He makes Mr. Rhys's κ 's, in the first and third lines, r 's, and the two last letters in the inscription he makes ε and γ in place of f , and a blank, as given by Mr. Rhys, and says most of the letters are unmis- takable, only Nos. 3, 10, and 17, leaving room for doubt. The import of the angled form, at the back of No. 3, he considers uncertain; it is absent in No. 10. Both of these letters have been read as κ . He doubts the correctness of this reading, and remarks that the corresponding letters on the Baginbun stone, and at Fethard, could not represent κ . The upcurved form beneath the well-defined γ , at the end of this inscription, he says, "must have some significance."

Mr. Romilly Allen, who also appears to have given much attention to these inscriptions, speaks of the identity of the three inscriptions, and that the abnormal forms of the letters have been evolved by successive copyings by ignorant persons. How much of this theory we may accept or reject, I think, requires further consideration. He throws over the idea that this stone begins with the letters MAQ , and substitutes for them MAR . He says the deviations from the original (the Carew inscription) are greater in the Baginbun than in the Fethard stone; hence he considers the Welsh stone to be the oldest, and that the Baginbun inscription has been copied from that at Fethard.

He considers that Professor Rhys's reading of this inscription is correct; it is as follows:—

MARGIT
EUT RE
CETT F . . . ,

and interprets it to mean:—

"Margiteut Recett fecit," or "Meredyd of Rheged made it."

Professor Rhys, in a former Paper, read this inscription as—

"Margeteud f[ilius] Ecetty";

but he finds now he was wrong, and says "there are several marks and points among the letters which I am inclined to regard as meaningless, and as forming probably no part of the original." 'Recett' is more usually written 'Rheged,' and he calls it a district in Wales. He seems to find in the abbreviation at the end "the elements of *Fejt*," and adds it may be worth while considering whether it was intended for *fecit* rather than some French form of that verb.

Finally we have Professor Sayce reading this inscription thus :—

MARGIT
EUT DE
CETT FX ;

and thus rendering it—

"Margiteut Decett fecit Crucem";

and, I understand, he attributes it to the 9th century.¹

I have now concluded my notes, &c., on these inscriptions. I trust sufficient has been said to show they are worthy of further consideration, and that that may be by some of those who hail from Ireland is not unreasonable to expect. Hitherto what has been done in the matter appears to have been done across the water. May I not hope that the next step towards the confirmation of one of the numerous and varied interpretations I have brought under your notice, or else that a new and truthful one may be suggested, at no distant date, by some Member of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

¹ I may here observe that I forwarded the rubbings of the two Irish inscriptions to Professor Whitley Stokes, hoping that he would have given us the aid of his valuable help, but, I regret to say, he expressed no opinion on them whatever.

CALENDAR OF THE "LIBER NIGER ALANI."

BY THE REV. G. T. STOKES, D.D., M.R.I.A.

(Continued from Vol. III. (1893), page 320.)

PART II.

I.

PAGE¹

561. "William, Count of Pembroke, grants to Church of Dublin, his rights in the lands of Inverheli."
561. "William, Count of Pembroke, grants to William, Bishop of Glendalough, Clarthyaun, and Bogeryn, with ten carucates of land. Witnesses, Hugh, Bishop of Ossory, and others." Possibly this was Begerin, an island in Wexford Harbour, used A.D. 1172 as a prison by the Irish: cf. "Song of Dermot," ed. Orpen, p. 131, and "Crede Mihi," ed. Gilbert, p. 53.

II.

563. "William, Count of Pembroke, gives to the Church of the Holy Trinity, and to H., Archbishop of Dublin, five carucates of land in Fothered, called Strabo."
564. "John de Cury grants to John, the Archbishop, a carucate of land in Offaly."
565. "Walter de Sernesfelde grants to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the tithes of Crosfort."²
566. "Henry III. grants to Church of the Holy Trinity, in exchange for O'Conaghe, three carucates in Ballyseadan." The Crown gave eighty-nine acres in exchange in Baliscadan, formerly Paslowy's-town. This deed mentions the Paslews as tenants.
568. "King John grants to the Church of the Holy Trinity, and to Henry, the Archbishop, the cantred of O'Konagh, and the town of Tibrari."
569. "Hugh de Lacy grants to the Church of the Holy Trinity and to John the Archbishop, the town of Liskilli, with ten carucates." Archbishop Alan adds a note to the effect that this place is situated in Meath.

¹ The reference is to the pages of the copy of the "Liber Niger," made by Dr. Reeves, late Bishop of Down and Connor, now in Trinity College Library.

² The Church of the Holy Sepulchre had been founded in the lands, called by the Irish, Crosfort. Where were this church and these lands?

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570. "Richard de la Peche grants to the See and to John, the Archbishop, 5 carucates in Odrone."
571. "William, son of Adelin, on the king's part, confirms Daglun to Aldred Gulafre."
571. "John de Clahule grants to the Church of the Holy Trinity and to the Archbishop, the lands of Thacnéy, or Taney."

Alan adds a note here, in which he identifies this place with Dundrum, county Dublin, and points out that the Fitzwilliams held land in Dundrum in the time of Edward III. Page 572 is taken up with a memorandum about the lands near Dundrum, which is important for Taney and its inhabitants, tenants, and proprietors, viz. Hacketts, Fitzwilliams, and place-names in that neighbourhood, such as Renviles, in the time of Edward III. On the subject of John and Hugh de Clahule, the first Norman settler in Dundrum and Taney, see Ball's "Parish of Taney," pp. 6, 7; and the Paper of Mr. James Mills on "The Norman Settlement in Leinster," in this *Journal* for 1894, p. 161. The owners of the Pembroke estate printed, some time ago, an account of their title-deeds, but they keep this volume rigorously secluded from the public eye, refusing all access to them, even for literary purposes. We are, therefore, unable to see how the estates of the Clahules passed to the Fitzwilliams of this century.

573. "Statute of Archbishop Luke about the prebendal Canons of St. Patrick's, who were about to swear allegiance to the Archbishop. Date, 1247."
575. "Walter, son of Aldred Gulafre, quit claims the whole right he had in Daclap or Daclan."
575. "Eva, the Countess, heir of King Dermot, confirms a donation made to the Church of the Holy Trinity."
576. "Richard de Burgh grants to H., the Archbishop, the cantred of Meneby, in Connaught."
577. "John, the Archbishop, has instituted Turstin the Clerk into a moiety of the under written churches in that vacant diocese of Leighlin."
578. "Henry, the Archbishop, grants to Helyas Coytyf, one carucate in Derroth and Scovath in the tenement of St. Kevin."
579. "The citizens of Limerick grant to H., the Archbishop, one of the forty carucates granted them by King John, and the Castle of Blathach."
580. "Laurence Utothan confirms to the convent of the Desert of St. Kevin, the land which is called Tirimeice."

This deed gives the boundaries of the lands so granted, which may be useful for Wicklow place-names. The Desert of St. Kevin was otherwise called St. Saviour's, and was in the Glendalough Valley.

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581. "R., Abbot of St. Mary's, and the whole convent grants to H., the Archbishop, a rent of xx shillings in Dublin in exchange for the land which is called Rathuskena."

Archbishop Alan, in an added note, identifies this land as lying between Ballybachul (Ballyboghil), Balilugan, near Killyn, and Rolleston Lispedel. This deed and its notes are very important, as settling the locality of the first Norman settlers and their estates. It deals with lands in the modern parishes of Clonmethan and Swords: cf. Dr. Walsh's "Fingal and its Churches," pp. 237, 246. It gives, too, information about the state of affairs in Danish times, as, for instance, telling that St. Nicholas's Gate used then to be called Hasculf's Gate.

583. "Division of the churches in the land of O'Kadesi between the Archbishop and the Prior of Llanthony, at Gloucester." Date about 1200 A.D. This deed is very important for the history of Fingal and its state before the Norman Conquest. Among the churches mentioned are those of Palmerston, Garristown, Holywood, Naul, &c. The district mentioned corresponds with the modern barony of Balrothery West, whose chief was called O'Kadesi, or O'Casey. See Orpen's "Song of Dermot and the Earl," p. 324, and Dr. Walsh's "Fingal," p. 205. The claim of Llanthony upon the churches of this district is often referred to in the Repertorium Viride of Archbishop Alan. Cf. O'Donovan, "Four Masters," A.D. 1017. The whole document gives us a glimpse into the state of Fingal in Danish times.

584. "Peter, Abbot of Theokisbere (Tewkesbury), grants to H., the Archbishop, Theod de Ottach in the port of Lismori."

See Sir J. Gilbert's edition of "Crede Mihi." [The document refers to a Charter from an Abbot of Tewkesbury, about 1215. He had got a grant of Irish property, but he did not care for Irish tenants, and so got rid of it and them.]

586. "William of Cavesham grants to the Prior of St. Ulstan's (? Woolstan's) the lands of Tristeldelan."

586. "Here follows a list of the Obits of post-Reformation archbishops." The obits entered are—

(1) Adam Loftus, ob. April 5, 1605.

(2) Thomas Jones, of Lancaster, consecrated Bishop of Meath, May 12, 1584, translated to Dublin, Nov. 8, 1605, ob. April 10, 1619.

(3) Lancelot Buckeley, consecrated for Dublin, Oct. 3, 1619, ob. Sep. 7th, 1650, aged 82 years. These entries prove that the "Liber Niger" was used for entries down to the middle of the 17th century.

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587-590. "This is an original article by Archbishop Alan, setting forth the points which he noted as specially worthy of attention in his Metropolitan Visitation. The following are some of them—

(1) "The convent of All Saints (now Trinity College) is in the patronage of the Archbishop. *Cf.* Dean Butler's Preface to the 'Register of All Saints,' p. vii. The Prior is appointed with the honour of an abbot." The Bull of Urban II. gave the appointment of Prior to the brotherhood.

This is interesting, as showing that the Provost of Trinity College, or the official who corresponded with him, always occupied a high position in Dublin. As a matter of fact the Augustinian Prior of All Saints ranked as a mitred abbot, and had a seat in the Irish House of Peers, as had also the Augustinian Prior of the Holy Trinity, now the Dean of Christ Church. They were both spiritual peers.

(2) Alan states that "the city of Dublin and its suburbs had, from antiquity, twenty parish churches, and eleven monastic churches, of which five belonged to the Mendicants; while the parish Churches of St. George and St. Paul are united to the Priory of All Saints, but are accounted of little value.

(3) "All Saints' Priory has seven impropriate churches."

It should be observed here that Alan seems to use the word "impropriate" in the modern sense. Dr. Ball, in his "Reformed Church," p. 89, distinguishes between impropriate and appropriate tithes thus:—Appropriate tithes were those conferred or appropriated to monasteries; Impropriate tithes those bestowed on individuals. Bishop Mant, in his "Irish Church History," vol. ii., p. 300, tells us that impropriate was a post-Reformation term. Alan's use of it seems to show otherwise: *cf.*, however, Stopford's "Handbook of Church Law," pp. 59, 60; and Oswald Reichel's "Elements of Canon Law," pp. 214, 215.

(4) "Alan gives an account of All Saints' Priory, its foundation, cells, &c., and of Hoggin Green."

This article is important for the history of Dublin and of Trinity College, and should be compared with Dean Butler's Introduction to the "Register of All Saints."

591. "Luke the Archbishop grants to Waleran de Wellesley two messuages in Patrick-street."

This is a very early instance of the use of the names Wesley or Wellesley. It seems that the Mornington family, in changing Wesley to Wellesley, were only recurring to the earliest form of the name. This Waleran de Wellesley was an itinerant Justice in the reign of Henry III. (See "Register of All Saints' Priory," ed. Butler, p. 136: *cf.* Dean Butler's "Introduction," p. xvi.)

The language of this note shows that the omission of the prefix "saint" in the names of streets called after the saints is very ancient in Dublin. I am afraid that St. Patrick's was called "Patrick's" in 1296 as well as in 1896. Reverence, however, never flourished among the Anglo-Irish.

PAGE

592. "Nicholas de Renville granted to John de Kennedy lands in the suburbs of Dublin.
593. "Alexander the Archbishop grants to John de Evesham a tenement in the suburbs of Dublin."
594. "Thomas the Archbishop grants to Thomas Locus a messuage and 24 acres in Tawney for 50 years."
597. "William Brigi grants to Thomas de Hathingley and Nicholas de Sueterby six acres under the wood of Colon (Cullenswood)."
598. "Peter, son of Edmund de Ledwyche, remits to Nicholas Brown, merchant, his right in Nekokestown and other lands mentioned."
599. "Concerning six acres in Culecroftyn."
- 600-612. "Concerning the Deanery of Penkridge."

This is a very long and important article. It treats of the Decanal Church, its prebendal stalls, and its taxation. Concerning the Deanery of Penkridge, see G. T. Stokes's "Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church," pp. 265, 266. Penkridge is in Staffordshire.

613. "Bull of Pope Alexander dealing with Penkridge, and a decree issued by Alan himself as touching the Deanery in March, 1529."
- 615-619. "Inquisition made at Castle Kevin about the rights of the Archbishop in Castle Kevin in the 13th century." The names of the jurors on this occasion were, Thomas, Prior of St. Saviour's; the Prior of the Great Church of Glendalough; Prior de Rupe juxta Glendalough; William, an Englishman; Richard Lawless; William Doggett; Elias O'Toole; John Crumpe, and others.

This Inquisition is very important for the place-names and residents of Wicklow and the neighbourhood of Glendalough in the fourteenth century. The Crumpe mentioned as one of the jurors may have been a brother, or some other connexion, of Henry Crumpe, a monk of Baltinglass, who was a great opponent of the Mendicants, and as such was censured by Archbishop Courtenay, of Canterbury, about the year 1360: *cf.* Ussher's Works, vol. iv., p. 303, Elrington's edition. It would seem that, as in the case of other Celtic foundations, the Augustinian rule had been here introduced under priors instead of abbots. This article shows that Glendalough had not been abandoned to desolation in the fourteenth century, though so described by the Archbishop of Tuam in 1214: *cf.* Dean Butler's Introduction to "Register of All Saints," page ix; and Sir J. Gilbert's "Municipal Documents," pp. 140-162.

620. "David de St. Michael, and Agatha his wife, give Archbishop Luke lands in Tipper Kevin."

The family of St. Michael seems to have possessed considerable possessions in the ancient estates of the See and Abbey of Glendalough: *cf.* "Register of All Saints" (ed. Butler), p. 136.

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621. "John Count Moreton grants to the Church of St. Patrick, Trum Crumlin, as a prebend."
621. "Matilda and Gladosa, daughters of Aldred Golafre, quit claim to Henry the Archbishop the land of Daclan."
622. "Richard, son of John, grants to John de Sandford, five villatae, viz. Turlochogenath, Rathmolony, Corbally, Fieckillbryde, and Clony, in Connaught."
- 624-630. "This document is another inquisition similar to that made at Castlekevin, p. 615." It investigates the archiepiscopal rights at Ballymore Eustace in the times of Archbishop Luke, that is, between 1230 and 1240. It gives many illustrations of the life and customs of the thirteenth century, names of persons, &c.
- 630-634. "Inquisition at Clondolcan and Rathcoole." Interesting for names of jurors, place-names, &c.
635. "Nicholas, son of John de Wyte, and Alicia, daughter of Laurence, son of Roger his wife, grant Fulk, the Archbishop, the land of William of Worcester at Ballirothegane." Cf. the article on p. 377 for another notice of this place.
636. "Yvo de Dunlewan grants to Henry de Wygonia, parson of Crevelfhi, the villa or town of Ballerothegane."
637. "Sarah and Elena, daughters and heirs of Yvo of Dunlewan (or Dunlavin) grant to Archbishop F. the land in Ballirothegane, formerly held by William of Worcester."
639. "Amivra, daughter of Laurence, son of Roger, grants to Archbishop F., land in Ballirothegane."
640. "Mabilia, daughter of Philip, relict of Laurence, son of Roger, grants to Archbishop F. the claim she has in Ballirothegane by reason of dowry."
640. "Nicholas Ruffus, and Agnes daughter of Laurence, son of Roger, his wife, grant Archbishop F., land in Ballerothegane which William of Worcester held." There is a note in Alan's hand signifying that xii^d was to be paid at Beltane, and at the feast of St. Philip and St. James (May 1st).
642. "John Castleburghe, and Margaret, his wife; Thomas, son of William, and Matilda, his wife, grant to F. Archbishop his claim on the service of Ardkipp, which William Le Bas their ancestor had by gift of L. the Archbishop."
643. "F. Archbishop grants to Thomas Indas, son of Adam Indas, three carucates of land in Ballymacronane *alias* Indastone.
645. "John Hall remits to Nicholas Fitz Eustace of Donard his rights in Blakistone."

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646. "Robert Puphius grants Audoen Brune two carucates in Ardkippi which he held of the Archbishop."

Audoen Brun appears in the "Register of All Saints" (ed. Butler), p. 31, as a donor of rents to that convent. The grant was made probably before 1240. He may have been of the family of the clerk of Archbishop Comyn, to whom that prelate made various grants.

647. "Maurice, son of Geoffrey, at the prayer of his nephew Richard, secures eight marks of rent in Donard to John de Sandford the Archbishop."
648. "L., the Archbishop, confirms to W. Le Bas and to Dominic Hellerie, heirs of Audoen Brown, one carucate in Attekiye, saving the rights of Milo of Attekiye." This Attekiye is spelt a different way every time the name occurs.
650. "Pleas about Ballymore."
652. "L., the Archbishop, grants to Thomas Indas, son of Adam Indas, three carucates in Ballymacronan."
- 654-663. "Exemplification of the extent of Ballymore, made xix. Edw^d ii."

This is a very long deed, filling more than ten pages. It is very important for the whole district, comprising Ballymore, Donard, Holywood, Dunlavin, Tipper Kevin, Rathallagh. The place-names here mentioned can still be recognised. Rathallagh, for instance, occurs, and we still find Rathallagh House, near Dunlavin, and Tynte Park. It is, in fact, the name of one of the parishes forming the union of Dunlavin. Alan adds a great many notes on the names of this district, now forming the barony of Upper Talbotstown. Rathallagh is often mentioned in the grants of Elizabeth: see Index to Fiants.

663. "Lands which the Earl of Kildare seeks by right of the Lords Butler."
663. "Henry of Worcester grants to William of Worcester the town of Ballyrothegane."
665. "William Russell, son of Richard de Dunlavan, grants to F., the Archbishop, the lands of the town of Crake and Dunlavan."
666. "F., the Archbishop, grants to Geoffrey de Marisco the land of Dounboke, saving the tenants' rights."
- 667-670. "The Pleas of Blakestowne in the lordship of Ballymore."

Useful for place-names in the lordship of Ballymore-Eustace.

670. "Philip de Staunton, a knight, grants to F., the Archbishop, his rights in the towns of Walinge, Ballyloman, and Corbali." 43 Hen. III.

Corbali is now Corbally, near Celbridge, mentioned in "Fiants of Elizabeth," Nos. 421, 3833; or else Corbally, county Dublin, mentioned in Nos. 1286, 1328, 1390, and 3126.

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671. "Robert, Prior of the Holy Trinity, grants to H., the Archbishop, two marks of Staglohe in Coillagh." 1248.
672. "Richard Blund of Wicklow grants to F., the Archbishop, a burgage of Wicklow." This deed mentions Queen-st. in Wicklow town, and goes into detail about the locality. Its date was cent. xiii.
674. "The Bishop and clergy of Leighlin protest that the relaxation of proxies made by F., the Archbishop, when visiting, shall not be made to prejudice the rights of his successors." 1257.
675. "L., the Archbishop, demits for xx years O'Konaghe in Munster to Maurice, son of Gerald." Alan follows up this with a note on the Kildare descent."
677. "About the tenement of Robert Joyce in the parish of St. Michael on the Hill." This deed is dated in the third year of Edward II.
- 677-680. "Agreement between H., the Archbishop of Dublin, and the citizens about Common lands used for pasture."
- There is a note here which seems to show that there were then fields near the church of St. Nicholas Within. This might show the limits of Dublin about A.D. 1200.
680. "Convention between H., Archbishop of Dublin, and the citizens as touching all questions at issue between them."
682. "Citizens of Dublin quit claim to J., the Archbishop, the lands in the city and suburbs, and make a convention between them."
683. "Edanus, Bishop of Louth, quit claims to J., the Archbishop, the Church of All Saints." Alan refers in a note to the fact that Edanus was Confessor to King Dermot of Leinster. He had a controversy with John Comyn about the Church and Priory of All Saints. This deed is important for the history of the Church of Dublin in the twelfth century. Cf. about Edanus, Bishop of Louth, Dean Butler's "Introduction to the Register of All Saints Priory," p. vii.
684. "Adam, son of Hugh of Newtown, grants to F., the Archbishop, 35 acres in Newtown."
685. "Luke, the Archbishop, confirms to the burgesses of Rathcoole the liberties of Bristol and its burgages." See the article on Rathcoole in Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary." Date of this deed about 1240.
686. The Canons of St. Kevin's Desert grant the under written lands to F., the Archbishop, for xx years." The Church of St. Saviour's was the Church so designated. The Prior of that Church signed this deed at Castle Kevin, Aug. 23rd, 1263.

This deed is interesting, as showing that St. Saviour's Monastery was then flourishing. It would seem to have adopted the Reformed Augustinian rule: cf. the "Register of All Saints Priory" for much about the Glendalough churches, specially about St. Saviour's, in the Introduction, p. ix.

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687. "William Waspeyille and Emily, his wife, quit claim to F., the Archbishop, about 410 acres in the town of Trussell, *alias* Wymbelton, near Gracedieu."
688. "F., the Archbishop, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity, institutes Philip of Cerney, Chaplain, into the Vicarage of Kilcullen."

Alan has a long note on the history of this church of Kilcullen: see Index to "Fians of Elizabeth" for numerous references to Kilcullen.

689. "William Waspayle and Emma his wife confess that they are bound to give security to F., the Archbishop, for 34 acres in the town of Trussell, belonging to the heirs of Adam de St. John. *Cf.* deed on p. 687."
690. "Muriartach O'Tochell grants to F., the Archbishop, Garstlon, Clondangan, Clonahadone, and Blenlared."
692. "Richard de St. Martin certifies to the dean of St. Patrick's a letter of F., the Archbishop, granting the Church of Donoughmore in augmentation of the common fund of the Canons."
696. Octoban, the Papal legate, orders the Bishop of Lismore and Waterford to denounce the men of Dublin as excommunicated."

The date of this interdict and excommunication of Dublin was 1267, when Octoban was Papal Legate. Cotton's "Fasti," vol. ii., p. 12, says, "In the time of Archbishop Fulk de Sandford, 1256-1271, great quarrels took place between the Ecclesiastical and Civil powers of Dublin."

698. "Henry of London grants to F., the Archbishop, a messuage in Dublin."
699. "Richard, the Archbishop, his Statute concerning the prebendaries of St. Patrick's."
701. "Robert de Lynel confirms to William, Bishop of Glendalough, and to the Abbot of St. Thomas's, the Church of St. Nicholas near the Barrow." Alan adds a note that this was the last bishop of Glendalough.
702. "William Marshal, Count of Pembroke, confirms to H., the Archbishop, 5 carucates granted by Richard de la Peche."
703. "The Prior and Canons of the great Church of Glendalough recognise that F., the Archbishop, concedes of his free grace pasture and fire out of the old wood."

This deed throws light upon the history of Glendalough in the thirteenth century. The great church referred to in this deed was, of course, the cathedral of Glendalough, which would seem to have adopted the Reformed Augustinian rule, like the Church of the Holy Trinity in Dublin, Durrow, and other ancient Celtic societies. The community of the great church does not seem to have retained any of the great wealth with which Glendalough was endowed about the year 1200. This wealth was the dominant cause of the union of Glendalough

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with Dublin. A comparison of this deed with that relating to the canons of St. Kevin's Desert, on p. 686, prove that half a century after the Papal Legate declared that Glendalough was a den of thieves, and utterly waste, two, at least, of its monasteries were flourishing: *cf.* about the "Ancient Celtic Organisation of Glendalough," Ussher, *opp.* xi., 428, 435.

704. "Henry, the Archbishop, grants to W. Gaston, his servant, xvi acres, in exchange for the burgage which he had near the Palace."

Alan here adds a long note, in which he points out that St. Sepulchre's Palace is situated in two parishes—St. Patrick's and St. Kevin's, confirming the tradition that St. Patrick's was a parish church before it became a cathedral. In ancient times cathedrals had no parishes attached to them. This note is full of topographical details about the ground and streets round St. Patrick's, giving abundant place-names, tenants' names, &c. This should be compared with Alan's rental of St. Patrick-street, which Mr. Mills published, in 1889, in this *Journal*, from the original.

705. "William Gascoing sells to the poor of St. John Extra Novam Portam, two burgages in the parish of St. Kevin."
 706. "Luke, the Archbishop, confirms to the poor of St. John of Newgate, two burgages."
 708. "Memorandum about the same two burgages." All these documents about St. John of Newgate are very important for Dublin names and topography."
 709. "H., Archbishop, confirms to Reginald Ramesber half a carucate in Killescopsantane, *alias* Kilnasantan." Alan has here abundant notes, with many important topographical details about the upper reaches of the Dodder."
 710. "Prior and Convent of St. John of Newgate demise to William, the Archbishop, xxx acres at Kilnasantan for 50 years."
 711. "Maurice, son of Gerald, confirms burgages and liberties of Bristol to burgesses of Rathmore."

The notes of Alan about Rathmore and its place-names are important. He notices at the end that the rectory of Rathmore was vacated by death, Nov. xvi., 1530. It is situated about 4 miles from Naas.

713. "Walter, the Archbishop, institutes John O'Coyng into the rectory of Dromkee with the rectory of Castle Ade annexed." The date of this document is 1504. It terminates with a reference to the "Crede Mihi" as the "Ancient Register."
 714. "Convention between John de Sandford, acting for Fulk, the Archbishop, and Richard, son of Richard, about the custody of Thomas, son of Roger, of Ledwich, till he arrive at lawful age."
 716. "Richard Nists, and Johanna, his wife, sell to F., Archbishop, their right in the dowry of Johanna, formerly the wife of William, of Surdwale."

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717. "William, of Oldburne, grants Alexander, Archbishop, a messuage and ten acres in Haroldstown, in Ballymore."

Could Oldburne here be a mistake for Oldbawn, near Tallaght, mentioned in "Fiant of Elizabeth," No. 4516?

718. "Peter Harold, son of Geoffrey Harold, constitutes R. Westum and T. Sampson his attorneys for putting Geoffrey le Bret, and Isabella, his wife, in possession of three parts of the lands of G. Harold." 12 Edward II.

This land was situated in Villa Elye Haroldi, at Coillacht, about the Three Rock, or Tibradden mountains. (See Index to "Fiant of Elizabeth, under Harold, for many references to these bounds and limits, specially Nos. 1591 and 5810.) The plain near St. Columba's, now called Harold's Grange, is still a relic of these limits and bounds. No. 1591 of the Elizabethan Fiant gives a description of Cruagh Rectory. The ruined Church still stands near Rockbrook.

719. "H., the Archbishop, grants that when Richard de Wermeniff departs, the church of Holywood, with the chapel of Grathe-lache and the land of Regredy, shall turn to the use of the Canons of Llanthony."
720. "Concerning the Manor of Swords taken into the King's hand."
722. "Adam le Petit grants to F., the Archbishop, his rights in the tenement of Derneskill."
723. "Adam le Petit quit claims to F., the Archbishop, his right in the tenement of Derneskyllle."
724. "William Mareschallus, Count of Pembroke, grants to F., the Archbishop, his rights in the wood of Sannekeyun" (? St. Kevin).
724. "Augustin, son of Michael M'Clerihach, grants to F., the Archbishop, Ballyocroylf, which he held by the gift of William de Wilcestre."
726. "Robert, son of Richard, grants to John, the Archbishop, a Knight's fee in Carabria," "where the Abbey of May stands."
726. "John Gerrard, of Ballidude, quit claims F., the Archbishop, in xxxix acres, which he held in Tavelache, by demise from W. Willesby."
727. "F., the Archbishop, grants to Alan, of Mohaund, 68 acres, which Padinus O'Kenlisse held in Tavelaugh."
- 728-737. "Extent of the Manors of Tavelaugh, and of Rathcoole, taken in the 19th year of Edward, son of Edward." There are two long, but most interesting documents touching the west of the county Dublin. They cover more than ten closely written pages, and are full of details about persons and places. In the names of the jurors we have lists of the principal residents of the the fourteenth century. Among the Tallaght jurors the name White occurs frequently. The Tallaght jurors report that almost all

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the buildings have been burned down. As to the lands, they report, that in time of war they are worth nothing, they are so near the Irish. Among the place-names in Tallaght manor are the following :—Ballymacarran, Colagh (evidently the name of the wood, otherwise called Coillaght), Thastolman, Bullnuach, Ballyslator, Keltipé, Ballironan, Kilmasentan, Rathminten. The names of the Rathcoole jurors are—John Marshal, John Rollrune, William Passavante, Adam Rowe, (*cf.* “Reg. of All Saints,” pp. 44, 49, 50), John Browne, Philip Browne, David Camilford, Robert Garthe, Walter Devenish. Among the Rathcoole place-names are—Flagges, Grenolmede, Fiveacres, Lesmourmede, The Curragh. It is curious that many of them have the French article *Le* before them.

737-743. “A similar exemplification of the extent of Clondalkin Manor, dated xxx of Edward II.”

743-748. “A similar extent of the manor of Shankill, made in the same year.” The names of the Shankill jurors were—John Danwe, Nicholas Comyn, William Crompe, John Kendale, John Browning, John White, Roger Comyn, Robert Crompe, Nicholas Douse, Richard Gloster, Walter Wreby, Henry Hunte, Robert de Porta, Walter Nagle. They report that there were no edifices, as all have been ruined by the Irish felons. Some lands were set at three pence an acre in time of peace, which, in time of war, are worth nothing. Other parts of the Archbishop’s lands are waste, because too near the Irish malefactors, specially near Kilmacberin. They describe a grove of oaks as standing near Shankill, covering 30 acres, xv acres of pasture near Le Loughe, and another wood on Kilmacoil. They further report, that a certain island in the sea, near Dalkey, is let at 12*d.* a year, and 111 acres, called Rathingale. In Caraghe there are 12 acres of land, 15 acres in Ballyskillane “Apud le Fyrres,” and 9 acres in Colenaghe, which the English and the Irish tenants were accustomed to hold; in Kilmacberin there were 60 acres of land held by betasü, or betaghs. They further report that Robert, the Englishman, held a carucate of land in Kileonwill, William Finglas held two carucates in Ballyróthye, which belonged to John Itellon. W. Finglas, Thomas Carryke, and Hugh Lawless held four carucates of land in Ballyronan. Robert Lawless held half a carucate in Waryneston, and a similar amount in Relote. Reginald de Barnwall held eleven carucates in Stagonil. The Prior of Kilmainham has one carucate of land in Carrikladane. The same Prior and the Prior of the Holy Trinity have one curacate in Killeger. Other place-names

- which occur in the Shankill extent are Stanelyn, Killregel, and Ballydonenaghe.
748. "Extent of the Archiepiscopal lands in Kildare."
749. "Extent of the Archiepiscopal lands in Meath."
751. "Reduction of rent paid by John FitzWilliam, of Tallaght, for Tipperstowne, *alias* Rathmynlan."
753. "Henry, the Archbishop, grants to Laurence Caretario, 12 acres in Tallaght." The witnesses' names are given in full, with the boundaries of the lands.
754. "Alexander, the Archbishop, grants to Richard de la Botillere 25 acres in Tallaght."
- 755-757. "Reply of the Archdeacon to the mandate of William de Rodiere, V.G., about the patronage of the Church of Adderke." The date of this deed is 1328. It is interesting for its information about ancient church law and customs.
- 758-760. "Inquisition about the Church of Adderke, in the diocese of Dublin, taken before W. de Roddyerde."
- William Roddyard was Treasurer of St. Patrick's, and was elected Dean in 1312, and continued to occupy that position till about 1340. He was a good lawyer; was a Judge of the Common Pleas and King's Bench, and was Chancellor, in 1320, of the University established in St. Patrick's. He seems to have been a man much engaged in business: *cf.* Cotton's "Fasti," vol. ii., p. 92. In Mr. Mills' "Norman Settlement," Adderke is called Athderg. The church was situated S.W. of Lucan. It is mentioned amongst the Churches of Taney Deanery in the "Crede Mihi," p. 137, as published by Sir John Gilbert.
760. "A genealogical inquiry into the family history of the De Laeys."
- 761-765. "Composition made between the Archbishop and the Chapter of St. Patrick."
765. "Fromundus le Brun grants four marks of rent, in Carrickdolgin, near Shankill." This appears to be the same as the hill, popularly called the Chimney Hill, or Carrick Gallighan.
766. "Office of Constable of Ballymore Castle, granted by Thomas, the Archbishop, to Thomas Fitz Eustace."

(To be continued.)

Miscellanea.

Siobhán na "Geela."—Who was this lady? An Ogham inscription at Emalough East, near Dingle, has been called the stone of Siobhán-na-Geela (Leac Siobáine, &c.) by the Ordnance Survey, Mr. Brash, and Sir S. Ferguson.

Last summer, when examining this stone, I was positively assured by two inhabitants independently that this was *not* Siobhán's stone. The true stone so called is a small pointed rock standing up a few paces from the ogham; it is quite insignificant in appearance. The ogham lies on a strip of shingle (most unfortunately, below high-water mark); the Leac Siobáine stands in the sandy expanse below the shingle. A man called Fitzgerald, who lives close by, told me that the local name for the ogham is Cloch na cpaḡapc, a name no doubt suggested by the cross cut on the stone. But my friend Mr. Curran, of Ventry, gives me another and very interesting name by which the people call the stone, the Cloch Ópupcup. It is important to record the latter fact. This name is not a true ancient tradition of the person commemorated by the stone; it has simply been picked up from oghamists, who, though widely divergent in their treatment of the end of the inscription, are all agreed in commencing with BRUSCCOS. The evolution of the secondary genitive Ópupcup from the ancient genitive BRUSCCOS is not without some philological interest.

As to Siobhán, I was told that she lived on the Iveragh side of Dingle Bay; that her daughter was carried off to Corkaguiney by force; she followed the fugitives, but was stricken with cholera (which was raging in Corkaguiney at the time), and died at the stone which bears her name—a truly prosaic ending to a romantic story! A somewhat similar story is told in the O. S. Letters, which, however, I had no time to copy; if I recollect aright, she was caught by the tide and drowned at this place, according to the version there given; a much more satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Curran has, however, unearthed quite a different story, which he has kindly imparted to me. It is to the effect that Siobhán had a lover on the opposite side of the bay which lies between Emalough and Kinard, whom she was in the habit of visiting frequently when opportunity offered, regardless of the state of the tide. She used this rock to enable her to mount her white horse when she went to ride across that treacherous little inlet. (The stone in question is well suited for such a purpose.) Yet another tale is told by Brash in his "Ogham Monuments," under the article "Trabeg" (pp. 170-4). He says:—"Tradition states she was the sister of Donal-na-Geelagh who is in enchantment under one of the Killarney lakes, and that she was drowned while bathing near the dallan (*i.e.* the ogham), from which circumstance it takes its name."

I have spelt the concluding portion of this name phonetically, as I do not feel certain of the correct form of it. O'Donovan made *Siobán na ngimleac*; the infection of the *m* seems to prevent our connecting this word with "*gimleac*, s.m. one in fetters" (O'R.), and I do not see what other meaning it could have. Mr. Curran's version is *Siobán na geilleic*,¹ which he refers to the white horse (*geall-eac*) ridden by *Siobhán*. Further information about this mythic heroine would be valuable, and I hope some member will be able to supply references, or (better still) popular tradition concerning her from some other part of the country.—R. A. S. MACALISTER.

Cup-and-Ring Sculptured Stones from the County Donegal.—

Mr. M'Nulty in forwarding two drawings, says :—

"I have discovered a few of these stones in this neighbourhood. I send you sketches of those on a rock-surface near this town (Raphoe), and on what I believe to be an overturned table-stone of a cromlech which I noticed near Castlefin, a few miles from Raphoe.

"On another cromlech, still standing, I found the covering block to be marked with similar cups and rings; the form of one of those on the natural rock is peculiar. Mr. Wakeman, who saw a sketch of it, thinks it is a rare, if not unique, form.

"I have seen many other marked stones, particularly a number in connexion with a stone circle at Tops, Raphoe."

Primitive Burial at Rylane, County Clare.—This townland, lying in the barony of Upper Bunratty, not far from the nearly obliterated Lough of Coolasluasta (see our *Journal*, 1895, p. 179), deserves the attention of archæologists. Even its Giants' Graves were unmarked on the 1839 Ordnance Survey, and only for the happy chance of one of our members, Mr. Arthur Gethin Creagh, residing in its neighbourhood, the interesting "find" in the lake might have gone without record. He now writes to me of another discovery made in Rylane of a primitive burial-place, "a few hundred yards north of the Giants' Graves." "It was about 10 feet long, but there does not seem to have been any end slab, the northern extremity being only closed with earth and small stones. The breadth is 2 feet 6 inches, and the end is circular, its sides, and those of the grave are neatly lined with small blocks where they do not consist of solid rock." It lies N.N.W. and S.S.E. "The whole grave was neatly covered with stout flagging, the circular portion having a roof of

¹ In this case grammatical strictness would, of course, require the name to be stated "*Siobán an geilleic*." Another conceivable (but unlikely) form is *na geallai*, as though she were a lunar heroine. The objections to this are the pronunciation of the name, and the fact that *gae*, not *geallac*, is the word for "moon" in Corkaguiny.

overlapping slabs, and, as a security against fracture, a flat stone about 15 inches high was placed in one spot where the thinness of the overlapping flags rendered it necessary.

"At the N.W. end of the grave lay the skull of its occupant in a fragmentary condition; portions of the under jaw also remained, with five or six teeth (probably of an old person as they were much worn), and a few vertebræ. Strange to say around the skull and jaw were marks of fierce fire, shown by the burnt earth, pieces of charred wood, and marks on the side stones. We found no remains of any kind in the circular chamber, nor any metal or pottery anywhere about the grave. On the top of the covering flags lay a portion of a horse's skull, and the bones of a goat (or pig) under 2 feet 6 inches of earth; the floor of the grave was formed of the native rock; none of the stones give any sign of having been cut or dressed.

"Lying south of the grave was an oval space, not more than 14 inches below the surface, floored with scabbled limestones, 6 inches in depth. It was roofed with gritstone flags, and half of a gritstone quern lay in it in good preservation. This space lies 14 in. from the grave, and about 4 ft. higher than its floor. Besides the quern no other remains were found.

"It lies about 500 yards from Maghera cross in the same field as John Donoho's house."—(A. Gethin Creagh, Carrahane, Feb. 8th).

The find took place on Feb. 4th. When I visited it at the end of April it had been entirely demolished, and its stones stacked along the fence, the field being all in tillage.

The Giants' Graves are much defaced, the eastern faces E.N.E., and has three (if not four) chambers, being 23 feet long, and 11 feet 7 inches wide at the west end; the covering slabs of the west and third chambers remain. The largest slab (south side of third chamber) is 6 feet long, and 9 inches thick, but nearly buried.

The second one lies north-east from the first. It was evidently larger, but is now too hopelessly defaced to understand the plan. Like the first, it tapered eastward, its south side pointing to the east (by compass); a somewhat circular patch of stones, bushes, and mounds, with a few large blocks 5 feet to 6 feet long, alone remains. Near it is the nearly-levelled ring of a circular enclosure. Both are figured in Mr. Borlase's "*Dolmens of Ireland*," vol. i., page 82. On the hill to the N.W. is a well-preserved earthen fort, with a deep moat frequently containing water.

I have found no mention of the townland in the mediæval records of the district.—T. JOHNSON WESTROPP.

The Stolen Fountain and Rutland Monument of Merrion-Square, Dublin.—What Mr. P. Kenny writes of as the PRINCIPAL GATEWAY OF MERRION SQUARE, is no gateway, but a public fountain, once a public monument, to the Duke of Rutland, dedicated to the public, and especially

to the use of the poor, which must at some time have been illegally appropriated and suppressed by the Commissioners of Merrion-square, or some "authority."

Reference to Dublin newspapers of 1787-8 would, no doubt, revive the memory of a benevolent Free Fountain Association in the Viceroyalty of the Duke of Rutland. Sir John Blaquiere was the moving spirit, and moved by the wretched condition of the poor of Dublin, and especially "by their want of the supply of free water, a necessary of life, which most of them could only obtain in miserable quantity, by buying it at the huxter's pipe," Sir John succeeded, with the Viceroy's hearty encouragement, in establishing free conduits and fountains throughout the city. Where are they now?

I know of the surviving remains of one only—what is left of an elaborate architectural and monumental structure on the west side of Merrion-square. It was probably designed by Sir William Chambers, architect, who was at the time, 1787, architect of the new Front and Parliament Square Buildings of Trinity College, and of Lord Charlemont's Casino at Clontarf.

The Duke of Rutland met his premature death, and the projected Fountain of Merrion-square was turned into a public memorial of him. Carvings and bas-reliefs which adorned it have disappeared, and inscriptions have gone or been obliterated, but in 1805 this was surviving:—

" TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES MANNERS, DUKE OF RUTLAND,
WHOSE HEART WAS AS SUSCEPTIBLE OF THE WANTS OF HIS FELLOW
CREATURES, AS HIS PURSE WAS OPEN TO RELIEVE THEM, THIS
FOUNTAIN, FOR THE USE OF THE POOR, IS DEDICATED; AT HIS
COMMAND IT WAS UNDERTAKEN, AND AT HIS SOLE EXPENSE IT
WOULD HAVE BEEN ERECTED HAD NOT PREMATURE DEATH SUD-
DENLY DEPRIVED THE POOR OF THEIR BEST BENEFACITOR, AND
THE RICH OF THEIR BRIGHTEST EXAMPLE."

A contemporary writer says that it was "embellished with some excellent sculpture in *basso-relievo*, and busts of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland; and

" 'Sad for her loss, Hibernia weeps to raise
This mournful record to her Rutland's praise.' "

Wright's Guide of 1821 says that at that time this monument, but thirty years after its erection, was little better than a ruin, and thus describes it:—

"In the centre is an arch, within which reclines the fountain-nymph leaning on an urn, from which water is represented as flowing in an uninterrupted stream into a shell-formed reservoir beneath. On the frieze of the entablature above is a beautifully-executed medallion, on

which is represented the story of the Marquis of Granby relieving a soldier's family in distress; and on one side is an inscription setting forth the life and conduct of the Duke of Rutland, while on the other, above the orifice of one of the fountains, is this inscription :—‘ His saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani munere.’ ”

The stone and workmanship of the monument appears to have been very bad—hence its ruinous condition. The vase-terminals which remain are said to have come from Wedgwood's famous works at Etruria.

Whatever the condition of the public fountain may have been in 1821, it seems hard to understand by what authority such a public monument could be appropriated and enclosed and planted with shrubs to hide it.—THOMAS DREW, V.P.

[This replies to “A. P.'s” inquiry.]

The Fountain at Merrion Square.—With respect to Mr. P. Kenny's note as to the above in vol. vii., Part 1, of the *Journal*, which he describes as “The Principal Gateway, Merrion-square”—if he refers to the description of it in Whitelaw and Walsh's “History of Dublin” (p. 462), he will find that it was never a gateway, but was a fountain erected to the memory of Charles Manners, Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (1784 to 1787). It would appear that although only erected in 1791, the fountain was in 1818 (when Whitelaw and Walsh's History was published), “cracked and bulged in several places.”—ANTHONY R. CARROLL.

Prussia-street, Dublin.—It may be interesting to some of our members to learn the origin of the name of the above street, which is explained by the following extracts from “Pue's Occurrences,” 1760 :—

“Thursday, January 24th.—Being the birthday of His Prussian Majesty, who then entered into the 49th year of his age, the same was observed here with great demonstrations of joy. A black stone flag, with the words ‘Prussia-street’ in gold letters, was put up on a house in Cabragh-lane, which for the future is to be called by that name.”

“Monday, March 31st.—Last week an elegant metal bust of His Prussian Majesty, allowed by connoisseurs to have been extremely well-executed by Mr. Cunningham, who served his time to Mr. Van Nost, was erected, on the niche over the black marble in Prussia-street, at the sole expense of the principal inhabitants thereof.”

The King of Prussia, above referred to, was Frederick the Great. Van Nost was the designer of the statue of George II. in St. Stephen's Green.

It would be interesting to ascertain if the metal bust referred to is still in existence. There is no trace of it on the fronts of any of the houses now in existence in Prussia-street.—ANTHONY R. CARROLL.

Mr. Samuel Guilbride.—This gentleman joined the Society in 1886, and became a most ardent member. Of late the state of his health prevented his attendance at our meetings, or sharing in our excursions; and he was little known as an archæologist outside his own town and neighbourhood: “but his known love for the antiquarian lore of his native land, and his strong personality in seeking out and preserving objects of interest, aroused a wide-spread regard amongst the people of his vicinity for everything of an antiquarian nature, and, in a marked degree, a desire for the preservation of such.” He has left several Papers on the local antiquities of Newtownbarry, and a valuable collection. He died in February last, much regretted, at the age of 46.

Wooden Vessel found at “The Doon,” near Athlone.—Mrs. Tarleton, Hon. Local Secretary of our Society in King’s County, reports a find of some interest as having been made by Mr. George Enraght Mooney, near his residence “The Doon.” It is a wooden vessel of the shape usual in iron pots, with one small handle at the side. It was found about 8 feet under the surface of the bog, close to the interesting ancient paved way known as “The Pilgrims’ Road,” the remains of which can be traced through the bog, and which leads to the churches of Clonmacnoise.

The Duke of Tetuan—“Few persons know,” says the *New York Sun*, “that the sternest enemy of American interference in Spanish colonial affairs, the present powerful holder of the Spanish portfolio of Foreign Affairs, is an Irish chieftain in his own right, and the owner of a name famous in the history of Ireland. His Grace the Duke of Tetuan, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, claims to be Lord of Donegal, in Ireland, and rejoices in the Milesian patronymic of Charles O’Donnell. . . . The duke is very proud of his name and Irish descent; but, apart from this, the distinguished services which his ancestors have rendered to Spain since their exile from the mother country, might well give him cause for gratification.”

In the reign of James I., Nial Garv O’Donnell was Prince of Tyrconnell, lord of the mountainous county of Donegal, and chief of his name and race. He warred valiantly against the English, but at length was taken prisoner. He died in the Tower of London. From the brother of this chief, Charles Oge O’Donnell, descended the two young exiles, Henry and Joseph O’Donnell, younger brothers of Manus O’Donnell, of Wilford Lodge, county Mayo.

Henry entered the Austrian service, and rose to be a baron, and a major-general. Joseph settled in Spain about 1750, and became a lieutenant-general. There was no need to ennoble him, as in Spain all

the Irish exiles were recognised as nobles ready-made. This lieutenant-general, Don Joseph, left four sons—all distinguished in the army of their adopted country. The eldest, Don Jose O'Donnell, was Captain-General of Castile, and the youngest, Don Enrique, was a famous lieutenant-general; O'Donnell, Count of Abisbad, Regent of Spain in 1812, and Captain-General of Andalusia. The second of the four, Don Carlos, also a lieutenant-general, and a knight of St. Ferdinand, died in 1830, leaving two children, of whom the eldest, Don Carlos O'Donnell, was father of the present Duke of Tetuan, while the second was Field-Marshal Don Leopoldo O'Donnell, first duke of that name.

The Duke of Tetuan was married in 1863, and had three sons, Don Juan Patricio O'Donnell, born 1864; Don Carlos Alfonso O'Donnell, born 1869; and Don Leopoldo Patricio O'Donnell, born 1874. One of these young men is aide-de-camp to Gen. Weyler in Cuba.

Kenagh (Co. Longford) Old Church.—When passing the ruins of the above, some short time ago, I stopped and took some photographs of it. There are the remains, in fairly good repair, of what must once have been a handsome church; but so overgrown with ivy, that its very outline is hard to distinguish. The date on the oldest grave that I could decipher was 1710; but, no doubt, there are many of a prior date to this. The graveyard is tidily kept, and a good wall built round it—a great contrast to so many others in this county and elsewhere.

What chiefly, however, attracted my attention was the fact that two inscribed slabs of limestone, apparently bearing a later superscription, had been built into the modern gate-posts of the graveyard. I had not time, nor, I fear, would I have been able, to decipher these; but the late Vicar of the parish (Rev. W. Welwood), now removed to Co. Leitrim, has kindly sent me the translation, which runs as follows, viz. :—

“PRAY FOR THE SOUL OF
JAMES CAHILL, VICAR OF
SHULE AND KILCOMMICK,
WHO ERECTED THESE WALLS
AT HIS OWN EXPENSE
A.D. 1649.”

These slabs were found by a labourer built into the wall by the roadside, and were put into their present position by the guardians. The vicar informs me that no records exist prior to about 1830; so that there are at least 200 years, if not more, of the life of this parish during which no records are to be had. Is it not a matter for great regret that so many cases of this scandalous neglect are to be found in Ireland in all directions?

I have always looked upon the part of the county in which this old ruin is situate as most interesting from an antiquarian point of view.—
J. MACKAY WILSON.

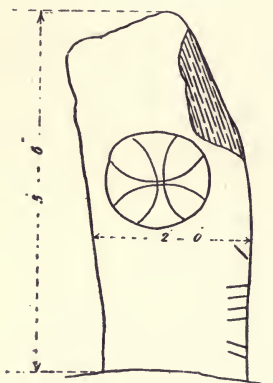
The Currans Ogham (*Journal*, 1896, p. 393).—I am indebted to the Rev. Frederick Foster, of Bally McElligott, Tralee, for kindly informing me that the *Kerry Sentinel*, my only authority on this monument, was in error in two points regarding it. The true discoverer is Mr. Adrian Peet, and the inscription is incorrectly given. The Bishop of Limerick is, I understand, preparing a detailed account of the stone.—R. A. S. MACALISTER.

Ancient Otter-Traps.—The following Paper on the above subject, by Mr. Kinahan, *Fellow*, was read at the Evening Meeting of the Society at Kilkenny, on Monday, 19th April, 1897. "The wooden implements figured in the *Journal* of the Society (Part iv., vol. vi., p. 380) are evidently snares to catch a water animal that consistently travels in one direction. They could not be for fish, which dart about every way, except salmon and sea trout when ascending a river or stream. Eels when going up in the summer possibly may go straight, but our knowledge in connexion with the ascent of the eel at that season seems to be *nil*. Some people would even go so far as to wish us to believe they never come up from the salt water. Those who have studied the otter must be aware that these traps are admirably suited to meet its habits, and ought to be most effective snares. Unfortunately the photograph of the traps of Larkhill is calculated to mislead. The traps were found in "an upright position," not, however, on end as represented in the figure, but on their sides. When set, the hing side should be uppermost, the side with bevels leading to the open should face down-stream, and the back with the springs should look up-stream. This trap, besides being simple and ingenious, seems to be well adapted for catching the otter. As to the habits of the otter—when fishing it invariably, except under adverse circumstances (the adverse circumstances are when fishing a pool with perpendicular sides, when it will have to go back again to get out; when fishing a 'tail race,' or when fishing a stream through a town, when it will have to go back down the stream)—goes up-stream, and returns by a land path, never when coming down taking the water except in case of danger. Even when hunted with hounds it will try to go back by the path. Often when hunting up a stream the otter has passed us going down on the land; a good master, therefore, will make a side cast to see if the otter is 'trying back.' Of course, when the hounds are close, the otter has to take the deep water, in which he goes backward and forward, but always if he thinks he sees his chance he will take to land and make a run for the next pool. As the otter always fishes up the

stream, it is easy to see how the traps were set. A place in a reedy stream was chosen that a trap could just span; the ope in it, if possible, being on the otter's run. To set the trap the door was forced open, and kept open by a trigger, which was probably a short bit of stick; when the otter saw the ope he tried to push through, but the moment his shoulders pressed against the door the trigger was let loose, and the springs jammed down the door on his neck and held him fast. It can be easily seen that the double traps were for wide streams that the single trap would not span; or possibly they were for streams in which the otter had to return, such as a stream into a pool with perpendicular sides. In such a case the doors ought to open different ways. This is quite a surmise, as I have not seen a double trap. It seems to me unlikely that the nine traps in the diagram (page 379) were set in a lake. In fact I do not see how they could have been effectively set therein, as there would be no runs to set them in, the otter swimming everywhere about. It is more natural to suppose they were set in one of the marshes, or sloughs, so common in the Irish bogs, and so generally the fishing haunts of the otter. Such marshy places are fished from the bottom to the top, and I would suggest that the traps were not set in the regular form as represented in the diagram, but more or less irregularly according to the shape of the slough. Sloughs usually are wider at the lower than at the upper end. This evidently was the case in the Larkhill slough, as these traps were set—three across the wide end, and the rest along or near each margin of the slough, in compliance with the courses of the little surface streams which usually are more or less near each edge; in fact often along the margin between the soft slough and the bog. These streams are evidently in a great measure due to the otter paths, which run near the margin where the eels are principally to be found, eels being the fish usually found in the slough, as proved by the remains left at the otter stands, and by the contents of the dropping. Frogs, however, seem also sometimes caught; fishes, except, perhaps, in some places, a few species, rarely frequent these bog sloughs.

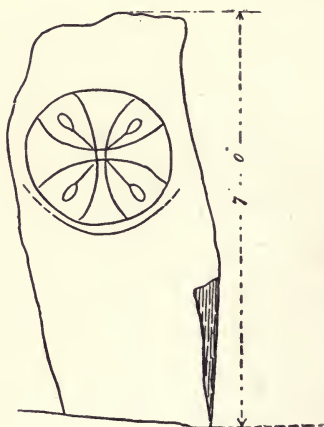
Inscribed Pillar-Stones, County Mayo.—I was lately on the west coast of Mayo with Mr. Patrick O'Dowd, a gentleman who has a considerable knowledge of the antiquities of the county, and he showed me two standing stones which I have not seen mentioned in any book, though one is shown on the Ordnance Map (No. 95). I made rough sketches of them on the spot. No. 1 is near the sea, in the townland of Dooghmakeon. A farmer, Austin Tiernan, who lives close by, told me that it was lying flat on the sandhills, nearly covered; but that about fifty years ago a Catholic clergyman, Father M'Manus, had it raised. Tiernan said that more than half the stone is buried in the sand.

There are some incised marks on one corner, near the base, which probably are part of an Ogham inscription, the rest of which is buried beneath the sands. Close by, just north of Lough Cahasy, is a so-called grave, consisting of a low pile of stones, many of which are of a peculiar shape, mostly resembling dumb-bells. The balls seem to be light-coloured sandstone, shaped by sea-action; but they are joined by a blue slaty stone, which must have united them subsequently. This grave is about 9 feet long, and many stories are told about it. Any one praying there at midnight gets his wish, provided his rival does not arrive before him; disputes are settled there by both parties swearing over one of these stones. It is evidently in repute still, as it is half covered with rags, bits of iron, &c. Several of the neighbouring tenants



No. 1.

Diameter of Circle, 1 foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
Pillar, 5 ft. 6 in. above ground.



No. 2.

say that a number of coins, long bronze-pins, &c., have been found there; and that about 100 years ago, a Father Lyons broke several bronze swords that were lying on it, and threw them into Lough Cahasy. There is another celebrated grave in the middle of this lake; but I was unable to get out to it.

The standing stone, No. 2, is in Killeen graveyard, in the townland of Cloonlaur (Ordnance Map, 95). The ornamentation on it is very similar to No. 1, but with the addition of the oval cup-holes and grooves. The stone is much weathered, and I could ascertain nothing about its history.

This stone is leaning at an angle of 35° , and would appear much taller if upright. The small cup-marks are indistinct, and now average only about 1 inch in depth. The grooves, or gutters, running from

them to the centre of the circle, are only just visible, owing to growth of lichen. There is a second outer circle, but only traceable on the lower half of the circle. It will be seen from the sketch that the segments of inscribed circles do not intersect as in stone No. 1.

In the adjoining townland of Cross there is a standing stone about 12 feet high, but without any markings that I could detect. A few feet from it is another standing stone, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, without markings, and apparently much broken. There is a cromlech about a mile away in the townland of Aillemore; but I had not time to visit it.

If these stones have not been described before, perhaps a short description of them may be suitable for the *Journal* of the Society.—
W. E. KELLY, C.E., J.P., *Hon. Local Secretary, South Mayo.*

Holed Stones found in France.—A Paper by Mons. F. Poly, published in the “*Rev. de l'École d'Anthropologie*,” 1896, describes seven “*Pierres-Percées*” found in the Department of Haute-Saône, and figures five of these interesting objects. To this list M. Mortillet has added a memorandum concerning two or three additional instances from other departments on the Swiss frontier, and gives a figure of one of these. I have not seen the original communication, and extract this note from “*Bulletins de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris*” for September, 1896, where a woodcut illustration is shown of a perforated stone from Poulaincourt, Haute-Saône. Further inquiries into the distribution of these “stones with perforations” in France would be of great interest; also if they are associated with any of the traditional uses with which they are identified in Ireland.—W. FRAZER.

“The Kilkenny Museum.”—*The Irish Builder*, of April 15th, has an article on this subject, from which the following are extracts:—

“The question of housing the objects of antiquarian interest collected in Kilkenny has occupied considerable attention for some time past, and a rather painful controversy appears to have arisen in that city over the proposed appropriation of a certain building known as ‘The Shce Alms-house,’ which has been suggested by some local persons as a fitting receptacle for the collection, which proposal has been very stoutly resisted—and so far successfully—by some influential residents, who are anxious that the building should not be diverted from the charitable purposes to which, for some time past, it had been devoted. The quarrel bids fair to become a second edition of the story of ‘The Kilkenny Cats,’ and it is just possible that it may result in the removal of the objects from the ‘*faire citie*.’

“The Alms-house is considered by those best acquainted with the building to be very badly suited for the suggested purpose; it is very dark, and has not been kept in a good state of repair; and though the rent asked for it is only £5 per annum, it seems that it would be dear even at that figure. The proposal to light it by skylights

in the roof would be expensive, and would only prove effective for the attic story; the principal floor would still remain in darkness, and as the building was erected upwards of three centuries ago, it may be difficult and expensive to effect the necessary structural alterations. . . . It may not be out of place to say that these objects were brought together solely by the energy and ability of three men. The first, who was the founder of the Society, Rev. James Graves; the second, Mr. J. G. A. Prim; and the third, Mr. J. G. Robertson, who looked after the collection from the foundation of the Society until his removal to Dublin in 1888. The Rev. James Graves having died in 1885, the Society fell into decay; it had no funds, the Members would not pay, and, having neither men nor money to carry on the work in Kilkenny, the local Members decided to dispose of the objects to the Science and Art Museum. It is well to mark that this was decided on while the headquarters of the Society were still at Kilkenny.

“Shortly after this the management was taken up in Dublin, and a new Council was formed, and the almost defunct Society became, in a few years, transformed into the most extensive and prosperous Archaeological Society in the United Kingdom, under the name of ‘The Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland,’ and to the credit of the new management, it must be said, that they did not sell the Kilkenny Museum, but kept it up in the same house, paid the rent and other expenses, exactly as the old Society did. At the meeting at Kilkenny last year, some local Members, who did not understand the history of the case, proposed that the Council should undertake a large expenditure in improving the rented apartments. It is not to be wondered at that the Council, acting for all the Members as well as for those in Kilkenny (the Members outside of that city numbering about 100 for every one residing in it), did not see their way to spend in Kilkenny money subscribed elsewhere for the other purposes of the Society. An elected Council must follow the directions of the majority—there are 1376 Members in all, of whom considerably less than a score reside in Kilkenny. . . . A great opportunity was lost when the Society, founded by Rev. James Graves, was allowed to dwindle down and finally disappear. Another Society, founded by Cardinal Moran, when Bishop of Ossory, also died out in Kilkenny, for want of the necessary local support. A valuable collection of antiquities was made by the last-named Society, now housed, free of cost, at the College of St. Kieran, and the suggestion which has been made as to the amalgamation of the two collections, is worthy of consideration.

“One thing is evident, that, while the (Royal) Society of Antiquaries, now a National Society, cannot allow money subscribed elsewhere, and for another purpose, to be spent in Kilkenny, they cannot allow the objects to remain as before. The local Members alone are to blame for the present block, and it devolves on them now to come forward and, after counting the cost, say if there is public spirit enough in Kilkenny to establish a public museum, and to give guarantees that the objects will be properly cared for and exhibited. . . . Turning for a moment to the objects in the museum, the collection is a very heterogeneous one; no system seems to have been adopted, and the result is that it presents more the appearance of an ‘Old Curiosity Shop’ than a properly-arranged museum. Stones, and fragments of stained glass from St. Canice’s Cathedral, roof timbers from Callan, crannog logs from Enniskillen, rough beams from Rothe’s House, and a great variety of pieces of timber, most of which should not have been moved from their original *habitat*, have now become a difficulty as to disposal, as they are of no archaeological interest whatever. There still remains a good deal of general and local interest, but there are some objects of a fictile character, others rust-eaten, not much to look at, but rapidly disintegrating, which should be at once removed, and placed in the hands of an expert for preservation in dust-proof cases; and for the safe custody of such special items it is not likely any satisfactory provision could be made in Kilkenny.”

Celtic Crosses.—The latest theory formulated to explain the peculiarities of the ancient crosses which are found in Great Britain and Ireland, was explained in a Paper which was read in Edinburgh on the 10th of May, by Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., *Fellow*, who has devoted much attention to the subject. Referring to the peculiar style of decoration of the period known as Celtic, which was by some assumed to have had its origin in Ireland, Mr. Allen said it was no doubt true that Celtic art attained its highest excellence in Irish illuminated manuscripts, such as the Books of Kells, Armagh, and Durrow; but it was a relevant inquiry to what extent the illuminators were indebted to foreign sources, and whether the similarities of design on the monuments of the eighth to the eleventh centuries in Scotland, Ireland, England, and Wales, might not be accounted for by development on parallel lines rather than by direct derivation. Instancing a series of rubbings taken by Mr. Griffith-Davies, *Member*, from cross-shafts and fragments at Clonmacnoise, which closely resemble the slabs of Perthshire and Forfarshire, he proceeded to point out other resemblances between the Irish and the Scottish monuments generally, alike in their decoration and in the groups of Scriptural figure-subjects which appear on both. The Irish crosses are chiefly found in Leinster and Ulster, and are absent from the counties of Kerry, Cork, and Waterford, which contain the Ogham-inscribed pillar-stones of the earliest Christian period, and the total number of crosses in Ireland, amounting to about fifty, was extremely small as compared with the 300 localities in Scotland, 250 in England, 40 in Wales, and 15 in the Isle of Man, that were now on record. The conclusion seemed to be that the pre-Norman crosses of Ireland were later than those of Scotland, England, and Wales, and that this phase of early Christian sculpture had its origin in Northumbria. The scrolls of foliage on the Irish crosses, and the bird and leaf motives in the Book of Kells, indicated Northumbrian influence. Scandinavian influence had not been detected on the Irish crosses, but was found on the metal-work. In conclusion, he considered that the Celtic style was a variety of the Lombardo-Byzantine style, from which its figure subjects, interlaced work, scrolls of foliage, and many of its nondescript animals were obviously derived.

Prehistoric Burial.—On May 18th, 1897, when breaking up a grass-field on Mr. Sutton's farm near Newcastle, a few miles from Greystones, county Wicklow, the plough struck against a granite block, about 6 feet long, and 4 feet in width. Later, when preparing to blast this with gunpowder, it was discovered to be the roof of a stone cist, formed of schist slabs, measuring 5 feet \times 2 feet 4 inches wide, and lying E.S.E. and W.N.W., within which the remains of a body lay, apparently on its side, with the legs drawn up or bent. There were also fragments of a

neatly-decorated urn. The skull was well formed, with no very abnormal features in the bones, the skeleton being that of a man of ordinary size, about forty years old. The remains were placed in the hands of Dr. C. Browne, and have been described (as well as the grave and its other contents) in a joint report to the Royal Irish Academy, by him and Messrs. Coffey and Westropp.

Carns in Co. Tyrone.—The Rev. F. Rapmund (*Member*) lately described in the *Derry Journal* (21st May) two remarkable carns which he examined in the vicinity of Clogher. That of Carnagat was oblong; 90 feet in length, 30 in width, and 10 feet high. It contained four chambers. No bones or implements were discovered; a small stone “ornament” was the only find. Carnafadrig is somewhat smaller than the other. It is 86 by 38 by 7 feet. Two pillar-stones stand at the eastern end. It contained one chamber, in which a flint-knife was found: also some fragments of rudely baked unglazed pottery were picked up. There was no trace of interment here. Three chambers, in line at right angles to long axis of carn, were discovered at the western end; and here some fragments of bones were found—one of them an uncalcined portion of a skull; and in the same cist two flint implements.

“Spanish Armada Chests.”—The following letter appeared in the *Irish Builder*:—No amount of ridicule seems to explode the figment about “Armada Chests.” According to Dublin superstition it might be inferred that the Spanish Armada’s particular mission to this country was to import church organs and iron chests; and, considering how many ships were wrecked, it would be marvellous how so many organs and chests got to land. There are, at least, three organs in Dublin, which, of course, “came over with the Spanish Armada”; and as for the chests, there are literally scores of them up and down Dublin!

These iron chests are no rarities at all, and their origin is perfectly well known, and their relation to the Spanish Armada about as near as to Noah’s Ark. They are to be found by scores in old-established solicitors’ offices, in banks, private houses, and marine stores. They were imported from Holland, where their name of *Coffres du Privilège* is perfectly well known, and they came probably as handy ballast for ships in the end of the seventeenth and throughout the eighteenth century. No doubt every one of the 24 Guilds of the Corporation possessed one, with its three keys, up to 1843. There is one at Christchurch, and the entry of the payment for it in 1689. I have one that belonged to the General Post, and the date on it 1753.

A Belfast man, with becoming modesty, lately claimed for Ulster, in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, the only three genuine and “unques-

tionable relics of the ill-fated Armada." "Every ship of it carried two such bullion chests—a big one for the common sailors' silver, and a little one for the officers' gold"; but, unfortunately for romance, the bill paid prosaically for one of them in 1780, turned up.

There was a "real relic of the Spanish Armada" discovered at Bath last month, and it was presented to the Museum, and local newspapers made much "copy" of "the most interesting discovery." Of course it was but another of the innumerable Dutch boxes of the last century; but, of course, an "Armada Chest" it will be, as long as Bath has a Museum. Nonsensical figments like this die hard.—THOMAS DREW, V. P.

Interesting Find in Moyntaghs, Co. Armagh.—We learn from the *Belfast News-Letter* that while a number of persons were engaged in May this year cutting turf in Derrymacash, about 2 miles from Lurgan, and within 100 yards of Lough Neagh shore, a large urn-shaped bronze vessel was unearthed at a depth of nearly 10 feet. The vessel is now in the possession of Mr. William Livingston, and a detailed description has been prepared for the *Journal* by Mr. Winston C. Dugan (*Member*), with illustrations, which will appear in next issue. The body of the urn is formed of two plates, neatly shaped, and rivetted on each side. The bottom is formed out of a third piece, shaped to fit the lower part of the body, to which it is similarly rivetted. Around the bottom edge are rivetted six corner pieces, thickened below, evidently for the purpose of strengthening and protecting the bottom from contact with the ground. The handles are formed of rings of solid bronze, angular in section, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The height of the vessel is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter, 14 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches at widest and narrowest parts; weight, $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The surface of the interior is of a dark colour; the exterior has a peculiarly dull, yellowish tint like oxidised brass. Mr. Magurran is the owner of the moss in which the discovery was made, and the "find" is considered extremely interesting owing to the legends associated with the district and the southern shores of Lough Neagh.

An Old School in Galway.—The Records of the Irish Privy Council are now being published, and they contain some quaint entries. Thus we find the following concerning the opening of a school in Galway in the sixteenth century:—

"The erection of a school at Galway, at the expense of 'one Dominicke Linche,' was the subject of a letter to the English Privy Council in the year 1569. The letter is a long one, but it affords some rather interesting extracts illustrative of the state of learning in the West at the time. The writer, after referring to "the greate honestie of the petitioner (Lynch), together with the rareness of his request," pleaded for the

grant of Crown property, valued at £8 11s. 8d. per annum for the purposes of the school, and proceeded:—

“So considering that he and the inhabitants are contented that the schole shall take erection from her majestie, and her highnes and her successors to have the nominacion of the schole-master, the honour of the godly foundacion, especially in this rude and barberowse countrie, may be a sufficient purchase to her highnes to alienate from herself so small a revenew likely to confer unto her hereafter an infinite number of lerned honest and dewtifull subjectes of all sortes.

“Sure, my lordes, the great want of civilitie, especiallie in those partes where this towne is planted and in whose walles is contained all the dew subjection of the province of Conaught, is a cawse that might move your lordshippes to a comiseracion of this estate and to compell you to use mediation to the queenes majestie for her charitie to be extended to so good and Godlie a pourpose, whereby also religion should be greatly advanced, for throughe lacke thereof I see the discommoditie growinge by the careles education of the nobilitie and gentilmen of those partes where even thei of the best howses, the brothers of the erle of Clanricarde, yea, and one of his uncles and he a bysshop, can neither speake nor understande in maner any thinge of ther princes language, which language by the old statutes of Galwey everie man ought to learne and must speake before he can be admitted to any office within ther corporacion.

“What marvell is it then that where there is nether religion, lerninge, understandinge, nor civilitie, there want also dew obedience and conformitie to the lawes. All which by this meanes may take encrease, if it please her most excellent majestie to become, with this small charge, the founder and beginner of this well-intended enterprise, the honour whereof shal be as perpetuall as the worke, and the commoditie greate to her people but most to her excellencie that of barberous uncivill and undewtifull men shall reigne over a number of lerned dewtifull and reformed subjectes hereafter.

“And this I thoughte my parte to communicate to your lordshippes, desiringe that this private sute for a common benefite may receive your commendacions to the queenes most excellent majestie and that I may have answeere of her highnes resolucion herein. And so I humbly take my leave. At Dublin, the xxth of May, 1569.”—RICHARD J. KELLY, *Hon. Secretary North Galway.*

St. Patrick's Bells.—The following paragraph, which appeared in *Trellan's Dublin Journal* for October 26th to 29th, 1751, possesses some interest at the present time, and may be thought not unworthy of insertion in our “Miscellanea”:—

“We hear that the fine-toned rings of bells belonging to St. Patrick's

Cathedral, Dublin, which that ever memorable patriot, the Rev. Dean Swift, so much admired, and which were always held in high estimation among all true lovers of harmony, will be rung out on some solemn occasion. It is to be noted that these bells were cast very near to St. Patrick's steeple, wherein they now hang, and that, in the opinion of the most knowing in the art of ringing they are equal in a melodious and tuneable sound to any that were ever imported into this kingdom. As they are of Irish manufacture, it is not doubted that the ringers will exert the utmost of their skill which will give great satisfaction to all who delight in that exhilarating music."—F. ELLINGTON BALL.

Milk Adulteration.—Prosecutions for the adulteration of milk were not unknown in Dublin more than one hundred and fifty years ago. In looking over Pue's *Occurrences*, I came across the following paragraph in the issue for October 10 to 14, 1732 :—" Mary Barrett was found guilty for putting 22 quarts of water to 44 quarts of milk, and this day stood in the pillory opposite to the Tholsel for the same."—F. ELLINGTON BALL.

An Irish Easter Legend.—Being in the north-west of Ireland last summer, on the borders of Sligo and Donegal, I chanced upon a famous *Shanachie*, or story-teller, an Irish-speaking peasant, who possessed an almost inexhaustible fund of traditional, historical, and legendary lore, and whose manner of relating his stories was so graphic that each scene seemed to pass before his own and his listeners' eyes. Amongst the legends he told was one which is now very rare, being, as far as I am aware, known only to Irish-speaking people, and even to few amongst these, though the sculptured tomb bearing the pictured representation of the story being found in Kilree churchyard, almost in the extreme farthest part of Ireland from Donegal, would seem to show that in olden times the legend was popular throughout Ireland.

The old story represented by "a cock in a pot, crowing," was told me by the *Shanachie* as follows :—

"It was at the time when our Saviour was in the grave, and that the soldiers who were set to watch the tomb were sitting round a fire they had lighted. They had killed a cock and put it in a pot on the fire to boil for their supper; and, as they sat around, they spoke together of the story that was told—how He that was in the tomb they were guarding had prophesied that before three days were passed He would rise again from the dead. And one of the men said, in mockery : 'He will rise as sure as the cock that is in that boiling pot will crow again.' No sooner were the words spoken than the lid of the pot burst open, the cock flew on to the edge, flapped his wings, sprinkling the soldiers with

the boiling water, then crowed three times, and what he said each time was:—

‘Moc an o-o-o-ye, slaun!
Moc an o-o-o-ye, slaun!’¹

That is, ‘Son of the Virgin, Hail!’ and ever since that hour this is what the cock crows: this is what *we* hear him say, and if you listen you, too, can hear the very words:—

‘Moc an o-o-o-ye, slaun!’”

I spell the sound of the Irish phonetically to try and imitate the peculiar softening of the words as an Irish speaker softens them, the prolonging out of the o-o-o sounding almost precisely like the bird’s crow heard from a distance. At least so it has always sounded in my ears since I heard this beautiful legend.—M. B.

¹ “Mac an Oig, plán!”

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—Those marked * are by Members of the Society.]

- * *Prehistoric Problems: being a selection of Essays on the Evolution of Man and other controverted problems in Anthropology and Archæology.* By Robert Munro, M.D., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, &c.

THIS is another valuable contribution from our esteemed Hon. Fellow, Dr. Munro, to antiquarian knowledge. His recent visit to Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia, so vividly described, will be remembered by many readers with lasting interest from its combination of research, keen observation, and picturesque sketches; and this "Prehistoric Problems," if more strictly scientific, will equally repay attentive consideration.

The central Paper of the present volume to the allied studies of Anthropology and Archæology, illustrates Dr. Munro's views respecting human development in prehistoric times, attributing to the acquisition of erect posture, at some admittedly very remote epoch, all subsequent advances that have taken place in the growth of brain tissue, and consequent progress of our race from higher-class apes to the highest grade reached by modern civilization. In following up his train of reasoning, he discusses the principal examples of crania found in sedimentary deposits, caves, &c., from Canstatt, Cromagnon, Engis, Clichy, Spy, and elsewhere, up to the very recent observations of Dubois on the Java specimen, termed "Pithecanthropus erectus," which was shown by its discoverer recently in this city, as well as at many scientific centres in England and on the Continent, and fully examined by scientists, together with the thigh-bone and large-sized tooth, considered by Dubois to belong to the same individual, and, at least, found in the same geologic positions. Dr. Munro has given brief but accurate available summaries of the reliable facts bearing on each of these finds, which can be studied by those who desire to approach the investigation of this difficult question in full possession of all the reliable circumstances yet ascertained, from which they may form their own deductions. Thus it becomes serviceable alike for advanced thinkers, and for that wider section of readers who desire to keep their stores of information abreast of modern investigations respecting the abstruse problem of how man obtained his distinctive characteristics, and gained his admitted pre-eminence over other animals.

The preliminary pages are devoted to a history of Palæolithic Man,

and all that is yet ascertained of his special progress towards civilization ; his geographical distribution and environments, such as contemporaneous existence with tribes of animals known to be long extinct, especially in Europe. This, likewise, may be described as a summary of facts and observations relating to such subjects scattered over many works, British and foreign, the result of long continued researches, under varying circumstances, by numerous scientists, brought up to date by Dr. Munro's investigations ; for he enjoyed the advantage of being able to visit, and personally study, every important find bearing on Prehistoric Man, in almost every museum of Europe.

Nor must his other essays be overlooked, such as one on the curious subject of "Skull Trephining," removing during life, or after death, portions of the bony covering of the human brain, possibly attempts to cure diseases, or to relieve the consequences of injuries ; and, strange as it may seem, it is suggested, with much probability, employing these detached pieces of human bone for amulets and charms. In pursuit of this investigation, Dr. Munro has, for several years, collected scattered facts from various sources, and added to them, by his own inquiries, several important additional observations, so that at present a new chapter on the past history of our race has resulted. Up to the present no such artificially perforated skulls are known in Ireland referable to prehistoric or early historic times, though cranial injuries are not unfrequent, and a large number of perforating wounds of the skull were found in the remains of the great Donnybrook massacre amongst its 700 or 800 victims.

Respecting another Paper, describing the wooden implements provisionally called "Otters." It contains an exhaustive summary of all yet ascertained about their archæology. This country had the merit of contributing the first published example of these objects, one of which was figured and described in an early volume of the first series of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, found in the parish of Aghadowey, county Derry. The description and drawing there given are alike valuable, but the conflicting opinions about its probable uses are amusing. By some it was supposed to be designed to catch fish, which is, indeed, we believe, its real intention ; again it was thought to form some kind of pump ; to be intended to mould "sods of turf," a material better known out of Ireland as "peat" ; or even applicable for a "cheese-press." Since this time several examples were found imbedded deep in peaty deposits in many continental countries from Germany to Italy. One, which was found in Wales, was supposed to be a "musical instrument," for what reason it is difficult to surmise.

Dr. Munro has long devoted his studies to these traps, and, finally, Ireland has topped the record, no less than nine specimens being recently got imbedded in peaty bog, at Larkhill, county Fermanagh, near Castle-caldwell, on the estate of the late J. C. Bloomfield, Esq.

Mr. Hugh Allingham, of Ballyshannon, deserves the credit of thoroughly working out the history of these finds, of which he has published an account in this *Journal* for 1896, p. 379. They have, thanks to him, found a resting-place in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy. Another specimen of one of these traps is preserved in the collection of the late Canon Grainger. We call attention to these Irish specimens, for it settles the suggestion that they were used to snare "beavers," for the beaver was at no time an inhabitant of this country. It would be almost as difficult to understand how otters, or wild fowl, could be caught with such affairs. We are disposed to the simpler conclusion of their being intended to catch pike of large size by night-lines. If we are informed aright, somewhat similar arrangements of baited hooks attached to a board were used in the English lakes, and in some parts of Ireland not many years since, by poachers; if so, the name "Otter" would signify something equally destructive to fish at night, as that quadruped or the poacher himself.

Two other Papers, on Bone Skates and on Prehistoric Saws and Sickles, are deserving of mention, the latter possessing for us local claims, for whilst bone skates are undescribed here, and in England confined to a small coast district, extending along the eastern shoreland from London to York, they are abundant in Holland, Denmark, and North Germany. On the other hand, Ulster has yielded, in comparative abundance, knives with serrated edges, made from flint; and flakes of the same material, "so serrated at the edge, that a person at once comes to the conclusion that they had been prepared as saws," as our Fellow, W. J. Knowles, has stated; and also these "hollow scrapers," with neatly-worked edges in the form of a semicircle, which appear to belong specially to our flint districts, with rare exceptions, together with those Dr. Munro groups, the well-known toothed flint weapons from Scandinavia, bronze saws (very rare with us), and sickles of bronze and iron. It will appear, from this brief notice, that a series of articles, requiring patient study, and abounding in archæologic research, are placed at our disposal in these pages, for which we thank its author, and would ask for more at his hands.

W. F.

Proceedings.

THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the Society for the year 1897 was held (by permission of the Mayor) in the Council Chamber of the Tholsel, Kilkenny, on Monday, 19th April, 1897, at 1 o'clock, p.m. ;

COLONEL PHILIP DOYNE VIGORS, J.P., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings :—

Fellows :—The Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President* ; Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer* ; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Assistant Secretary and Treasurer* ; Richard Colles, B.A. ; John Cooke, M.A. ; Patrick M. Egan ; Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I. ; the Rev. Patrick Power ; Edward Perceval Wright, M.A., M.D., M.R.I.A.

Members :—J. St. Clair Boyd, M.D. ; M. J. C. Buckley ; Miss Byrne ; John Carolan, J.P. ; Major J. H. Connellan, J.P., D.L. ; John Commins ; Miss Field ; Arthur Hade, C.E. ; the Rev. Canon Hewson, B.A. ; M. W. Lalor ; E. W. Lovegrove, M.A. ; Mrs. M'Donnell ; Patrick O'Leary ; P. J. O'Reilly ; N. Power O'Shee, J.P., D.L. ; Thomas Rice ; P. Shannon ; the Rev. T. R. Walsh, P.P. ; R. Blair White ; W. Grove White, LL.B. ; Miss K. E. Younge.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from the Right Hon. O'Connor Don, President of the Society, regretting his inability to be present.

The Chairman said that, before they commenced the proceedings, he should like to give expression to their regret at the enforced absence of their President, O'Connor Don. The utmost importance was attached to these local meetings, as, owing to them, the increased interest taken in archæology through the country had been very marked ; and he thought they might attribute the non-destruction of a large number of our old buildings and the preservation of others, as well as the recovery of a great many articles of immense value to the spread of the light that was now taking place throughout the land. They had also, within quite a recent period, new local societies in connexion with their society, started, such as in Waterford, Cork, Belfast, and, coming nearer home, Kildare ; and last, but not least, he saw that one had recently been started in Limerick. There were other counties rich in archæological interest, such as Galway and Londonderry, and he hoped that they would follow the good example set by those places he had mentioned. He attached much importance to local museums, and he was glad to see the work that had been done in this direction. His own county town (Carlow), amongst the number, had started a museum in the town hall, for which a grant was made by the town commissioners. He thought that the work in which they were engaged did not rest solely with Members. Outsiders, who did not belong to the Society, might assist a great deal in carrying

out the objects they had in view. There was no one who was not aware of the injury that had been done to castles and abbeys, in which this country was so rich. Now, that should be put a stop to if possible, and objects of interest should be brought under the notice of the Secretary of the Society, or a local Member where possible. He was sure the Council would be only too glad to receive information from any person relating to any object of interest, or dealing with injuries to existing ancient buildings. In conclusion the Chairman said that the Society was especially indebted to the Press for spreading the light.

The Minutes of the Annual General Meeting were then read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were unanimously elected:—

FELLOWS.

Frost, James, M.R.I.A., J.P. (*Member*, 1871), 54, George-street, Limerick: proposed by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*.

M'Chesney, Joseph (*Member*, 1890), Holywood, Co. Down: proposed by Francis Joseph Bigger, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

O'Donoghue, Charles, J.P., Ballinahown Court, Athlone: proposed by W. P. Kelly, *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

Archdall, Right Rev. Mervyn, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, Clarisford House, Killaloe: proposed by the Very Rev. Robert Humphreys, M.A., Dean of Killaloe, *Fellow*.

Bain, Andrew, D.I., R.I.C., Newcastle West, Co. Limerick: proposed by Thomas Hayes, C.I., R.I.C.

Berry, Hugh F., B.A., 16, Trinity College, Dublin, and Mourne House, Fortwilliam Park, Belfast: proposed by the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.

Burke, Rev. Thomas, P.P., Ballindereen, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway: proposed by the Very Rev. J. Fahey, P.P., V.F.

Burke, Rev. W. P., Catherine-street, Waterford: proposed by the Rev. P. Power, *Fellow*.

Campbell, A. Albert, Solicitor, 2, Lawrence-street, Belfast: proposed by D. J. O'Donoghue.

Caruth, Norman C., Solicitor, Ballymena: proposed by W. J. Knowles, *Vice-President*.

Crosthwait, Rev. Edward, B.A., The Lodge, Bagnalstown: proposed by Colonel P. D. Vigers, *Vice-President*.

Cummins, John, Desart, Cuffe's Grange, Kilkenny: proposed by the Rev. Canon Hewson, B.A.

Drummond, Michael, M.A., Q.C., 51, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin: proposed by G. A. P. Kelly, M.A., *Fellow*.

Fenton, Rev. C. O'Connor, B.A., 105, Botanic-road, Liverpool: proposed by Mrs. Fenton.

Fletcher, Rev. Victor J., M.A., Malahide: proposed by the Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.

Frewen, William, Solicitor, Nelson-street, Tipperary: proposed by the Rev. Denis Hanan, D.D.

Gleeson, Michael, Crown Solicitor, Nenagh: proposed by the Very Rev. Robert Humphreys, M.A., Dean of Killaloe, *Fellow*.

Glynn, William, J.P., Kilrush: proposed by Bartholomew O'Hennessy.

Greer, Thomas Mac Gregor, Solicitor, Ballymoney: proposed by W. Grove

White, LL.B.

Hartigan, P., Castleconnell: proposed by O'Donovan, *Fellow*.

Hennessy, Bryan, South-street, New Ross: proposed by P. A. Pope, *Fellow*.

Kiernan, Mrs., Leitrim Lodge, Dalkey: proposed by Miss Banim.

- Kiernan, Thomas, Leitrim Lodge, Dalkey : proposed by Miss Banim.
 Limerick Institution, The Hon. Secretary of, 99, George-street, Limerick : proposed by P. J. Lynch, *Fellow*.
 M'Cann, David, Manager, National Bank, Kilkenny : proposed by M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 M'Cormick, William, M.A., Ardnaree, Monkstown, Co. Dublin : proposed by the Rev. J. W. R. Campbell, M.A.
 M'Donnell, Mrs., 68, Rathgar-road, Dublin : proposed by John Carolan, J.P.
 Molony, Henry G., M.D., Odellville, Ballingarry : proposed by George James Hewson, M.A., *Fellow*.
 Mulqueen, John T., Inspector, Inland Revenue, Nairn, N.B. : proposed by Samuel Scott.
 Munce, James, Assoc. M. INST. C.E., Alexandra Park, Holywood, Co. Down : proposed by Joseph M'Cheney.
 Murphy, Miss, 77, Ulverton-road, Dalkey : proposed by Miss Banim.
 Murray, J. W. Brady, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, J.P., Northampton House, Kinvara : proposed by R. J. Kelly, B.L., J.P.
 Nason, William H., M.A., 42, Dawson-street, Dublin : proposed by George D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 O'Connell, Rev. Daniel, B.D., C.C., 81, Quay, Waterford : proposed by the Rev. P. Power, *Fellow*.
 O'Connor, M. J., Solicitor, 2, George-street, Wexford : proposed by G. E. J. Greene, M.A., sc. D., *Fellow*.
 O'Duffy, John, Dental Surgeon, 54, Rutland-square, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
 Rice, Thomas, 5, Carlisle-street, Dublin : proposed by George Healy, J.P.
 Roberts, Edward, M.A., H. M. Inspector of Schools, Plás Maesinda, Carnarvon : proposed by the Rev. Canon D. Jones, M.A.
 Russell, William, c/o Foster, Green, & Co., High-street, Belfast : proposed by S. F. Milligan, *Vice-President*.
 Smyth, Thomas, 2, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin : proposed by George Healy, J.P.
 Spaight, Colonel W. F., Union Hall, Leap, Co. Cork : proposed by O'Donovan, *Fellow*.
 Thomas, W. J., Mullingar : proposed by the Rev. Sterling de Courcy Williams, M.A.

THE AUDITORS' REPORT.

The Auditors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1896 was read, showing a balance to credit for the year ended December last of £38 11s. 6d. The capital account now amounts to £1,000 invested in 2½ Consols in the name of the trustees.

Mr. Cooke, one of the Auditors, moved the adoption of the Report. He had examined the accounts of the Society for several years, and there was no doubt of the highly satisfactory state in which they now were. There was not only a balance to credit, but they had also a capital sum £1,000. The Society, they knew, published a *Journal*, which ranked amongst the best of the journals in the United Kingdom, and was cheaper than any other journal he knew. In addition to that they brought out an annual volume. Although the Members had increased slightly, the expenses of supplying the *Journal* and the annual volume kept up a heavy expenditure. He had only to say in conclusion that the accounts of the Society could not possibly be better kept. From the way the financial statement, vouchers, and documents, were presented to him and his colleague, they had the highest appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Cochrane did his duty, ably seconded by Mr. Burtchaell.

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND FOR THE YEAR 1896.

CHARGE.			DISCHARGE.		
1896.			1896.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance from 1895,	£ s. d.	Dec. 31.	By Messrs. Ponsonby & Weldrick's Account for Printing, Binding, and Distributing Four Quarterly Parts of the <i>Journal</i> in 1896,	£ s. d.
Dec. 31.	" Subscriptions—Fellows,	139 0 0	"	" Miscellaneous Printing Account,	315 10 4
"	" " Members,	515 12 0	"	" Extra Publications Account,	125 18 7
"	" " Associates,	9 5 0	"	" Illustrated Guide Books Account,	103 0 10
"	Entrance Fees—Fellows,	20 0 0	"	" Illustrations for Quarterly <i>Journal</i> ,	31 7 6
"	" " Members,	64 10 0	"	" Stationery Account,	40 7 10
"	" Life Compositions—Fellows,	35 0 0	"	" Postages and Incidental Expenses Account,	15 7 1
"	" " Members,	28 0 0	"	" Expenses of General Meetings and Excursions in 1896,	23 13 7
"	" " Members,	63 0 0	"	" Rents and Insurances, Kilkenny, and 7, St. Stephen's-green, Dublin,	18 17 0
"	Sale of Publications,	26 11 8	"	" Assistant-Secretary and Treasurer for 1896,	95 4 9
"	Interest on 2½ per Cent. Consols,	3 0 9	"	" Photographic Survey Account,	80 0 0
"	Current Account,	29 12 5	"	" Subscription to "Henry Bradshaw Society," 1896,	5 5 1
"	Donations to General Funds,	3 10 0	"	" Messrs. Arnott & Co., Furniture,	1 1 0
"	" Mr. Cullinan, one year's Rent, 7, St. Stephen's-green,	30 0 0	"	" Messrs. Galwey & Co., Bookbinding,	7 15 0
"	Dublin, to 30th June, 1896,	30 0 0	"	" Purchase of Back Numbers of the <i>Journal</i> ,	27 11 8
"			"	" Advanced to Dinner Club on Loan,	5 6 3
"			"	" Balance, 31st December, 1896,	4 15 0
"			"		38 11 6
	Total,	£939 13 0		Total,	£939 13 0

(Signed) { ROBERT COCHRANE, HON. TREASURER.
G. D. BURTCHAELL, ASSISTANT TREASURER.

We have examined this Account, with the Vouchers and Books, and find it correct, there being in the Provincial Bank to the Credit of the Society on 31st December, 1896, the sum of £38 11s. 6d., and the Capital Account now amounts to the sum of £1000, invested in $\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}$ per Cent. Consols in the names of the Trustees.

April 5th, 1897.

(Signed)

JOHN COOKE,
J. G. ROBERTSON, }
Auditors.

Passed and adopted, April 19th, 1897.—P. D. VIGORS, Col., Chairman.

Mr. Egan seconded the motion. He said that the large sum to the capital account was a very fair indication of the stability of the Society, and, he thought, was a reason for congratulation on behalf of the Society, and a source of thanks to the officials and to the Council. If the transactions of the Society had not been very well managed such a creditable state of affairs would not exist.

The motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. M. M. Murphy, *Fellow*, whose name was down on the notice to read a Paper on "Sir Richard Shee's Alms-house, Kilkenny," wrote as follows :—

"It is stated in the Programme that I will read a Paper on 'Sir Richard Shee's Alms-house.' I did say I would read a Paper on 'The Museum and Sir Richard Shee's Alms-house,' of a *purely historical character*, but owing to the correspondence which recently appeared in the newspapers, I consider it advisable to hold over this Paper until our next Meeting."

Mr. Burtchaell, *Fellow*, explained that, owing to pressure of business, he had not time to prepare his promised Paper on "Kells in Ossory."

The following Paper was read (by Mr. Burtchaell), and referred to the Council :—

"The Rangers of the Curragh of Kildare," by Lord Walter Fitz Gerald, M.R.I.A.,
Vice-President.

The following Paper, on the list, was referred to the Council :—

"Ardfert Friary and the Fitz Maurices, Lords of Kerry" (*concluded*), by Miss Hickson.

The following notice of motion was handed in by Mr. Langrishe, to be submitted to the next General Meeting to be held at Lismore, county Waterford, on the 12th of June next :—

"That as the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council for Education have, by their letter of the 10th day of April, intimated that they will not accept the care of the collection of objects now placed in the Museum at Kilkenny, the care of the said collection be vested in a Committee of not more than nine Fellows or Members of this Society, to be hereafter named, with power to appoint one of their number as Secretary, such Committee to be elected annually at the General Meeting in January of each year; and that the sum of £10 per annum be paid to such Committee by the Treasurer on or before the 1st day of February in each year, provided that suitable rooms, for housing the said collection, shall have been obtained in Kilkenny, and proper arrangements for conserving and exhibiting the same shall have been made by the said Committee to the satisfaction of the Council of this Society."

The Meeting then adjourned for luncheon, at two o'clock; and, at three o'clock, various places of interest in the city were visited, under the guidance of Mr. Egan. The Members then returned to the Club House Hotel, where dinner was served at 6.30.

THE EVENING MEETING.

Ten Members of the Society dined at the Club House Hotel at 7 o'clock, after which the Evening Meeting was held at 8 o'clock.

The Chairman mentioned that the Right Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Ossory, had asked him to express his regret at not being able to be present at their meeting, and to say that, were it not for the state of his health, it would have afforded him great pleasure to be there.

Dr. Wright read a Paper by Mr. G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*, on "Ancient Otter-traps," which was referred to the Council for publication.

Mr. Cochrane read a Paper by Mr. H. T. Knox, M.R.I.A., on "Castle Hag, in Lough Mask," which was also referred to the Council for publication.

EXHIBITS.

Some interesting exhibits were laid on the table for the inspection of the Members.

Mr. W. F. Budds, J.P., sent the following:—Long bronze ear-ring date unknown, found at Courtstown Castle; Caraccas silver coin, 1 oz. in weight; coins of the reign of James II., 1689; bronze axe, 9 oz. in weight, found in a bog near Athy.

Mr. Langrishe exhibited some documents, one being a patent of George II., dated 1739, to Robert Langrishe as sheriff of the county Kilkenny, also the appointment of Samuel Millbank as sub-sheriff by Robert Langrishe, same date, and Samuel Millbank's bond to Robert Langrishe for £2,000 for performing the duties, and a deed with three impressions of the seal of John Langrishe, who was the county high sheriff in 1696.

Mr. N. Power O'Shee exhibited an original patent for the O'Shee coat-of-arms dated 1582, and a Bull of Pope Urban VIII., dated 1636, to Peter Archer, Pastor of the Blessed Virgin Church, Kilkenny, to erect a cathedral church in Kilkenny under the patronage of the O'Shee family, and which was never built. He also showed the cartulary of Sir Richard Shee, containing an interesting record of some of the great families in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary who were pursued as rebels by Lord Thomas de Rokeby in 1346, the expenses of the expedition being stated, and also contains, under the sign manual of Sir William Drury, Queen Elizabeth's Lieutenant in Ireland at the time, a certificate as to the authenticity of each of the documents. Another exhibit was an index to the foregoing, containing the genealogy of the O'Shee family. Mr. O'Shee further showed an original duplicate of the will of Sir Richard Shee, dated 1604, one of the three copies made for Sir Richard's three sons; a lament, in Irish, for Richard Power of Gardenmorris, composed by one of his female relatives; a deed of sale of Sir Richard Shee's hospital, as the almshouse in Rose Inn-street was then called, to

a merchant in Waterford, by Edmond Shee, and another deed of its repurchase, in 1779, by the présent Mr. O'Shee's grandfather, John O'Shee, who bought it for £20 when it was in ruins.

Mr. Blair White proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Langrishe, Mr. Power O'Shee, and Mr. Budds, for their interesting and instructive contributions.

Mr. O'Reilly seconded the vote of thanks, which was passed.

The Chairman said that it gave a zest to their meetings to have such exhibits as those which they had seen brought forward, and he hoped that, on future occasions, local gentlemen who had objects of this kind under a bushel, as it were, would produce them for the inspection of Members.

The Society then adjourned until its next Meeting, at Lismore, on 12th June.

THE EXCURSION.

On Tuesday morning, April 20th, several Members started from the Club House Hotel on the Excursion which had been arranged in connexion with the Kilkenny Meeting. They first visited Kells and the Priory, where Mr. Egan gave a short account of the history of the Canons Regular of St. Augustine at Kells, after which some time was spent in examining the ruins and monuments. Luncheon was provided under the shelter of the central tower. The party left at two o'clock for Kilree, where they visited the ruined Celtic church, which contains amongst other tombs an elaborately sculptured one of Richard Comerford, of Danganmore, who died in 1612, on the side slab of which are sculptured the emblems of our Lord's Passion, and a representation of a cock with extended wings crowing on the edge of a pot, somewhat similar to that depicted on the tomb of Edmond Purcell in St. Canice's Cathedral. Mr. Langrishe here read an account sent to him by Miss Banim, *Member*, of a legend referring to this which she had heard from an old Irish-speaking storyteller in county Donegal last year. After examining this very interesting church with its later chancel, the round tower standing to the north-west of which within the graveyard, and the ancient Celtic cross standing about fifty yards to the west in the adjoining field, the party proceeded to Aghaviller, situate in the demesne of Castle Morres, where they inspected the fourteenth-century house and the remains of the round tower standing in the graveyard. Proceeding by Sheepstown, they visited the ancient church which has been illustrated in the *Journal* of the Society, and here a Paper by Mr. Murphy was read giving the references to this church in the "Annals of the Four Masters" and other documents. The excursion party returned by way of Kells, arriving at 6 p.m., completing the whole programme, notwithstanding the wetness of the day.

ERRATA.

(JOUR. R.S.A.I., VOL. VII., FIFTH SERIES, 1897.)

In description of Plates I., II., III., and IV., pages 3, 5, 7, and 9, *for*
"one-fourth size," *read* "half linear."

In Plates V. and VI., pages 11 and 13, *for* "two-fifths natural size," *read*
"three-fourths linear."

For "one-fourth size," under figure 50, p. 15, *read* "natural size."



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FOR THE YEAR 1897.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART III. THIRD QUARTER, 1897.

Papers.

A CRANNOGE NEAR CLONES.

By DR. S. A. D'ARCY, MEMBER.

PART I.

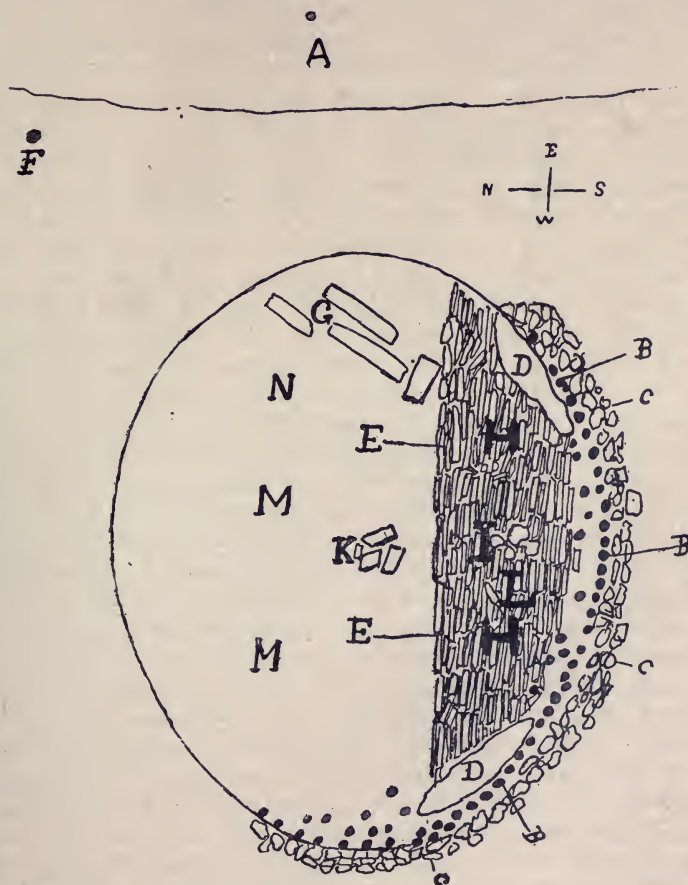
KILLYVILLA LAKE, in which this crannoge is situated, takes its name from the townland in which part of it lies. Killyvilla is the Anglicised form of the Irish name *Coill-a'-bhile*, the wood of the *bile*, or old tree. This I learnt from an old man, one of the last speakers of Irish now remaining in the neighbourhood, and I subsequently verified his translation by the help of Dr. Joyce's work, "Irish Names of Places." The name is an inappropriate one for the townland at the present day, as the place is bare enough of trees, but doubtless was accurately descriptive of it at one time, as many relics of bygone vegetation, in the shape of large trunks of black oak, are to be seen lying in the moory soil which surrounds the lake. Bog-oak is also largely used by the farmers in the neighbourhood for gate-posts, supports for out-houses, &c. No doubt also the trees (oak, birch, hazel, and fir), which formed the framework of the crannoge, grew in its immediate vicinity; and I have spoken with old men who remember to have been told by their fathers of the fir woods which once existed there. The lake, which forms one of a cluster of four, is a small one. It is evident that its proportions have shrunk considerably, as white shell marl forms the substratum of the surrounding bog, showing that it was formerly part of the lake bottom,

the water having been displaced by the gradual growth of peat. This shrinkage, however, must have taken place at a very remote period, as roots and portions of the stems of black oak, and of other trees, may be seen *in situ*, just at the present margin of the lake. It is obvious that the water must have reached its present level before the seeds of these trees could have been deposited there. I think it probable also that the crannoge was built when the lake was of about the same depth as at present, for the water at its ancient level would (as far as can be roughly gauged by the eye) have submerged it, even should the structure then have stood many feet higher than is the case at present, which hypothesis however may be dismissed as an impossibility; for the elevation of the island at the time when it ceased to be occupied, must of course have been much the same as it is to-day, plus some depth of mould derived from the decayed vegetable matter of centuries. No doubt some degree of subsidence took place in all fascine-dwellings, yet this must, from the nature of its causation, have been at its maximum comparatively soon after their construction, or at all events before they were abandoned; and instances have been brought to light of crannoges having had additions made to their height at various times.¹ This lake, which is situated about five and a half miles from Clones, and nearly a mile from the village of Rosslea, county Fermanagh, four hundred yards distant from the right-hand side of the county road, leading from the latter place to Scotstown, is (as I see by the Indices to the Townland Surveys of the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan) bisected by the boundary line between these counties; the Fermanagh half lying in the townland of Killyvilla, and the Monaghan in that of Kilcorran. In the latter half is the crannoge. It presents the appearance of a small island, slightly oval in shape, sloping gradually on all sides, from about the centre downwards to the water's edge, and measuring 65 feet in length by 52½ feet in breadth. The water which surrounds it is from 8 to 10 feet in depth round the margin, except on its eastern aspect, where the crannoge is distant only a few feet from the lake-shore, A,² and where the water averages about 2 feet in depth at the winter level of the lake, and in very dry summers almost disappears. The crannoge, prior to excavation, was covered with a dense vegetation, the most notable feature of which was a broad belt of the garden black currant, the bushes extending round the structure, from the water's edge inwards. These must of course have been planted in comparatively recent times; in fact the old lake-dwelling, its origin forgotten, was converted into a sort of garden. Strange to say, however, before I began to excavate, I learnt that a vague impression existed in the vicinity, to the

¹ "The Lake Dwellings of Ireland," by W. G. Wood-Martin, p. 31; and *Journal, R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. vii. (4th Ser.), No. 65, pp. 374 and 375.

² The letters in the text refer to the plan of the crannoge on opposite page.

effect that "the island was made with stuff carried in from a neighbouring field," at an indefinite but comparatively modern date, by a former local landowner. Whether there is a grain of genuine tradition in this, incorporated with modern additions, or whether, as is probable, some soil may have been deposited on the crannoge at the time of the gardening operations, thus giving rise to the story in its entirety, it would be hard



Plan of Crannoge. Scale 20 feet to one inch.

to say. Others had an idea that the place was a kind of cemetery, and that "a man had been buried there." Whitethorn bushes, elders, and sallows, also flourished in rank luxuriance, and the prostrate trunks of several tall poplars were to be seen, lying on the surface in process of slow decay, their branches trailing into the surrounding water; a plentiful crop of ivy, nettles, and reeds, &c., growing breast high, added to the

difficulty of clearing for excavation. Round the shelving margin of the island, lying in the shallow water, many bones could be seen, most of them broken and splintered for the purpose of extracting the marrow, and covered with a white concretion of lime salts derived from the lake water. Bones, more or less broken, are also found by the turf-cutters, in the bog lying east of the crannoge. On careful inspection round the margin of the structure, on the western and southern sides, the heads of a row of encircling oak piles *b*, just projecting above the mud, could be detected. A breakwater, composed of stones, *c*, also exists here. It is worthy of remark that the crannoge was much more strongly and solidly constructed at the south and west than at any other point, as it was here comparatively unsheltered, and had to withstand the heavy wash of the lake in a gale: stiff clay, *d*, stones, and the heaviest timber, *e*, laid bare in the whole structure, were employed, outside of which, as before mentioned, were the piles in some places two or three deep, and the stone breakwater. The northern and eastern sides, on the other hand, being near the land, and sheltered by high hills, were not nearly so carefully constructed, and no perpendicular piles could be detected. About ten yards from the north-eastern shore of the island, and close to the belt of bullrushes which fringes the lake margin, a solitary stake, *f*, was observed, rising about two feet above the surface of the water, which is here about six feet in depth. On pulling it up it proved to be an oak sapling, sharpened at the lower end, evidently by a metal instrument. Its use is conjectural: it is almost certainly coeval with the period of occupation of the crannoge, as no timber of the kind now grows within some miles of the locality. The country people here at the present day occasionally make use of similar stakes, usually fir saplings, driving them into the mud at the bottom of a lake at certain places where the fishing is known to be good; to these their boats are moored, and such stakes go by the name of "anchors." The one near the crannoge may have been used for a similar purpose by its inhabitants, or it may perhaps be one of the supporting piles of a gangway connecting the crannoge with the mainland, *a*, the others having either sunk down into the lake-bed, or been removed. The planks of black oak roughly dressed with an axe or adze, lying near the margin of the island, and seen at *g*, may possibly also be the remnants of such a gangway; the direction in which they lay with regard to the stake, lends some colour to this theory.

If a gangway existed, the reason why communication with the land was made in this direction, and not in that where the shore was nearer, appears to have been that whereas at the latter point there was a soft peat bog, now cut away, at the former the ground rises slightly, and is firm. Gangways and causeways have been frequently noticed in connexion with Irish crannoges.¹ About 150 yards to the south-east of the

¹ "The Lake-Dwellings of Ireland," pp. 43-45, 166, 167, 172, 190, 193, 194, 199, 207, 220, 224, 226, 234.

crannoge, on the summit of a small round hill, is a circular rath of small size. This juxtaposition of rath and crannoge might, perhaps, give some support to the theory that crannoges were merely temporary refuges.¹ This rath has been used as a cemetery for a number of years by some members of the Society of Friends, and is surrounded by what I believe to be modern rubble-work, in which is an entrance closed by a small iron gate; some trees, chiefly firs, have also been planted round it. Similar instances of ancient structures being used as modern burying-grounds appear not to be very rare in Ireland.² I know of one other instance of the kind in this neighbourhood. Besides the fort above-mentioned, three other lisses (in two cases this word "lis" being prefixed to the names of their respective townlands) and four crannoges lie within a radius of one mile from the crannoge in Killyvilla Lake, the nearest lake-dwelling to it being situated within view, in the next lake but one. These remains give evidence of an extensive ancient settlement. I have been informed that twenty or thirty years ago some weapons (variety unspecified) and two copper vessels, one very large, and the other smaller, were accidentally discovered through the removal of stuff for top-dressing to the depth of about two feet, presumably from one of the above-mentioned crannoges, which is situated in the marsh, at the southern end of Drumacrittin Lake. The weapons are said to have been "sent to a museum," and the vessels "sold in Clones"; but there are no means of verifying the tale after such a lapse of time. An iron sword, however, with a wooden handle, and bronze mountings, has come into my possession. It is said to have been found many years ago in the same (Drumacrittin) crannoge, but it differs in many respects from the usual type of crannoge sword. There is a legend current among the peasantry concerning Killyvilla Lake which, as such folklore is fast dying out, is worthy of being recorded. The lake (so the tale runs) is, or was, inhabited by water-horses. These steeds, it is alleged, were seen at various times, grazing on the shore, but immediately disappeared into the water on the slightest alarm. It is also related that one of their foals was once captured, taken away to a distant place, and in course of time trained for use. It was a beautiful animal, and proved most docile, till one day it happened to be passing the lake of its birth, into which, despite the efforts of its rider, it plunged, both horse and man disappearing from view; the mangled corpse of the horseman rose to the surface some time afterwards, but the horse was never seen more. As bones of the horse, and an iron horseshoe, were among the "finds" in the crannoge, one might ask, is there any connexion between them and the legend which is probably identical, if somewhat altered in detail, with that common throughout Ireland,

¹ "The Lake-Dwellings of Ireland," p. 35.

² "Irish Names of Places" (Joyce), vol. i., p. 316; and *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. viii. (4th Ser.), Nos. 73 and 74, p. 275.

concerning lake monsters?¹ Exactly the same legend appears to occur also in "Manx Folklore."²

But to turn from legend to fact—an old man, who resides in the townland, told me (and I have no reason to doubt his statement) that many years ago, while dragging the lake at its southern extremity, near the shore, in order to clear the aquatic weeds out of the mouth of a drain, he drew up a human skeleton, with the skull attached. This, he says, startled him so much, that he threw the bones back again into the water, and desisted from further dragging. I persuaded him to drag the place over again in my presence, but with negative results. This, however, might be due to his having missed the exact spot, or, as he observed, to the accumulation of mud and decaying vegetable matter having, in the course of years, covered the remains, which may or may not have been those of one of the original inhabitants of the crannoge, or their contemporaries. I may here mention that the island, as well as some of the neighbouring crannoges, is said to have been frequented, in the early part of the present century, for the purpose of poteen distillation; and it was, and still continues to be, a favourite vantage-ground for disciples of Izaak Walton.

My excavations were carried on sporadically during the summers of 1893, 1894, and the summer and autumn of 1895, when the work was finished. Every spadeful of stuff was carefully broken down by hand, so that, if possible, not the smallest relic should escape notice; but the welling-up of water, as the trenches were cut down to the lake level, was a serious impediment. The excavations, when completed, disclosed the following particulars as to the construction of the crannoge: namely, that it was a fascine-dwelling, lying partially on a small natural shoal of marl, *π*, which had evidently been selected as a suitable site, but was not of sufficient extent to accommodate more than about one-third of the structure. This portion, however, was the most solidly built part of the island, being formed of large tree trunks, *ε*, some of them quite 18 inches in diameter, lying in parallel rows, each one in contact with the other. There were three, and in some places four, superimposed layers of these logs, chiefly birch, the silvery bark looking as fresh as when the trees were cut; the wood, however, could be sliced with the spade as easily as cheese is cut with a knife. Many of the logs, especially in the lower layers, had been charred, no doubt to enable them the better to resist decay. Oak and fir timber was also observed. The lowest layer of logs lay directly on the marl, which was tolerably hard, and on which their impress could be seen, after they had been raised. Above the wood was a thick layer of earth and stones; the latter for the most part small, though occasional large boulders of sandstone occurred, especially near

¹ "Irish Names of Places" (Joyce), vol. i., p. 197 and following.

² "Further Notes on Manx Folk-lore," by A. W. Moore, M.A.—*The Antiquary*, August, 1895, pp. 230, 231.

the margin. Here also a particularly tenacious kind of clay, *n*, was found to exist in certain places; when this was reached, the pick was in constant requisition. Outside of all was the perpendicular piling, *b*, and the breakwater of stones, *c*, before referred to. The central part of this section of the crannoge was higher above the water-level than any other in the whole structure, the trench cut here measuring about 5 feet in depth from the surface to the marl below.

Here also, I think, in all probability, was the principal house site, since it would naturally be the driest, and would afford the firmest foundation; and also because at this place was unearthed a large hearth, *i*, consisting of a heap of fire-marked rubble-stone, covered with a great quantity of ashes, the earth underneath and around being burnt almost to the consistence of brick. Several large flags of sandstone, *k*, were found about a foot below the surface, near the centre of the island, three paces to the north of the hearth. They may have been adjuncts to it, subsequently disturbed, but bore no marks of fire. Small heaps of ashes and charcoal were occasionally found, at various depths, in different parts of the island; they probably served as temporary cooking places, as a few small pieces of calcined bone were generally found mixed with them. A short distance to the west of the hearth was an extensive kitchen midden, *l*, broken bones, and small fragments of pottery, being abundant there. The remaining portion of the crannoge, *m*, rested on the soft mud of the lake-bed. It was somewhat lower than the part first described, measuring at its highest point about 4 feet from the surface to the bottom. The lowest layer consisted generally of quantities of bracken, fern, and moss, compressed almost to the consistence of peat by the weight of the superincumbent mass; in some places, however, peat itself had been used. Above this was a thick stratum, composed of branches of oak, hazel, and blackthorn. On the branches large stones had been deposited in many places, to assist in consolidating the mass below. In some places, too, horizontal rows of logs were met with on top of the branches; they were chiefly cut from young oak trees of no great thickness. Perpendicular oak piles were also of frequent occurrence, driven downwards through the strata, evidently for the purpose of, as it were, nailing them together, into the mud below. The uppermost layer consisted of clay and gravel. At one place, *n*, an immense quantity of bark and wood-chips, chiefly of oak, was found, such as would be struck off with an axe; this lay deep down within a few inches of the mud. It is evident that this was the place where many of the piles for the building of the crannoge were dressed and sharpened. I was struck by a curious point as to the time of year at which the foundations of this crannoge were probably laid, from observing that the hazels and blackthorns had evidently been covered with nuts and sloes at the time when they were placed in their present position; quantities of these (the nuts brown and ripe-looking) being present among the twigs. But

for these evidences one would naturally have thought that such a work would have been begun in spring or early summer, so as to have all completed before the storms and floods of the ensuing winter. On the other hand, of course, with a large number of men engaged in the work, the crannoge may have been erected in a short time. None of the timbers showed any mortice and tenon arrangement, such as I have seen so often mentioned in descriptions of Irish lake-dwellings, neither were any of the logs split or squared in any way. The trees, as they came from the forest, were simply denuded of their branches, and cut into convenient lengths of about 5 or 6 feet. Such of the perpendicular piles as could be drawn up entire had their lower ends well sharpened, with long, clean cuts, evidently of a sharp metallic hatchet. In fact it was quite clear that metallic tools had been used in preparing all the wood-work of the structure. None of the cuts, however, showed evidence of the saw; even the largest trees, at the cutting of which its use would have saved some labour, having been chopped into logs. The only portions of the wood-work on which any extra attention had been bestowed were the planks of bog-oak, &c, before referred to; these had been roughly dressed, probably with an adze, and lay about a foot below the present surface. The way in which they were arranged suggested a gangway, or landing-stage; for if they were used here merely in lieu of the ordinary horizontal logs, why was so much extra labour expended in dressing and splitting tough black oak into planks, especially when this was not thought necessary in the case of any of the other crannoge timbers? One of these boards, however, had not, in my opinion, been originally intended for the purpose to which it was here put; it will be described when treating of the articles discovered formed of wood. One or two logs of bog-oak were also found in the lowest stratum of the foundation, which shows that at whatever date the crannoge was built this wood was then as much a relic of bygone vegetation as it is at the present time. The relics discovered were unimportant and few (with the exception of pottery fragments) in comparison with the magnificent "finds" recorded in many Irish crannoges, yet some of them possess features which I believe are unique in their way.

STONE.

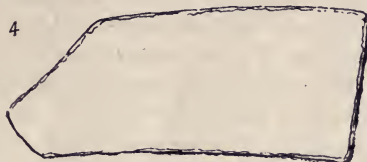
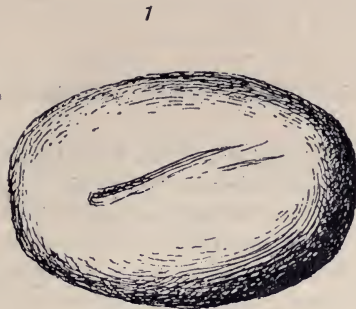
The following articles were found:—A hammer-head, or pounder. It is exactly 5 inches in length, and is quadrangular, each of its four faces measuring about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the broadest point. Composed of an exceedingly fine-grained, hard variety of sandstone, which occurs naturally in the district, this implement has been shaped by the process technically known as "pecking."¹ When thus blocked into shape the hammer was smoothed or polished to a certain extent, but not sufficiently to entirely obliterate the minute pitting due to the former process. The

¹ "Flint Chips," pp. 572 and 573.

broader or hammering end shows marks of considerable wear and tear. This implement may simply have been a hand-tool for smashing marrow-bearing bones, and the like; but I think, from its shape, that most probably it was at one time furnished with a handle, for, being both four-sided and conical, if a tough piece of wood was chosen, and a quadrangular aperture cut in it of sufficient size to grip the head firmly at the centre, the whole being strengthened by being bound round with a thong, every blow on the working end would then serve to tighten the head in its place. The fact that the smaller end bears practically no marks of use favours the theory that there was a haft; for, of course, any forcible blow on this end would obviously have at once dislodged head from handle. If, also, the implement was merely intended for a hand-tool, it is improbable that it would have been shaped in this way, or, in fact, that it would have received any artificial shaping at all, as all the other hammer-stones found, nine in number, were merely natural pebbles, a few being slightly smoothed. They had evidently never been hafted, and, moreover, bore marks of use on both ends as a rule, which no doubt would be the case with the specimen under consideration also, but that some strong reason existed for avoiding the use of the smaller end. This hammer, hafted in some such way as described, would be very suitable for driving down piles, as well as for fracturing the larger marrow-bones, &c. It was found about 2 feet below the surface, among the broken bones and pottery of the midden, L.

A couple of those relics, known as "tracked stones," were found. Though not particularly rare in Ireland, they are so in Irish crannoges. I at present only know of two other Irish lake-dwellings where such stones have occurred; and in all the lists of "finds" appearing in "The Lake-Dwellings of Ireland" I can see no mention made of them, unless the reference to "two weapon-sharpeners of a remarkably hard stone resembling quartz," at p. 199, *note* (giving list of articles discovered in the large crannoge, in the townland of Cloneygonnell, otherwise Tonymore, county Cavan), could have anything to say to them. The first specimen, fig. 1 (p. 215), is a quartz pebble, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness. On each face is to be seen a well-marked groove, running in a direction diagonal to the long axis of the stone; the two grooves also run in opposite diagonal directions to each other; beside the end of one of them, the beginning of a third groove may be seen. This stone was found in the lowest stratum of the foundation, at least 4 feet from the surface, in the midst of the mass of chips and bark, N. Here also was found the knife-blade of iron, fig. 5 (p. 215), and the leather sheath, illustrated by fig. 9 (page 215). The second specimen is 3 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Strange to say, it is composed of soft sandstone. I am not aware that many other specimens of the kind have been found formed of such a friable substance. The grooves on each face also run diagonally, as in the case of fig. 1; but they are much larger in every way, being

nearly the full length of the stone, and quite $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. This is, no doubt, due to the soft consistence of the stone, which wore away much more rapidly than the hard quartz. In the centre of one groove is a well-marked pit. This stone was found near the surface, to the west of the midden, L. It seems an undecided point what purpose these relics served, some regarding them as "point-sharpeners" for sharpening small tools of metal, others as strike-a-lights for striking fire with flint; but the specimens found in this crannoge were certainly not used for the latter purpose. I speak from experience; for being a firm believer in the adage, that a very minute quantity of practice is worth an immense amount of theory, I chose a suitable quartz pebble, and with a piece of flint tried to convert it into a "tracked stone," as nearly resembling fig. 1 as possible. The attempt, however, was a complete failure. I produced enough fire to cause a respectable conflagration had the sparks fallen on anything combustible; but had little else to show for my pains, except a wide white streak parallel to the long axis of the pebble, composed of minute scores, and very unlike the smoothly-made grooves on fig. 1. Anyone who carefully examines this specimen must see that these grooves were evidently formed, not by anything having been struck against the stone, but by friction, some hard substance having been rubbed on it for a considerable length of time, or on frequent occasions, always exactly at the same place. The only places where a few small scores exist are in two spaces extending from the corresponding ends of both grooves to the extremity of the stone; otherwise, the grooves themselves and the surfaces of the stone in their immediate neighbourhood are smooth and show no scores or peckings, which I have no doubt, from my own experience, would be the case had the main "tracks" been made by percussion with flint, unless it were possible to strike with the accuracy of some kind of iron automaton, so that the flint would always impinge on exactly the same spot. Besides, is there any reason to suppose that the users of these stones, even if by dint of long practice they could strike with this accuracy, would see any particular utility in doing so every time they wanted to strike a light? The fact that the "tracks" in this, as well as in all other specimens of which I have read descriptions, run diagonally, is not easily explained. It certainly, however, militates against the strike-a-light theory; for unless one wished to do a purposely inconvenient thing, one would never attempt to hold the pebble as striker in the right hand in such a way as to strike the flint diagonally. I found that this could be far more easily accomplished by holding the stone in the left hand, and striking the flint diagonally across it. Plenty of sparks were produced by this plan; but it seems rather an unnatural method of doing things, the holding of the stone as striker in the right hand being undoubtedly the usual mode of procedure. I think the only way that the apparent universality of the diagonal groove in connexion with these relics can



H. F. Wakeman
1896.

Scale of Inches



Objects found in Killyvella Crannoge, near Clones. (The scale shown does not apply to the leather knife-case, fig. 9, which is 5½ inches long.)

be accounted for is, that it may have resulted from some "tip" or small trade secret known, and in use, among these ancient craftsmen, carpenters, and others, when sharpening their tools, but now as much forgotten as themselves. In fact, since there is no smoke without fire, these men must have ground their tools in such a way as to make grooves in this particular direction, because it was the most convenient plan.

The fact that fig. 1 was found not far from an iron knife-blade is suggestive, as is also the fact that a blackish colourization is visible in the neighbourhood of the grooves, which is evidently foreign to the stone and superficial. I believe this to be due to the conversion of a film of iron deposited on the quartz, from constant friction with tools of that metal, into the black tannate of iron, by the action of the tannic acid contained in the oak bark in which the stone was found lying.

I may here mention, that I tried the experiment of rubbing an awl on a quartz pebble, and I found no difficulty in making a pretty smooth groove, which was covered with a film of iron. Another thing that tells against the strike-a-light theory is, that no flint was found near the stone, which, judging from the place where it was found, must have been used for sharpening some of the tools with which the piling, &c., of the crannoge was being made. The implement was doubtless lost among the débris of chips and bark, and in due course was covered over by the successive layers that went to form the structure. Even had flint been found in proximity to the pebble, it is scarcely likely that the slush of the lake-bed would have been chosen as a suitable place for a fire, nor would one naturally suppose that objects found in such a place had anything to do with producing fire. The material, also, of which the second specimen is composed affords, I think, strong evidence of the uses to which both were put. It is just possible, as I found, to strike a few sparks with flint and a piece of sandstone, greatly at the expense of the softer substance; but the utter improbability of an unsuitable material, like sandstone, having been used for such a purpose, when quartz was abundant, is obvious, nor are the grooves on this specimen such as would be made by flint. They have been worn by rubbing; and, as everyone knows, sandstone is a very suitable material for sharpening a metallic tool. Fig. 1, as well as being "tracked," is also a hammer-stone, both ends showing four well-marked facets separated by slight ridges. What more natural than that the long, narrow, weak blade of the knife found near it might often have become bent; and, when this occurred, might not the instrument have been laid on a log, and the convexity then hammered straight with this stone.

The late Sir William Wilde, in the "Catalogue of the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy," pp. 74, 75, 76, and 77, gives a description of several "tracked stones," under the heading of "sling-stones." Of one specimen he remarks:—"In the centre of each flat surface may be observed a slight indentation, such as might be effected by rubbing with a metal tool." And of two others:—"They both bear the indented

line on each side. This mark is sometimes polished like the rest of the surface, but more frequently bears the mark of a tool, as if worked in by sharpening the point of a knife or dagger, for which use they may have been occasionally employed." Of the nine specimens of these "sling-stones," then in the collection of the Academy, all were composed of quartz rock, except Nos. 1 and 9, which were formed of sandstone, and No. 2 of limestone. Three examples are figured at p. 75 of the Catalogue, one of them, fig. 56, No. 3, showing the characteristic oblique groove.

An object formed of black chert, beautifully polished. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 inch broad, and in shape exactly resembles a bean pod; two or three nicks have been worn on its edges, and, when viewed in certain lights, some slight striæ are plainly perceptible on all its surfaces. From these indications I have no doubt that it was used as a burnisher. It would equally well have served as a touch-stone for testing the purity of gold, and it is possible that it may have been put to both these uses. It was found about 2 feet below the surface, in the midden, L, close to the hammer-head already described.

A whetstone, quadrangular in shape, and composed of sandstone. It is 5 inches long by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch broad; the extremities are conical. The object closely resembles a cigar which has been tightly compressed by its fellows in a box. It bears little or no marks of wear, and was found 2 or 3 feet below the surface, to the north of the midden, L. Two other whetstones were found, and portion of a fourth. The perfect specimens are oblong in shape; one is composed of rather coarse sandstone, the other of soft whet-slate. The fragment is formed of sandstone, and is quadrangular.

An oval hammer-stone, one of nine discovered, and the most typical of them. It is composed of a hard, light-green coloured stone, and has been artificially smoothed. It measures 4 inches in length by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth; a flattened facet appears on both ends. This object was found near the surface, just at the water's edge, at the western side of the island. In addition to the oval hammer-stones, some smooth oval pebbles, composed chiefly of quartz, were found; and although they bear no marks of use, they had evidently been brought to the crannoge with the intention of using them as hammer-stones.

A round object composed of soft sandstone. It is about the shape and size of a small orange, and is covered with minute pits, probably due to hammering. There were seven others discovered of various sizes; none, however, quite so accurately shaped or pitted in the same way as this one.

Two flint implements. The first specimen, from its notched edge, looks as though it had been used as a strike-a-light with a piece of steel; certainly no "tracked stone" ever made such marks. A small flint core found is shown in one of the illustrations to be included in the second part of this Paper. Twenty-seven fragments of flint, exclusive

of these, were found. They are all very small; and although one or two of them may possibly be imperfect or unfinished implements, I think they are chiefly chips, such as would be struck off in making strike-a-lights. In fact, I am inclined to believe that all the flint found in the crannoge was used in producing fire.

Eighteen pieces of querns were found, chiefly lower stones, as far as could be judged from the fragments; they were of the ordinary kind, and composed of sandstone. All were found near the surface, at the western side of the island, with the exception of one lower stone, the most perfect portion discovered, measuring 16 inches in diameter, which lay near the centre of the crannoge, deep down on top of the stratum of branches. Having been rendered useless from a slight fracture, it had been placed there to assist in consolidating them. The querns had all been formed by "pecking," the tool-marks appearing very distinctly on all the fragments.

BRONZE.

Fig. 3 (page 215) illustrates a fine specimen of a bronze ring-pin six inches long, the metal of which it is composed being of a golden colour. The ring consists of a piece of bronze wire tapering slightly from the centre to both extremities, the upper surface of the head, not seen in the illustration, is quadrilateral, and is crossed by two diagonal grooves, which form a design resembling the letter X. The hole in the head for the ring is slightly smaller at one side than at the other, and has been drilled, for on looking through the aperture in a good light, a slight circular ridge left by the tool may be seen. From certain mould-marks which have not been obliterated, it is plain that the whole shank was originally cast quadrangular, and a small portion, afterwards slightly decorated with a graver, having been allowed to retain this shape in order to serve as a head, the rest was rounded off at the edges by a process of hammering and grinding, the marks of which are plainly visible. The burnisher (the fourth object of stone before described) would have been very useful here for giving the finishing touches. This pin was not found during the period of the excavations. The way in which I obtained it is rather peculiar. I was called one night to see a patient, who had formerly been for a long time a Member of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland. We got into conversation about this crannoge, when he informed me that over twenty years ago, a man, since deceased, had shown him a bronze pin, which he said he had found on the shore of the island in Killyvilla Lake while fishing. My friend told him to keep the pin safe as it was well worth preserving, and suggested to me that possibly it might still be in the house of the finder's brother, who resides in the village of Rosslea. To him I hastened next day, and was fortunate enough to find the pin hanging from a nail in the wall. The owner seeing that I evidently would appreciate it, very kindly presented it to me. When one takes into consideration the

number of fishermen, poteen makers, and casual visitors, who have frequented this, as well as probably most other ancient structures of the kind during the centuries that have elapsed since they ceased to be inhabited, it seems highly probable that our crannoges have been gradually rifled of any objects left lying on the surface, as in addition to the pin so strangely recovered, I was told by a neighbouring farmer who came one day to view the excavations that a few years ago having had occasion to visit the island, he picked up "a small black square stone that looked like a sharpening-stone," which, however, had unfortunately been since mislaid.

Fig. 4 (p. 215) is a piece of bronze. It is about as thick as a sixpence, and is of a pale yellow colour. This object has been cast in its present shape, as the condition of the edges, which are rough, and slightly rounded, does not appear to show that it was cut from a larger sheet. Two dumb-bell shaped holes (not represented), which I believe to be rivet holes, would seem to show that the object was at one time attached to something else, perhaps a handle. It may, however, have simply served as a patch.

There was also found a circular piece of bronze, slightly shorter in diameter than a halfpenny of the present currency, and about as thick as a well-worn sixpence. The colour of the metal is rather remarkable; it evidently contains a much larger percentage of copper, and is therefore redder than the ordinary antique bronze. When first found, this object was as bright as the day it was cast, and before the mud was rubbed off, resembled a coin so much that the workmen became greatly excited, thinking that we had at last "struck" the "crock of goold," a search for which many of the country people thought, was the object of the excavations. The surfaces of this object are not burnished or smoothed in any way; it has evidently been cut from a larger sheet of metal, and is I think in an unfinished state, having been possibly designed for some such purpose as the head of a pin. Both this and the preceding piece of bronze were found within a short distance of each other, near the northern shore of the crannoge, in the midst of a mass of oak branches and bracken fern, which here formed the first stratum above the mud. It has since struck me that these objects owed their brightness when found to the fact that they had lain steeping in an acidulous solution, produced by the acid contained in these vegetable substances diluted with water. They have since become somewhat tarnished from exposure to the atmosphere.

IRON.

The following articles were discovered:—A dagger or short sword, so much corroded that, with the exception of the tang, it is almost a mass of rust, and it consequently broke into fragments the moment it was touched. These pieces, however, I carefully collected, and I think recovered them all, so that the total length of the weapon, 17 inches, can be pretty well ascertained. The tang measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and the blade $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, at its widest part. Most crannoge swords are

described as having remarkably small handles, and hence it has been inferred that the users of them must have been a diminutive race. Judging from the tang, however, the handle of this specimen would have afforded a comfortable grip for the hand of any ordinary sized man. A groove can be traced on the fragments of the blade on both sides, for a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches downwards from the line of junction of blade and tang. The shape of the point is the most remarkable feature about this weapon, its outlines being concave. This object was found lying just under the surface sod, towards the western side of the crannoge.

Fig. 5 (p. 215) is a knife blade 5 inches long, including the tang; it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad at the widest part, and was found near the "tracked stone," fig. 1 (p. 215), and the sheath illustrated by fig. 9 (p. 215).

Another knife-blade, judging from its shape, seems a more modern specimen than the foregoing; and it possibly may be a modern article dropped perhaps by some fisherman, as it was found just at the surface, under a heap of withered leaves, almost at the water's edge, at the eastern side of the crannoge. The object may, however, get the benefit of the doubt: it is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, by nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad.

A large nail, or spike, 7 inches long. It was found among the stones of the hearth r.

A swivel ring, measuring 2 inches in the clear; what appear to be the remnants of a chain link are attached to the lower end of the stud. This object was found a couple of feet below the surface, near the centre of the island: it may have been used for tethering cattle.

That portion of a small axe-head which projected in front of the handle, the hinder part having been broken off. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches wide at the cutting edge, and was found near the surface, at the western side of the crannoge.

A horse-shoe of medium size; one of the extremities has been broken off, but the other shows that there were no raised heels. It was found on the inner side of the mass of stiff clay, D, at the eastern side of the island, about a foot below the surface.

A staple, found near the surface, at the western side of the island.

A conical object 4 inches long, by about 3 inches broad at the top. It is clearly broken off something else, and bears some resemblance to the small end of an anvil, or to the leg of a massive pot. It was found close to the surface, near the midden L. Twelve other pieces of iron were found, some of them evidently mere fragments, perhaps of the same article, and all of them so much corroded, that their use could not be determined. One is a rough shapeless lump weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., found near the surface, close to the sword. I may add that all the objects of iron were in a very corroded state, and, with the exception of the knife-blade, fig. 5 (p. 215), lay near the surface.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON SOME OF THE KILKENNY OGHAMS.

By R. A. S. MACALISTER, M.A.

IN July of last year (1896), while enjoying the hospitality of the Rev. E. F. Hewson, I had an opportunity of examining the Gowran stone for the third and fourth time, and of paying my first visit to the comparatively recent discoveries at Legan and Lamogue. The Kilkenny Oghams having been lately the subject of discussion, the present seems to be a favourable opportunity for recording some observations then made by me upon these monuments.

Two or three years ago, when open-air epigraphy was to some extent a new subject to me, I visited Gowran, taking with me copies of the transcripts published in their respective books by Mr. Brash and Sir S. Ferguson. I then thought I had made out IQADIERACIAS MAQT . . . D . . . qo MUCCI . . . , a reading which nearly agrees in number and position of scores with Sir S. Ferguson's, though he has read it in the reverse direction. I published this reading in the *Academy* for 29th December 1894, marking as obscure the initial iq, and suggesting that ERACIAS might be a form of the more common ERCIAS. This reading, however, I must withdraw, as there are several errors in it.

When I revisited the stone last year I had, in addition to the two copies mentioned above and my own, the copy made by the Rev. E. Barry, and published by him at p. 350 of the *Journal*, ser. v., vol. v. I went very carefully over the whole inscription—a process much easier than it formerly was, as Canon Hewson has brought the stone out of the ruined nave of his fine church, to the chancel, where it is under cover and in a more diffused light—and compared it with these copies. I came to the conclusion that all four transcripts were more or less inaccurate.

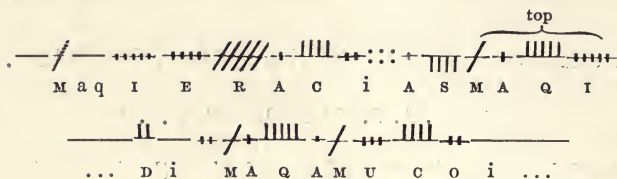
Mr. Brash is the most correct, but he errs on the side of incompleteness. He has, moreover, taken two accidental flaws on the top of the stone as a G ("Og. Mon.," p. 281).

Sir S. Ferguson, as well as myself, was misled by some chisel-marks before the IE on the left-angle; these are not Oghmic. He also assumed the existence of antitheticals, reading LASICAREIGNI when he must have seen LACISAREIGNI; and he also read MAQT MUCCI on the other angle ("Ogh. Inscr.," pp. 74-5).

I cannot satisfy myself that the word LI, read by Father Barry, is on the stone; in the place indicated I see nothing but scratches, to me meaningless. His DALO, too, I regard as impossible, for reasons to be presently noted.

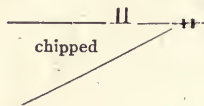
I do not think that the inscription was cut on more than two arrises,

or that anything is gained by inverting the old-established order of reading. I now read—



Except in one point this reading agrees with that of Canon Hewson; and as he has exceptional opportunities for examining the stone, this fact affords no small presumptive evidence of accuracy.

The right angle is the more easily disposed of, and we shall accordingly discuss it first. It commences with a name whose only certain letter is the penultimate *D*. The *H*-side of the aris is here smooth and uninjured; the *B*-side is chipped away by a series of flakes. The damaged surface is triangular in shape, the apex meeting the aris before the two vowel points. Diagrammatically this may be thus represented—



Now it is obvious to anyone inspecting the stone (1) that no over-scores (*HTRCQ* scores) except the *D* could have existed in this name; (2) that under-scores (*BLVSN* scores) might have existed *before* the *D*, but none could have existed *after* it, for their ends would have appeared below the line of chipping (this places Mr. Brash's *DEGO* and Father Barry's *DALO* out of court); (3) that the name must have been very short. From (1) and (2) it follows that vowel-points alone followed the *D*; there is just room for five in all, so I read *I*. Some such name as *BLADI* or *BODI* would satisfy all the conditions.

This, however, leads us to an anacoluthon, for ... *DI* would be genitive, and *MAQA* seemingly nominative. Such a grammatical error does not surprise us in Latin inscriptions written by Celts, as in *TALORI ADVENTI MAQERAGI FILIVS* at Pant y Polion, Caermarthen. In Professor Rhys's tentative treatment of the Bressay stone a similar anacoluthon is postulated—

CRROSCC	NAHHTVVDDAÐÐS	DATRRANN	BERRISEF	MEQQDDRROANN
the cross	of NahhtvddaÐÐ's	daughter (<i>gen.</i>)	wife (<i>nom.</i>)	of Maqqddroann
			?	

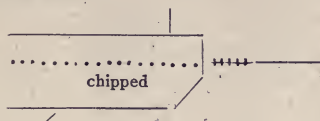
But, as we shall see in considering the Legan stone, we need not assume that the Kilkenny engravers could not write their vernacular correctly.

The stone has been treated as a building-stone; to adapt it as such,

the entire surface has been spalled, and no respect has been paid to the inscription. The history of the stone is precisely the same as that of the Seskinan and Kilmolash monuments. A vicious series of spalls has completely carried off the name which followed *MUCOI*, and not a score of it is now recoverable.

Returning now to the left angle we may note, first of all, that it is quite beyond question that the termination of the name here written was *IAS*, not *OS*, as Mr. Brash gives it.

The principal crux in the whole inscription is the initial lacuna. Here again a rough diagram may be employed to point out in what the difficulty of the reading lies:—



Before the *ι* the arris on both surfaces is chipped away. At just the proper distance from the *ι* to allow of the insertion of *Aq*, is the end of the tail of an *m*; but immediately before the *ι* is the top of a single score, startlingly like an *h*. This cannot be taken as the last score of the *q*, for an inspection of the angle will show that the ends of the companion scores would have survived if any had existed. There are only two alternatives—to reject the *m* as one of the many flaws in the stone, and read *HIERACIAS*; or to reject the *h*, and read *MAQIERACIAS*. From a mere inspection of the stone alone, either course might be followed; but argument may be brought to bear strongly in favour of the latter alternative.

In the first place *MAQIERACIAS*, in the form *MAQIERCIAS*, is a well-established Oghmic name. We find it at Roovesmore and Coumeenoole; a somewhat later form, *MAQIERCCIA*, occurs on a stone now at Burnham. The interpolated *a* is merely an auxiliary vowel, such as is interpolated into words like “arm,” “helm,” in Ireland to-day.

Secondly, the seeming *h* score would, if complete, be somewhat longer than the other consonantal side scores in the inscription. On the other hand the hypothetical *q* scores would be somewhat shorter. There is a spall knocked off the angle, slightly to the left of *h*, which would exactly account for them.

Thirdly, *-IAS* is a *feminine* genitive termination, and a prefixed *MAQI* is required to *masculinise* the name and make it stand in proper apposition with the following *MAQI*. The masculine form, corresponding to *ERICIAS*, is **ERICAS*, later *ERCA*, which is given us at Ballyeightragh.

Fourthly, for anything analogous to *HIERACIAS* we should have to (1) go to Greece, (2) assume the existence of a digraph *IE* in Oghams, (3) assume a Greek with a father whose name made a genitive in *ι*, and whose parentage was sufficiently well-known in Ireland to be traced at least to a grandfather.

Fifthly, the letter π has not yet been found in a Celtic Ogham of the Ogham period, and perhaps we may be almost safe in saying will not. Of course in late revivals of the Ogham, written after π had been adopted as a symbol of the "aspiration" of consonants, we naturally find π ; thus the Clonmacnoise stone gives us BOCHT, the Kilmallock ink-bottle MOCHOLMOG, and the St. Gall Priscian MINCHASC. These, however, do not date from the "classical" Ogham period. All instances of its use in what may be called true Oghams, given by Brash and others, are erroneous. Thus SAHATTOS, at Colbinstown, ought to be IVACATTOS; PAUAHG, at Tullaherin, should be VIR . . . or possibly VIAR . . .; while the mysterious HABAM, at Ross Hill, I have found to be merely a set of scratches without any meaning whatever. The letter occurs freely in the Pictish stones; but these can hardly be brought in as evidence in a question of Celtic use.

It might be asked why, if it was never used, this letter was provided with a place in the alphabet. The same might be asked of /// , which occurs once only. This would lead us too far out of our way to discuss at present, as it involves the whole question of the origin of the Ogham alphabet—a subject which is, to say the least, obscure. But one little hint might be given. It is generally assumed that the Ogham is a Celtic invention; but is this so? Judging from the frequency with which these two characters are used in the few inscriptions in the Pictish tongue which we have, it certainly seems to fit that language better than the Celtic.¹

Leaving this question thus at the threshold, and returning to the Gowran stone, we must now examine an important problem connected with it—namely, the relative date of the cross and the writing.

Here we find ourselves on the horns of several dilemmas at once; but the questions involved can be reduced to two: was the stone intended to stand upright or lie flat? and, is the sibilant genitive a *proof* of early date?

1. If the stone was meant to stand upright, *cadit quaestio*; the cross is later than the Ogham: for I have too much confidence in the common sense of the inhabitants of Ireland during the Ogham period to believe in the intentional burial of either one or the other. Here I will, no doubt, be reminded of the Fothad Airgthech story in the "Lebor na h-Uidre"; but (1) this story is from its nature obviously mythical, and of less value archæologically than from the point of view of the folklorist: (2) the writer of the tale in its present form clearly knew little or nothing of actual Ogham inscriptions, for otherwise he would not have cast his legend in a formula entirely foreign to their usual purport (the change from Fothad to Eochaid, of which much has been made, merely shows that the scribe was sleepy, or his exemplar damaged): (3) the burial of the inscription is, I suspect, introduced for dramatic

¹ The scribe of the "Book of Ballymote" seems to have had an inkling of a possible non-Aryan origin for the Ogham script: for he assigns it to the Tuatha Dé Danann, whatever the exact meaning of this ascription may be.

effect merely; how tame it would have been had Cáilte read the inscription straight off, instead of prophesying that certain specified words would be found underground!

But it is not certain that the Gowran stone was not regarded as a flag, meant to lie with its cross-signed surface uppermost. The smoothness of this face renders this conceivable, and I hardly think the blank butt is long enough to have held the stone firmly in the ground. But possibly the masons have shortened it.

2. If, again, we could assign a certain fixed date before which to place inscriptions with sibilant genitives, and after which to place the remainder of our monuments, we might hope to settle this and many other questions. But it seems to me impossible to do so. I do not think we can go further than to say that given two inscriptions *in the same district*, of which one displays sibilant genitives and the other does not, then the former may be regarded as the older. Thus, Ardmore I may be regarded as older, perhaps considerably so, than Kilgrovane I; but I should be very sorry to regard all stones with s-genitives as being as old as the Ardmore stone. We do not know whether, in that non-literary age, the changes of language took place at equal rates all over Ireland; and allowance must be made (1) for the revival of the s in one or two late stones as a kind of affectation of archaism, and (2) for the retention of the s by some names longer than others. The Arraglen stone is, perhaps, the best example of the first. Here we have QRIMITIRROS, associated with COMOGANN, a form which (compared with COMAGNI at the neighbouring Ballinvoher) shows the former stone to be somewhat later than the latter—itself by no means an early inscription. Of names which retained the s later than others, one example is ERCE, the very name which we have here at Gowran. We have MAQL-ERICIAS associated with DOVINIA[s] at Coumeenooole.

The *Legan* stone is difficult to read; my copy differs in two places from Father Barry's—

The first difficulty in this inscription is I have no theory to proffer as to its meaning; but some obvious general statements can be made concerning it.

1. It cannot be a verb, for it is never at the commencement of the sentence, and is always constructed with genitives.

2. It cannot be a noun in the nominative case, for Celtic syntax would require it to precede the word which would depend on it—here LOBBI.

3. It *might* be a noun in the genitive, in apposition to LOBBI, with MAQQV-MUCCO depending on it; but this does not seem probable.

4. It invariably follows the principal name, therefore probably qualifies it in some way, and is therefore probably an *adjective* in the genitive case.

The nominative would most likely be *KOOS, or perhaps *KOE, like ROSTECE, LUGUVVE, IVVENE; and the word KOI would of course be dissyllabic, just as MUCOI is trisyllabic (mūcói).

Adjectives, or their equivalents, are common enough in MSS. as qualifying adjuncts to proper names: *e.g.* Bodb *Derg*, Brian *Bórama*. But they are extremely rare in Oghams—one, equally obscure in meaning, occurs in the Whitefield (?) inscription—

GOSOC EASMOSAC MAK INI.¹

It follows, from the frequency of the word, that KOI must represent some elementary attribute, probably introduced to distinguish the person so qualified from some co-parental namesake: the case of the three Collas is a well-known example of the inconvenient practice of calling several brothers by the same name. Some such meaning as “young” would suit requirements, though it should go without saying that I do not desire to suggest analogies between KOI and 65.

The next words, MAQU-MUCOI, recall the MAQA-MUCOI in a similar position at Gowran. In both places the construction seems to me analogous to that *quasi*-agglutination which Prof. Rhys has detected in some Irish Oghams. Thus we have—

BIR MAQI MUCOI ROTTAIS,	.	.	.	.	Drumloghan,
TOGITTACC MAQI SAGARETTOS,	.	.	.	.	Ballywiheen,

and several others, where BIR-MAQ and similar combinations are treated as one word with a common genitive ending; BIR-MAQI for BIRI MAQI.

Before applying this principle to the stone before us, it will be necessary to determine what meaning we are to assign to MUCOI. Here I must confess myself unable to follow Father Barry. At p. 351, in his first paper on the Kilkenny stones, he says:—“In texts of the Old Irish period, moccu-, mocc-, and maccu-, in the sense of remote descendant, are found in compound family names,” and gives a series of examples; further on he alludes to the confusion which subsequently arose between this element and *mac ui*. Yet on Oghams he simply takes MUCOI to be a variant of MAQI, to distinguish a common noun from a member of a proper name. This, so far as I know, is unsubstantiated, and seems to me to be strained; and one important item in his argument is not quite accurate: namely, that “in perfect inscriptions MUCOI, with or without an intervening proper name, is *ever* preceded by a MAQI.”

¹ The nominative form -AC shows that the inscription must be divided as thus given, and not into GOSOCREAS MOSAC MAKI NI, as analogies with Lugnagappul, &c., would lead us to suppose.

The italics are mine. That there are exceptions to the rule the following list will show:—

ANAYLAMATTIAS MUCOI MAQIELURI AVI AKERAS,	Roovesmore I, Cork,
FEQREQ MOQOI GLUNLEGGET,	Monataggart I, Cork,
CONUNETT MOQI CONURI,	Camp, Kerry [F.],
GOSOLT . S MUCOI MAQIR . . . ,	Garranmillon I, Waterford [H.],
. . . GNI MUCOI CUN . . .	Kilgrovane IV, Waterford,
COLLABOTA MUCOI LUMMINA MAQI LAPACCA,	Dromore, Waterford,
(?) BIVODON MUCOI ATAR,	Kilbeg, Waterford,

all in the genitive; and—

CATABAR MOCO FIRIQORB,	Ballyquin, Waterford [F.],
LUGUVVE MOCCO MAQIMEQ . . . ,	Aghacarrible III, Kerry, ¹

in the nominative.

Bearing in mind Father Barry's quotations, from the "Book of Armagh," which is as near to the Ogham period as our ms. literature can bring us, there is nothing in these inscriptions to prevent our translating moco as "descendant." And we are justified in this, when we remember how MUCOI is associated in three groups of stones, with apparently tribal or eponymic names; DOVINIA(s), four times in Corkaguiney; TOICAC(I), thrice at Dunloe; NETASEGAMONAS, twice (? thrice) in the Decies. The Dunloe stones are especially instructive. I have not seen them, but the latest copies are:—

1. DEGO MAQI MOCOI TOICAKI.
2. MAQIRITEAS MAQI MAQIDDUMILEAS MUCOI TOICACI.
3. MAQITTAL MAQI VORGOS MAQI MUCOI TOICAC.

Here, if MUCOI = son, No. 2, with all its s-genitives, must be contemporary with 1, and only a generation older than 3. It is fair to compare stones of the same group thus together; and to pronounce this impossible.²

¹ [F.] denotes that Sir S. Ferguson, and [H.] that Canon Hewson, is responsible for the reading selected; those unmarked are all from my own notes. One reading would bring Drumloghan VI into this list; on the other hand, a variant lection would strike Garranmillon I out of it. I have queried the Kilbeg reading, on which Brash, Professor Rhys, and myself were agreed, on account of the revolutionary transcript of it published by Father Barry. The Kilgrovane stone, even if it did begin with MAQI, is in place here, for the MAQI, being at the commencement of the inscription, was part of the name which followed. I am not quite certain of the two last names in the Dromore inscription; but of the essential portion—its formula—I have no doubt.

² DEGOS lost its s in the genitive later than some other names, as is shown by Drumloghan X, DEAGOS MAQI MUCOI . . . ENAI (for . . . ENAIS). This fact lends additional weight to the argument as far as the relative date of Nos. 1 and 2 are concerned. No. 3 is supposed later than No. 2, because TOICACI has shed its final i: but perhaps an i has been lost from the stone.


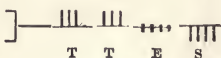
MUCO must, however, mean something more than "descendant"; for then we should be unable to distinguish between A. MUCOI B. and A. MAQI MUCOI B. The descendant, *i.e.* the head of the clan descended from the ancestor named, seems best to fit the sense required. This would give MUCO a kind of honourable sense; and it is not irrelevant to notice that the majority of stones commemorating a MUCO are of large size, as though by their barbaric grandeur to do increased honour to the memory of the chief. The Roovesmore, Monataggart, Camp, Garraimillon, and Ballyquin stones are exceptionally large; the others are of respectable dimensions; the Dromore stone seems to be the surviving member of a once remarkable and elaborate monument. If Professor Rhys' brilliant equation of the name TORANIAS, on the Ballycrovane stone, to the name of the Gaulish goddess, TURANIS, be accepted, AVI on that stone must be equivalent to MUCOI, and its colossal dimensions may also be used as an illustration of this general principle.

The formula MAQA-MUCOI would then assume a definite meaning, "son of the chief," not unlike the modern "heir apparent";¹ and its occasional treatment as one simple word would be natural. The Legan stone gives us a later, but almost identical form; for as QU = Q, and QQV = QQ = Q, and CC = C in Oghams, MAQQV-MUCCOI = MAQMUCOI.

I read the eponymic name RRINI, though with some little doubt about the last three letters; the N is badly cut, and is not at right angles to the stem line. The doubled R seems certain to me; compare RRUANAN at Aghadoe and MAQI-RRRODAGNI at Ballyknock, and with the whole name, RINI at Fardell, Devonshire.

The *Lamogue* stones are very interesting additions to our epigraphic record. In accordance with the practice which I usually follow, I shall treat the SEVERRIT stone as *Lamogue* I, that being the order adopted by the first published (Canon Hewson's) copy, though having regard to the relative importance of the two I should have been inclined to commence with the other.

At the stone itself I made—

the penultimate E being four broken notches in the stone, and my rubbing shows the same thing; but philological considerations as well as the careful examination of a photograph, which I took, makes me think that Father Barry is probably right in reading AIS. There is no such termination in Oghams as -ES,² and this fact struck me at the time of my

¹ This modern instance is merely quoted as a rough parallel: of course the chief's son was by no means always the heir apparent.

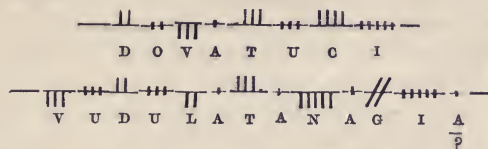
² Brash's CARRICES is wrong, being properly, as well as I can make out, CARRICAL. In AVITTORIGES the termination is not -ES, but -GES, a variant of -IAS, just as is -GAS in the very interesting Dingle fragment, where we have [AV?]ETORIGAS. Compare VOTECORIGAS.

examination of the stone, but stupidly enough it did not occur to me to look for an alternative reading.

I cannot, however, agree with Father Barry's restoration of the missing part of the inscription: there is not room for it. The *r* of SEVERRIT is just under the shoulder of the stone, which is, I think, original, not formed by fracture. The letters that once were on the top are lost, not by fracture of the upper part of the stone, but by extensive spalling. Canon Hewson, in whose company I visited Lamogue, agreed with me that there was hardly room even for MAQI.

The termination -AIS I am inclined to regard rather as an early form of -AI (as -AS is of -A), than of a genitive by attenuation of a nominative -AS. We find it in the name DOLATIBIGAIS, on the Ardmore stone, in company with unquestionably early genitives, while the seemingly late form BIR, at Drumloghan, has already been explained as an example of *quasi*-agglutination, and, therefore, probably rather early.

Lamogue II is more interesting and even more perplexing. I make—



When I saw Canon Hewson's description of this monument, at p. 27 of the *Journal* for 1896, I at once suspected that AVI had a place in the inscription. But at the spot I could not identify any such word. It seemed to me then that there never had been any characters in the five inches between the end of DOVATUCI and the commencement of VUD, &c.; in fact, that the former, an obvious and well-known name, was separated from the rest of the legend, as is FEQREQ on the Monataggart stone. Nor could I find more than three points between the second *v* and the *D*: the first and third are marked in my note as faint. The third character of the second group of letters I made *D*, not *T*. I remember considering the possibility of this character having three scores, but rejecting it. The sixth, like the eighth, I make to consist of one vowel-point only, in the centre of a space unusually long—3½ in. I also recollect reading this sixth character as *o* at first, but making *A* in a second reading. The vowels are drilled out, not punched. I accepted the final *A*, but Father Barry seems to have disposed of it.

As to the interpretation of the inscription, I cannot claim to have made much progress; but I take it the verbatim would be—

DOVATUCI VUD ULATANAGIA,

in which word-division I am largely influenced by a mysterious inscription at Kinard in Kerry, near Dingle. Here we have

A CURCITAIVI VOD DUVANGAC.

A tentative analysis of this inscription claims a short digression. In the first place I gather from what appears to be an incidental reference to it in Professor Rhys' analysis of the inscriptions seen at the Joint Meeting of the R. S. A. I. and the Cambrian Archaeological Society, in Kerry, and from Father Barry's inclusion of it in a list of inscriptions showing the word *AFI* (*AVI*), that both these authorities read it in the inverse direction; and certainly part of it, so read, yields the satisfactory sequence of letters *LLOTITI AVI*. But I examined this stone with all possible care last summer, considering especially its interpretation when read thus; I failed, however, to find anything intelligible in the *SANGATU* which certainly precedes the *LLOTITI*, or the equally embarrassing *SRUSA*, which follows the *AVI*. Moreover, the transcript above set forth follows the ordinary course of reading: the reader stands with the inscribed angle to his left, commences from the bottom (in this prostrate stone satisfactorily marked out by the blank end that once stood in the ground) and reads up to the top along the top arsis.

The initial *A* is probably some separate vocable, and possibly an abbreviation for *ANM*—though it is always objectionable to take a difficult letter or series of letters in an inscription for an abbreviation till all other possibilities have been excluded. At any rate an inscription at Ballintaggart seems to show the same phenomenon of a prosthetic *A*: here we have *A KEVRITTI*, where *KEV* is apparently a phonetic expression of the sound of *q* (= *qv*); the name being, as I take it, the same as the *QBITTI* that the Ballyneanig stone gives us. *CURCITAIVI* recalls *CUNOCENNIVI*, found at Trallong, according to one reading; it is, no doubt, equivalent to the *CURCITTI* of another of the Ballintaggart group, and both are clearly derivatives (diminutives?) from *curc*. The concluding word *DUVANGAC* may possibly be a derivative adjective from the name *Duben*, the genitive of which we have in the form *DOVINIA(s)* several times in the barony of Corkaguiney, and which was the name of the eponymous ancestress of the race which inhabited that district; the *x* I regard as gutturalised into *ng* by the attraction of the *c*. The residual *von*, which also appears at Lamogue, is very puzzling. One interpretation only has occurred to me, which I do not regard as other than a wild piece of guesswork, almost overstepping the bounds of legitimate conjecture: namely, that *vo-D* = *fui-t* = Old Irish *ba*, *bu*. The most that can be said for this rendering is that it makes sense on the Kinard stone, especially having regard to the seemingly nominative form of *DUVANGAC*: but the genitives on the Lamogue stone are in the way of such an interpretation.

A word about the transliteration of *III* in conclusion. The only authority for rendering this *F* universally is the Ballymote and similar keys; but these, with every respect to their authors, were written at a non-critical time, long after Ogham had ceased as a medium of communication; and the puerilities of which the scribes were guilty in their

“variations” on the Ogham theme considerably weaken their evidence. Contemporary documents, on the other hand, *unanimously* render the letter by v, both medially and initially: I allude, of course, to the bilinguals of South Britain and Ireland. But Oghmic III passes initially into Old Irish *f*, medially into *b*: and in some late inscriptions III , in initial position, does apparently equal *F*; thus we probably have FEQREQ at Monataggart, $\text{FUR}^{\text{U}}\text{-DDRANN}$ at Tinnehally. Assuming the cor-

rectness of the published copy of Rathcroghan I, which I have not seen, both transformations are exemplified by it; for its $\text{VRAICCI MAQI MEDVVI}$ is certainly “of Fraech, son of Médb”—quite independently of the (most improbable) contingency of this being actually the memorial of the Fraech, who married, or wanted to marry, our great national heroine’s daughter Findabar.

It is with considerable diffidence that I thus venture to question some of Father Barry’s readings and deductions, and I need hardly say that it is in no cavilling spirit that I do so. I have nothing but admiration for the zeal, learning, and ingenuity he has shown in the interpretation of these ancient epigraphs. But it is only by opposing theory to theory, and reading to reading, that we can hope ultimately to attain the truth in a subject beset with so many difficulties.

ARDFERT FRIARY AND THE FITZMAURICES, LORDS OF KERRY.

By MISS HICKSON, HON. LOCAL SECRETARY FOR KERRY.

(*Concluded from page 239, Vol. VI., Fifth Series.*)

WE have seen that there is not a particle of trustworthy evidence to prove that Raymond Le Gros left any issue. On the contrary, Giraldus, his cousin-german, contemporary, and warm admirer, distinctly tells us he, Raymond, left no issue by his wife, Basilia; nor does Giraldus say, as he does of some other invaders, that he left illegitimate children, while the State Papers and old records show that his nephew, William de Carew, son of his eldest brother, Odo de Carew, succeeded to his lands in Leinster. It is therefore amongst some of Raymond's numerous nephews and grand-nephews, living in the thirteenth century in Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, that we must look for the heirs of such lands as he, with the help of his brothers, acquired in Ireland. To identify and trace with perfect accuracy the descent of that one of Raymond's nephews, or grand-nephews, who founded the baronial family at Lixnaw, is an impossibility at present, nor can it ever be done until all the mediæval Irish State Papers have been calendared on the plan adopted by Mr. Sweetman, by competent Irish scholars: (see *Journal*, vol. vi., Fifth Ser., p. 233).

But by a careful study of those mediæval Irish State Papers which Mr. Sweetman and Mr. Handcock have calendared so well, and by collating those documents with such portions of the Irish annals and traditions as are trustworthy in genealogical matters, we may certainly be able to correct the errors of the modern pedigree-makers, and to form a reasonable judgment about the origin of this ancient baronial family whose history for many generations was virtually the history of Kerry. It is necessary when beginning our researches to bear in mind that, between 1200 and 1500, surnames, as we understand them, were only in process of formation, and that the process in Ireland and Wales was much slower than in England. Lodge and Archdall (*Peerage of Ireland*, vol. ii., p. 185, Ed. 1789) say, that the founder of Ardfert Friary, in or about 1253, was the first to assume the surname of Fitz Maurice. But the State Papers prove that this was not the case, and that for many generations after that date the Lords of Kerry used patronymics, as did their Geraldine cousins of Desmond and Leinster, causing some confusion in their genealogies before the creation of the Earldoms of Kildare and Desmond. Raymond Le Gros, as he was nicknamed, signed himself

Raymond Fitz William, as the son of William Fitz Gerald, elder brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald (*v. Giraldu*, Book i., chap. xiii., and *Journal*, vol. vi., p. 227, Fifth Series); and Raymond's younger brother, Griffin, also used the patronymic; while Odo, their eldest brother, called himself Odo de Carew, from his lordship of Carew Castle in Wales (*Ibid.* p. 230). The sons of Griffin called themselves Gilbert, Matthew, Raymond, and Griffin Fitz Griffin; while their sons and some of the grandsons of Odo de Carew used the patronymics of Fitz Raymond, Fitz Nicholas, and, sometimes, the territorial surname, de Carew, indifferently.

We have seen (*Ibid.* p. 232) that the pedigree of William Fitz Gerald's descendants drawn up by Anstis, Ulster King, and shown by Mr. Pole Carew of Anthony, in Cornwall, to the late Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., was proved correct by Sir John's exhaustive researches in the unpublished State Papers of the thirteenth century, so far, that is, as it related to Odo de Carew, eldest brother and heir of Raymond, and Odo's son, William de Carew, in 1213; and the fact that he, William, was a Geraldine, not a Montgomery, as some genealogists asserted he was. Anstis also was correct in stating that Odo had three brothers, viz. Raymond Le Gros, who died *s. p.*, William, and Griffin; but Anstis was wrong in stating that Griffin died *s. p.*; and Sir John Maclean followed him in this error, because when he wrote in 1851, the thirteenth-century State Papers relating to Ireland had not been arranged and calendared. At page 184 of the third volume, Fifth Series, of this *Journal*, in a very interesting Paper on the Kilkenny Geraldines, Mr. G. D. Burtchaell, *Fellow*, quotes a register of the monastery at Kells, in Kilkenny, preserved in Trinity College Library, which states that Griffin Fitz William left two sons, Matthew and Griffin, and that the last-mentioned left two sons, Raymond and Gilbert. But Mr. Burtchaell admits, in a footnote, that an Inquisition amongst the State Papers of 1290, calendared by Mr. Sweetman, proves that this pedigree in the register of the Kells monastery is wrong. This register seems to be only a copy of an original, written probably in the fifteenth century; and for this and other good reasons, it cannot be accepted as correct against the legal evidence of the following Inquisition of 1290. Still, on one point, the monastic register does supply an omission in the Inquisition by giving Griffin Fitz William a son named Griffin. This omission, however, is not an error, but was simply caused by this Griffin Fitz Griffin not being in any way concerned with the legal proceedings disclosed in the Inquisition. We have full evidence, however, that he existed and was a magnate of Ireland in 1220. He is mentioned in a Charter of Thomas Fitz Anthony, Lord of Decies and Desmond, before 1224, granting lands to the Cistercian monastery of St. Mary's, Dublin. In this Charter, calendared by Sir J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., he is called "Griffin filio Griffini tunc Vice-Comite de Dungarvan." In 1218 the Bishop of Waterford complained to the King and Council that Fitz Anthony and Griffin Fitz

Griffin, had unjustly disseised him of the castle and lands of Lismore, Ardmore, and Ardfinnan (*Calendar, I. S. P.*; vol. i., p. 126).

Mr. Sweetman in the third vol. of his *Calendars* of same, has the following abstract of the above-mentioned Inquisition :—

“DUBLIN, *May* 6th, 1290.—The jurors upon their oath say, that Raymond Le Gros enfeoffed his brother Griffin Fitz William, of Fynnore and Kells in Fothered, for the service of two knights of his Court at the Castle of Fothered, and that after Griffin's death, Gilbert, his son and heir, succeeded to his inheritance, that Gilbert begot a daughter named Clarice, who was a-half year old when her father died; nevertheless, after Gilbert's death, Matthew Fitz Griffin, brother of Gilbert, entered the lands, and held them all his life, and after Matthew's death Raymond, his brother, entered the lands, and held them for seven years; then Clarice, aforesaid, went to William de Dene and Richard of Rochelle, *locum tenens* of John Fitz Geoffrey¹ then Justiciary, and promised to each of them a third of the lands, provided they would aid her in recovering them. By their counsel and aid, Clarice recovered the lands in the Court of the Liberty of Carlow, and having had seisin, she enfeoffed William de Dene and Richard of Rochelle, respectively, of one-third of them, rendering each one penny a-year at Easter; and afterwards Clarice enfeoffed John Fitz John, her son, of her own third part of them with the demesne of the said William and Richard; and after some time, John enfeoffed William de Dene aforesaid of his third part in free socage, yearly rendering at Easter three pence, or a pair of iron spurs. They further say, that the said William de Dene went to William de Maleherbe, then Seneschal of Carlow, and gave him a sum of money to receive suit of Court at the castle of Fothered, and to render the service aforesaid of two knights to the Earl Marshal at that castle for the lands of Fynnore and Kells, which service the said William rendered all his life (*Q. R. Irish Exchequer Records*, 531, No. 9; Sweetman's *Calendar, I. S. P.*, vol. iii., p. 294).”

Here we have legal evidence of the existence of three sons of Griffin Fitz William, said by Anstis, and others, to have died childless, and further the Inquisition shows us that the eldest of the three died first, leaving only an infant daughter named Clarice. The Inquisition also is very interesting, as showing us how justice was bought and sold in those

¹ John O'Donovan, in his notes to the *Four Masters*, vol. iii., p. 315, and other writers, have mistaken this John Fitz Geoffrey for a son of Geoffrey de Marisco, Justiciary in 1224. Dugdale shows that John Fitz Geoffrey was the son of Geoffrey Fitz Piers, created Earl of Essex, by King John, a connexion of the De Sais and Mandevilles.

old days, and how difficult it was for daughters to hold their inheritance, and how by degrees the descendants of William Fitz Gerald were "elbowed" out of Leinster by the heirs of Strongbow and Eva. Giraldus tells us that, at even an earlier date, Raymond Le Gros and Fitz Stephen were obliged by Fitz Adelm to move westward into "remote and barren territories" (*Giraldus*, Book II., chap. xv., p. 276). Odo de Carew's descendants and representatives, marrying amongst the Digons, and the De Mohun's connexions, or descendants of Strongbow and Eva's heirs, continued to hold Idrone, but the youngest branches of William Fitz Gerald's family, nephews and grand-nephews of Odo and Raymond Le Gros, and the younger grandsons of Odo, evidently moved westward into the "remote territories" of Giraldus' history obtained by Fitz Stephen, De Cogan, and Raymond, in Desmond and Kerry, by the power of the sword confirmed by royal grants. The brilliant valour of the Irish tribes in those territories would have proved more than a match for that of the invaders but for the clan system which the Rev. Dr. Todd in his notes to the *Wars of the Gael with the Gaill*, truly said, made an Irish army a "rope of sand" against an enemy. As it was, the English invaders had to fight desperately for every acre they obtained west of the Barrow and the Maine; and could only hold what they did obtain, by intermarriages with members of certain Irish clans whom they conciliated by helping them to fight a rival clan, and by adopting the old Irish usages of fosterage, tanistry, gavelkind, tributes in kind, &c.

The history of Matthew Fitz Griffin and his connexion with Carrickmac Griffin, or Carrick-on-Suir, will be found in Mr. Burtchaell's before-mentioned Paper. As this Inquisition states that, at Matthew's death, his brother Raymond succeeded to the lands unjustly detained from their niece by both brothers in her minority, we may suppose that the Kells monastic register in Trinity College is right in stating that Matthew died *s. p.* But we have no good proof that Raymond Fitz Griffin died childless. The monastic register seems to say he did, but as it is proved incorrect respecting Raymond's and Matthew's parentage by the Inquisition given above, we cannot look on it as trustworthy evidence for the pedigree of Griffin Fitz William's descendants. We find from the Irish State Papers that Raymond Fitz Griffin, Clarice's uncle, was living in July, 1255, and contesting her claims to her father's land, and that he still held lands in Leinster in 1279 (*Calendar, I. S. P.*, vol. ii., pp. 74, 326). In 1278 and in 1282 a William Fitz Raymond was a juror on important Inquisitions taken at Clonmel. The inquisition of the latter year was to ascertain the possessions of John Fitz Thomas (Fitz Gerald) in Desmond at the time of his death in battle at Callan, near Kenmare, in 1261, when William de Dene, Justiciary, who had aided Clarice as the Inquisition of 1290 tells us, was also killed by the victorious O'Sullivans, Mac Carthys, O'Driscolls, and other Munster tribes. Philip Fitz Raymond was an inhabitant of Waterford in 1286 (*Calendar*, vol. iii., p. 94).

If it be said those Fitz Raymonds may have been sons of a Raymond de Carew, I do not doubt that this is probable enough, for there were, at least, two Raymond de Carews living in Tipperary in 1290 (*Ibid.* p. 355); and in a schedule of debts of John of Callan in the eleventh and twelfth years of Edward I. the name of Raymond de Carew of Waterford appears, while in 1277 William de Carew held the serjeantry of the county Waterford in fee (*Ibid.* pp. 263 and 498). But it is to be remembered that those Carews, if they were not the descendants of Griffin Fitz William, and his sons, in the male or female line, were certainly his nephews or grand-nephews, and the nephews or grand-nephews of Raymond Le Gros, and sons or grandsons of his brother and heir, Odo de Carew (*v. Journal*, Part 3, vol. vi., p. 237). Lodge and Archdall, writing more than 120 years ago, had, no doubt, access to old papers of more or less value at Lixnaw Court, and elsewhere now lost or dispersed. They also carefully noted the Kerry traditions of different branches of the Fitz Maurice family at that place, and at Cosfealy (Duagh) and Ballykealy. I am myself very sceptical of the value of such traditions, and think Irish writers are generally disposed to depend on them too much. But not the less do I believe that traditions should never be altogether disregarded by students of history and genealogy, because they often indicate in a confused, vague way, where the truth lies, and help us to reach it by patiently collating them with contemporary legal documents.

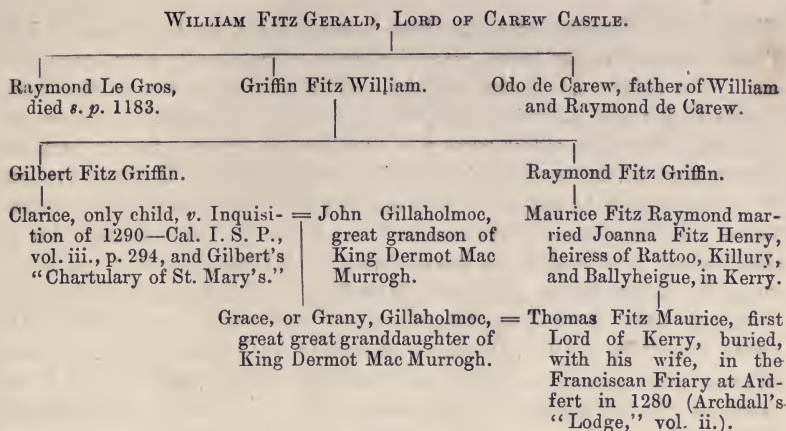
Now one of the oldest traditions gleaned by Archdall and Lodge in Kerry, about the first Fitz Maurice, Lord of Kerry, the founder of the Franciscan friary at Ardfert, was, that he was the son of Maurice Fitz Raymond by Joanna, daughter (she was really niece) of Meyler Fitz Henry, Justiciary of Ireland, from 1204 to 1208, and that this Maurice was son of Raymond Le Gros. The traditions further stated that said Thomas Fitz Maurice, first Lord of Kerry, son of Maurice Fitz Raymond, married Grace, daughter of Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, in 1170, and was buried with her *circa* 1181, under an altar tomb, close to the high altar of the Ardfert Friary, of which we have had such faithful sketches from Mr. Wakeman's gifted pencil and pen. (See *Journal*, vol. v., Fifth Series, pp. 37 and 38, and 330). Contemporary history, as I have said, proves, that the first step in those descents is wrong, the vague tradition that Raymond Le Gros left a son Maurice, has no support in that history. The Fitz Henry wife, tradition says, brought Rattoo, Ballyheigue, and Kilbury, as her dowry to her husband Maurice Fitz Raymond, and as those lands, or some of them, are proved by the State Papers of 1203-10, to have belonged to Meyler Fitz Henry, and were afterwards amongst the earliest possessions of the Lords of Kerry, we may accept as true these traditions of the marriage and the dowry. But as regards the tradition that Thomas Fitz Maurice, son and heir of Maurice, and his Fitz Henry wife, married the daughter of King Dermot Mac Murrough of 1170, chronology and history alike prove that it cannot be correct, and

we must therefore reject it. Dermot Mac Murrough or Dermot-na-nGall (*i.e.* Dermot of the English strangers), as he was called by his countrymen, died in 1171, at the age of eighty one, according to John O'Donovan in his notes to the *Four Masters*, vol. ii., page 1182. A daughter of his, born in 1161, would therefore have been almost a centenarian in 1253, and far too elderly a bride for a grandson of Raymond Le Gros, who died in 1183 (*Four Masters*, notes, page 61, vol. iii.). But a granddaughter or great-granddaughter of King Dermot would have been of a suitable age in 1253, for a bride of a grandnephew of Raymond Le Gros, and we shall presently see that such a marriage did really take place.

The contemporary accounts of Dermot Mac Murrough's children are meagre and contradictory. They give him at least two sons, Connor and Donald. Giraldus says, the former only was legitimate; but Maurice Regan, Dermot's secretary, writes of Donald as a legitimately born prince. Giraldus says that Eva, the wife of Strongbow, whom her father King Dermot made heiress of Leinster, had sworn in England that Donald was illegitimate. But on such a point Giraldus cannot be a trustworthy authority. Whatever may have been the number of King Dermot's legitimate children, the claims of Eva, as heiress of Leinster, were wholly illegitimate according to Irish law. They were invented in face of it, by Dermot to obtain the aid of Strongbow against his own countrymen, and were enforced and maintained by the swords of Strongbow and his English followers. If Dermot left no adult male issue, the heir to his dominions, according to Irish law and usage, was his tanist brother, Murrough-na-nGael (*i.e.* Murrough of the Irish) as he was called, because he opposed Dermot and his English allies, and under that law and usage Eva could never be heiress of Leinster. She and her only child Isabel, wife of the Earl Marshal, probably both fully recognized this fact, and the latter is said to have predicted that the breach of Irish law by her Irish grandfather King Dermot, would result in the disappointment of Strongbow's hopes, for that her own five sons would die without male heirs, and that Leinster would again pass away in the female line to strangers. If Isabel or any one else made such a prediction we know that it was actually verified before 1320 in a very remarkable manner. No impartial student of history can doubt that Dermot Mac Murrough was a bad king and a bad man, but the evil wrought by such men to their own confusion and ultimate loss, often results in some good to generations that come after them. The soul of goodness in things evil is a mystery, but a powerful witness against a desolating spirit of pessimism.

Leaving the dreary bloodstained records of the old Leinster king's life, I believe that the true explanation of the Kerry traditions of a descendant of his having been buried with her husband in the Friary of St. Francis at Ardfert, will be found in the following facts. In the Chartulary of

St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, edited by Sir J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., we find a document drawn up *circa* 1230, to settle a dispute concerning the lands of Glancullen, between the abbot and monks of that community, and Johannes Gillaholmoe and his wife "*Claricia filia Gilberti filii Griffini*." The husband and wife demised Glancullen for the good of their own, and their ancestor's souls, to the said abbey, at a rent of one mark yearly, and after her husband's death Clarice gave a confirmation (also calendared by Sir J. T. Gilbert) of this grant. John O'Donovan in his notes to the *Four Masters* (vol. ii. p. 847), and Sir J. T. Gilbert in his valuable history of Dublin, and his edition of the before mentioned Chartulary, have given an account of the powerful Leinster chief Donnel Mac Gillaholmoge, servant of St. Mocholmoge, or Gillaholmoe, who is said to have been the founder of St. Mary's Abbey. He married a daughter of King Dermot Mac Murrough, and had by her a son Dermot, who was the father of the above-mentioned John Gillaholmoe, the husband, as proved by the charter of Glancullen to St. Mary's, of Clarice proved by same, and also by the Inquisition of 1290, to have been the granddaughter of Griffin Fitz-William and the grandniece of Raymond Le Gros. It is matter of history, that the chief invaders of Ireland in 1169-72, and their descendants, were connected by constant intermarriages. Maurice de Carew, a grandnephew or great-nephew of Raymond Le Gros, claimed as we have seen (*Journal*, Part 3, vol. vi., Fifth Series, p. 324, and Lynch's *Feudal Dignities of Ireland*, p. 152), lands in Desmond in 1311, in right of his descent from De Cogan and Fitz Stephen, to whom Henry the Second had granted all the lands lying between Waterford and Brandon Hill, in Kerry. His claim as lord paramount of certain lands in this wide district was allowed by a royal mandate still lying among the Memoranda Exchequer MSS., fourth and fifth Edward II., in the Dublin Public Record Office, of which I had an official certified copy made in 1895. My belief—subject to correction by the as yet unpublished and unarranged State Papers of mediæval times in London and Dublin—is, that a daughter of John Gillaholmoe (grandson of Dermot Mac Murrough's daughter) and his wife Clarice, granddaughter of Griffin, brother of Raymond Le Gros, married Thomas Fitz Maurice, first Lord of Kerry, son of a Maurice Fitz-Raymond, whose father, Raymond, was either the Raymoud Fitz Griffin of the Inquisition of 1290, or else his cousin, a Raymond de Carew, and that the old Kerry tradition recorded, but slightly confused, as usual, the relationship which did really exist between the wife of Lord Kerry and the Leinster royal family of 1200-60. She was not of course the daughter of King Dermot, dead in 1171, at the age of eighty-one, but the daughter of his great-grandson John Gillaholmoe, living between 1215 and 1245 (*v. Sweetman's Calendar I.S.P.* vol. i. p. 88 and 53.) The descents, in brief, reconciling the traditions and history were as follows:—



I do not insist that this short table of descents, framed, after carefully collating the thirteenth-century State Papers and monastic chartularies with the traditions of Kerry, for six hundred years, about the wife of its first Lord, is indisputably correct. But I maintain that it has reason and history to support it, and is much more likely to be correct than any other put forth up to the present time, founded on the mythical traditions about a supposed son of Raymond Le Gros, whose cousin-german, contemporary and loving admirer, Giraldus Cambrensis says, left no children by his wife Basilia De Clare, and whose illegitimate son, if he ever existed (we have not a particle of proof he ever did exist), would assuredly never have been allowed by his De Carew and Fitz Griffin cousins to seize on the lands of their uncle, which lands they helped him to acquire in Desmond and Kerry. The *Annals of Innisfallen* show us how William, the eldest son of Odo de Carew, after the death of his uncle Raymond Le Gros, whose heir he was, extended his conquests into Desmond, and built castles at Kenmare and other parts of the present county Kerry, including Lixnaw, according to an ancient Irish MS., which Florence Mac Carthy Reagh, son-in-law of Mac Carthy, Earl of Clancare, showed to Sir George Carew in 1599 (see *Journal*, Part 3, vol. vi., Fifth Series, p. 233). The heirs of this William de Carew resided at Mulresford in Devonshire, or in Idrone in Leinster, but we may reasonably suppose one of his younger sons or grandsons, or one of his younger nephews, or Fitz Griffin cousins, bearing the favourite Christian name of Raymond, in memory of their great collateral ancestor, was made by him Warden of his castles and lands in Desmond and Kerry, doing knightly service for them, as the Barrys and some of the Geraldines are shown to have done in 1311, by the before-mentioned royal mandate to Maurice de Carew.

Thus Raymond Fitz Griffin, or Raymond de Carew was, I feel sure, the grandfather of the first Lord Kerry, who used the patronymic of

Thomas Fitz Maurice, and who from being a great feudal tenant on his Carew cousin's Kerry lands, after the usual Geraldine fashion, soon became the chief lord of the district. The encroachments of the Earl Marshal's heirs in Leinster, and subsequently the Wars of the Roses in England, drew the eldest branch of William de Carew's family back to Devonshire, where their most valuable estates under royal grants lay, so that the younger branch at Ardfert and Lixnaw had nothing to fear from them. But by degrees, between 1230 and 1330, the descendants of Fitz-Griffins and Carews at those places found formidable rivals in their kinsmen, the descendants of Thomas Mor Fitz Gerald, father by his wife Elinor de Marisco of John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald, who fell at the battle of Callan, in 1261, the husband of Fitz Anthony's heiress. Those powerful and warlike magnates and their descendants the Earls of Desmond, slowly but surely encroached on the territories of the old Lords of Kerry, and waxed so great after 1329, that it is popularly supposed the latter were originally their vassals. But the reverse was the fact as the mediæval State Papers prove. An Inquisition taken at Kilmallock, on the 8th of August, 1282, to ascertain what lands and tenements John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald held at the time of his death in the battle of Callan, just twenty-one years before, says—

“The said John Fitz Thomas held at his death . . . (land) called Acumkery, in the county of Kerry, of Sir Milo de Courey, for the service of two knights, wont to be worth in the time of the said John £100, but now worth only £50; besides the thirds of the Lady Matilda de Barry, who was the wife of Maurice Fitz John, the greater part of which is destroyed by the war of the Irish; and half a cantred at Denloyth of Geoffrey Tyrel at 20 marks of rent a-year, wont to be worth forty pounds, now worth twenty marks; and one theodum in Moyhynwyr of William de Coher (query? Poer) for sixpence a year, and suit at the Court of Maurice Fitz Thomas at Altry, and half the service of a knight worth twenty marks a year; and three carucates at Ogenathy Donechud wont to be worth in time of peace forty marks and now worth nothing, for they all lie in the power of the Irish, etc.” (*Sweetman's Calendar I. S. P.* vol. ii., p. 429.)

This and other passages in the enormously long Inquisition of 1282 show us how the Irish tribes had reconquered, at and after the battle of Callan, almost all Kerry and West Desmond from the English. The Acumkery of the Inquisition is, as the late eminent Irish scholar, W. M. Hennessy, M.R.I.A., Assistant Keeper of the Records, told me, a misspelling by the old English scribe of *Aicme Ciarraighe*, or the district occupied by the *Aicme*, i.e. the tribes of King Ciar, from whom descended the O'CoFFEys (*Maelcobha*), kings of Kerry, ancestors of the O'Connors Kerry of later ages (v. O'Donovan's *Notes to the Four Masters*, vol. ii., p. 891, A.D. 1067).

Mr. Sweetman, in the first volume of his *Calendars of the I. S. P.*, gives the grants of King John to Meyler Fitz Henry of *Aicme Ciarraighe*, Huerba, and other lands in Kerry. The latter district was *Ui Feorna* (or as it is written in the Tudor State Papers, Offeriba and Hy Fearba), which lay around the north-west coasts of Tralee and Ballyheigue bays, and no doubt those cantreds formed part of the dowry of the Fitz Henry mother of Thomas, first Lord of Kerry. The De Coureys were probably sub-feudatories of portions of Fitz Henry's grant; for an account of Wardships and Escheats in the Public Record Office, Dublin, and in the Carew MSS. at Lambeth, says that in 1318 the Lady Annora De Courey held in dower, amongst other lands in Munster, the "rents and issues, warrens, fisheries and perquisites of the Court of Ballionry (Ballyconry), Glenardule and Fenoat (Fenit) in Kerry." Moyhynwyr seems to be the modern Meenanare in Clanmaurice, and the important point in the above Inquisition for our present purpose is, that it shows us, on the sworn evidence of a jury of Kerry and Cork gentlemen in 1282, that at the time of his death at Callan, in 1261, John Fitz Thomas Fitz Gerald was not, as is popularly supposed, chief owner of lands in Kerry, but the feudal tenant of small portions of the county, under the De Coureys and the Fitz Maurice Lords of Kerry, and that he not only paid rent to a sub-feudatory of the latter, but did service at his, Maurice Fitz Thomas Fitz Maurice's (Second Lord of Kerry) manorial Court at Altry, *recte Altraighe*, which O'Donovan, Dr. Reeves, and other eminent Irish scholars tell us was the district around Tralee, extending from near Fenit to near Castleisland. After 1290, year by year, the descendants of John of Callan, recovering from the effects of that battle, won more than they had lost by it. But even after the marriage of his grandson Thomas Fitz Maurice Fitz Gerald with "Margaret the king's cousin," as she is styled in the Charter of Desmond to husband and wife, calendared by Mr. Sweetman, under February 6th, 1292 (*v. Calendar*, vol. iii., p. 464), and the creation of the Earldom of Desmond in 1329, for their eldest surviving son, the Desmond Geraldines found it well nigh impossible to maintain even a nominal supremacy over their cousins and rivals the Fitz Maurices in Clanmaurice. The old Lords of Kerry and their descendants were still supreme in that portion of their inheritance, and held it in spite of all opponents by their hereditary valour, as the direct descendants of William Fitz Gerald (elder brother of Maurice) and his sons Fitz Griffins or Carews, and the collateral descendants of his son the famous Raymond Le Gros. They, the Fitz Maurices, further strengthened their position by frequent intermarriages with the O'Brians, princes of Thomond (chief of the *quinque Sanguines* in the south), the Mac Carthy chiefs of Desmond, the O'Connors Kerry, and the Mac Mahons, a branch of the O'Brians in Thomond. For several generations no Desmond Earl ever married for a first wife a lady of the old Irish blood, nor did the son of an Irish

wife succeed to the Earldom. On the other hand, twelve out of the nineteen Fitz Maurice Barons of Kerry, living between 1250 and 1660, married wives of the old Irish blood, six of the remaining seven, married Geraldines, Roches, or Cauntons, "*Hibernis ipsis Hiberniores*" and only one married an English wife, and died in 1541, leaving no male issue (*v. Journal*, part 1, vol. v., p. 40). Ultimately the Desmond Earls, in this fierce struggle for supremacy with their cousins in the old kingdom of Kerry, found it necessary to patch up a temporary peace, by intermarriages with them, and their O'Brian connexions. Maurice Fitz-Thomas, second Baron (by tenure) of Kerry, did good service in the Scotch wars of the English king, and married, according to Lodge, Mary, daughter and heir of Sir John MacLeod of Galway, whose arms, one of the triple towers of the Macleods of the Hebrides, were henceforth quartered by the Lords and Earls of Kerry. But there can be no doubt that the wife of Maurice Fitz Thomas, second Lord Kerry, was the descendant of the Mac Elgots, who were Seneschals of Connaught in 1247, and that her father was owner of Galey in North Kerry, and of the present Chute Hall, and Obrennan near Tralee, before 1620. In O'Donovan's *Notes to the Four Masters*, an account of the Mac Eligots of Connaught and Kerry will be found, vol. iii., page 325.¹ It is highly probable or certain that they were of the Gall-Gael race of the Hebrides, and therefore a branch of the Dunvegan chiefs now called Mac Leods. The history of the Barons of Kerry, between 1250 and 1691, is full of historic interest and romantic vicissitudes, but time and the space allotted to me in these pages prevent my entering on it more fully. I hope, however to be able to say more on the subject of the Mac Eligots, De Courcys, Walshes, De Clahulls and Rices hereafter, and to give engravings of the admirable sketches of the interior and exterior of the curious old round castle of the De Clahulls, or De Courcys, on Barrow Head, close to Fenit, which were taken for me by Mr. Wakeman in 1894.

¹ There is a Car (*Caer* or *Cahir*) Elgi on the Scottish borders (see "*Veitch*," vol. i., p. 36).

Miscellanea.

Observations of the History of "Holed Stones" in France and Ireland, by Mons. P. Joly, Lodeve (taken from a communication sent to Dr. Frazer, *Vice-President*).—The distinction you make of the Pierced Stones of Ireland into two categories appears to me logical and judicious, for, as you well say, the monoliths with large openings can be differentiated from those of small dimensions. Are not the first the remnants of ancient dolmens, and is not the "Cultus" associated with them, a reminiscence of that of the dead. That is my opinion, though it is not that of M. de Montillet. Open "*Prehistoric Man*" by Lubbock at page 118, and suppress all the other stones of the dolmen, and you will have the pierced stones of the "*Haute Saone*." There are observable in them, it is true, only oval openings, but they are of sufficient size to permit, if necessary, a man passing through them. The stones owe their preservation, I believe, to the special "cultus" of which they have for a long time been the object. As for the monoliths which you classify in your second category, and they are the most numerous, there is nothing analogous to them in our regions.

But the most striking and interesting fact, it appears to me, is that the pierced stones have been in Ireland, as in France, the objects of a superstitious cultus. This once more demonstrates that the same race spread itself over both countries. You are aware of the legend which peoples Hibernia with a colony from Iberia, whence it follows that the nations who inhabited that region, or at least a great part, were of the same family; but what is this race? Allow me to place before you my ideas on this point. As you are occupied with the study of Archæology, you will perhaps find in them something that may interest you.

What principally struck me in ancient and even modern geographical names is the frequent occurrence of the root "Seck" and "Sick," sometimes a little modified, but perfectly recognisable, and almost always associated with another substantive which completes and defines it. For instance, in Southern Germany I have met with more than 100 names of localities commencing with the root "Seck" or "Sick" *e.g.* Seckingen; Seckendorf, the village of the Secks; Seckhof, the house of the Secks; Sickengen, the field of the Sicks; Sickenkirch, the church or temple of the Sicks. From which fact I have been led to think that this root, so often repeated, and with the suffixes which give it a meaning, may be that which represents the people whom the ancient authors call Celts, and which scholars of the present day have nowhere found. This name of "Seck" is generally applied to the "Sequanes" alone (Seck-an) whose

primitive name would have been altered by the Romans, who, not possessing the latter κ , replaced it by q , which in Latin is always followed by the vowel u . What further tends to confirm this opinion is that the "Seckana" or Seck-na has been changed into "Seine." If the root "Seck" appears to belong, as has often been said, to the "Sequanes," that of "Sick" seems to have been borne by the "Sickules" (Sick-ur), the primitive Sicks, who had, from their arrival in Central Gaul, occupied Italy. If we are to believe scholars, "Sick" ought to be pronounced "Seuk," which would bring it still nearer "Seck," of which it appears to me to be only a slight modification. The two peoples "Seck-an" and "Sick-ur" would then be but two branches of the Aryan family of "Secks" derived from Asia (cf. Secks and Celts). In France we find the same root under the Roman form of Segondi, Sig more often. Thus in the valley of the Rhone we meet with the "Secusiani liberi" of Pliny, the Segalanni, the Segobriges, upon whose territory Marseilles was founded, and at the mouths of the Rhone, the Secoani. All these people's names seem to me to have a peculiar analogy with that of the Sequanes (Seckan) and especially of the Secks (cf. Sequani and Secoani).

Between the Rhone and Alps we meet again with Segovii (Seck and Gau, district), the Siconii, and towards the source of the Po the Segusini, with Segusio (Sux) as their capital (cf. Segusini and Segusiani). Amongst the towns, let us mention Segobodium (Seveux), Segessera (Bar sur Aube), Segustero (Sesteron), Segodunum (Rhodes), Segora (Bressiere), Secor Pontus (les Sablons d' Olonne), &c.

In Spain, the ancient Iberia, we find Sigobriga (cf. the Segobriges), Segovia (cf. the Segovii), Segontio, and a dozen localities with the name Segouria (Seck and Gour). Let us mention further a river named "Sicanus," which reminds us of the Scianes, who seem to approach near to the Sequanes.

In England we have the Segonciaci (cf. Segontio), the Selgovii (cf. Segovii and Segoveæ), Segedunum (cf. Segodunum), Seguntium (cf. Segontio), Segonciaci, and even Seckington.

I have passed by perhaps better examples, but the facts which I have placed before you seem a confirmation that the customs which are found alike in Gaul and Ireland, support the idea that a single race once peopled the whole of Central and Western Europe. I am led to conclude from them that this great and ancient race is that of the Secks which came there, says Henri Martin, in a condition of social infancy, of which no recollection is written in human memory. The proof of the high antiquity of the Secks in our regions is not difficult to find; the ploughshare (soc de la charrue) has retained in German their name. "Seck" is yet the name they give in their language to this implement, and sickle is also applied to the scythe and the sickle. There is a strong probability that they were the inventors of them, or at least the importers. Let me add that Secale, the Latin name for Rye, may be analysed into

Seck-cal. Now Cal is a root found in French words, and which signifies grain in general, from whence Seck-cal would be the grain of the Secks. I shall stop here, for the path is slippery, and from Cal to Gal or Gall is but a step; to-day I should not dare to make it.

Monumental Inscriptions from the Cathedral, Jamaica.—The arms given in the Quarterly Part of the *Journal* for March, 1897, from the monument of “Mr. Gerald Bermingham, of the noble and ancient house of Athunry,” are different from any arms of that family which I have ever seen, which are, party per pale indented, or and gu. The two spears’ heads in the arms on the monument must be an addition or augmentation of some kind. It would be very interesting to know something of this Gerald Bermingham, to what branch of the family he belonged, and how the spears’ heads came to be on his arms. The old Barony of Athenry was in existence in 1742, the date of the monument, being then held by Francis, 21st Baron, the first who conformed, whose son and successor, Thomas, was created Earl of Louth in 1750, on whose death, in 1799, the earldom became extinct, and the barony went into abeyance. It has been claimed, I believe, more than once since, though never successfully. I hope that this note may draw out some information on the subject of the branch of the Berminghams of which the Gerald Bermingham, who died at Jamaica, in 1742, was a member. There were several branches of the family in existence then, which have since become extinct in the male line. Lord Leitrim represents one of them, and quarters the arms.

The arms given as being on the monument of Andrew Arcedeckne must be wrong; they are “Argent, three chevronels or”; metal on metal. I think, though of course I cannot be sure, that it should be argent three chevronels sable; and that the mistake was caused by the colour being shown on the stone by cross lines for sable, which, perhaps being worn and in a bad light, may have been mistaken for the dots representing or.—GEORGE J. HEWSON, *Fellow*.

High Cross, Downpatrick.—The old Celtic cross at Downpatrick has been re-erected there in June this year. The gathering together of the scattered pieces and their re-erection is due to some of the antiquarian members of the Belfast Naturalists’ Field Club, assisted by Major Wallace (*Member*), and the Very Rev. P. O’Kane, who had possession of different fragments.

This cross formerly stood opposite De Courcey’s Castle—where the post-office now is, at the cross-roads, in the centre of the town; and tradition says it was brought at a remote time from the Dun, where it had been erected to the memory of Celtchair, an Irish chieftain. The old site is now the centre of traffic, and in consequence unsuitable as a

site for its re-erection. The Dean and Chapter of Down Cathedral have given a site for the cross, and it now stands erected on the grass triangular plot at the east end of the Cathedral, facing the road leading up from the town.

The stones of the cross consist of the base, the shaft, and the arms and circle; the coping or cap-stone being still undiscovered. These three stones, with an additional base-stone, which was a necessary insertion owing to some injuries in the base proper, are now fitted together with care and precision, and form a cross eleven feet high. No attempt of any kind has been made to restore the ornament.

The base stone has no trace of ornament left. The shaft on its east face has four panels, the two centre ones each containing three full-length figures, and the upper and lower panels, which are only half the size of the centre ones, contain half-length figures, all evidently being Scriptural subjects, but now so worn as to be beyond recognition. The south side of the shaft has one panel its full length, containing a rich interlacing Celtic pattern closely worked at each end, and expanding to greater freedom in the centre. This is the most legible ornament on the cross. The stone above the shaft which extends into the arms bears in the centre the crucifixion dimly visible on its weatherworn face. The angles of the cross bear evidence of having once had a round, possibly a rope moulding. It is to be hoped that the good feeling which prompted the possessors to give up the stones, and the generosity of those who contributed to the restoration, will prevail to preserve this cross as a special attraction to the place where the national saint sleeps after many years spent amidst the surrounding hills and vales.

The work of re-erection has been carefully carried out by Mr. Wm. Hastings, under the supervision of Mr. Wm. J. Fennell, Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

The Baginbun Stone.—As Colonel Vigors, in his digest of the *Academy* correspondence on this monument (*ante*, pages 150-163), has found fault with me for describing it as a "hopeless puzzle," perhaps I may be allowed to make a brief personal explanation in this matter, and to give a short account of my present views concerning the stone.

If Colonel Vigors will turn again to my *Academy* letter of 22nd September, 1894 (*Academy*, vol. xlv., p. 216), which opened the discussion on the inscription, he will find that I did not use the expression referred to without some qualification. I said that the inscription, *so far as I could see*, was a hopeless puzzle; which simply means that I had exhausted all my resources in the vain endeavour to interpret it, but does not imply that others might not be more fortunate.

As a matter of fact there is no reasonable doubt that the inscription has actually been deciphered. Though the *Academy* correspondence,

like most newspaper discussions, was somewhat desultory, and though some very unlucky shots were made during its course, it led to definite results, thanks principally to the insight and epigraphic skill of Mr. Romilly Allen. It may now be regarded as settled that the Baginbun inscription is an unintelligent copy of the Fethard Castle legend, and the latter, in its turn, of the writing on the cross at Carew. A further point has been noticed by my brother-in-law, Dr. D. Mac Alister, namely, a gradual rounding of the characters, and an approximation to cursiveness as we advance from the Carew to the Baginbun stone. This indicates that a pen-and-ink transcript was taken of each inscription copied, and slavishly transferred to the next stone of the series. As it happens, the Baginbun stone, when I last visited it, had in itself the means of studying the degeneration in the form of unknown letters resulting from unintelligent copying: for some idle person had shortly before been amusing himself by scratching, on the blank part of the stone, a fairly accurate, though excessively rude copy of the mysterious writing—satisfactorily characterising his own mental condition by adding the letters *ass* to his work.

It follows that to interpret the inscription we must go back to the Carew cross: and if we did not possess that fine monument, I still hold that the Fethard Castle stone would probably, and the Baginbun stone certainly, present a “hopeless puzzle.” I have no hesitation in accepting Professor Rhys’ reading of the Carew inscription so far as the names *MARGITEUT RECETT*—Meredydd of Rheged—is concerned: I prefer to keep an open mind about the interpretation of the concluding characters as any form of *RECIT*, though some such sense must be intended.

The decipherment is, however, only half the enigma. When, by whom, and, above all, for what purpose the Irish copies were made are problems which still confront us. For the credit of my country, I heartily echo Colonel Vigors’ hope that these questions (still “hopeless puzzles” to me) will be attacked, and satisfactorily solved, on the Irish side of the channel.—R. A. S. MACALISTER.

“The Dolmens of Ireland,” by Mr. Borlase, F.S.A.—At page 841 of the third volume of his new and deeply interesting work, Mr. Borlase, through an excusable want of time to examine for himself each Irish district’s prehistoric remains, has fallen into a great error as regards Glenfas, in West Kerry. Writing of the prehistoric cists and menhirs in the glen, he says, there “is no ruined church near them.” Now there is at least one very remarkable fifth- or sixth-century ruined church, with a stone circle, pillar-stone with incised cross on it, and bee-hive huts at Kilelton, still very near the modern Glenfas; but that this primitive church stands within the bounds of the ancient Glenfas is as certain as anything can be, for more than one reason already given by me in this *Journal*. The main and all-convincing reason of this is, that, from time immemorial,

the tradition of the old Irish-speaking people of the district (familiar to me from childhood) has been that on the very grave of the pagan legendary princess Fas, who still gives a name to Glenfas, stands this little primitive church, now known as Kilelton. In his account of his ascent of Cahireonrigh fifty-six years ago, published in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Windele tells us that the Irish-speaking people of Kilelton, and around it, told him that the church stood over the grave of Fas. The remains of the low tumulus, and the western side of the stone circle around it, are still distinctly visible, and on the apex is the ruined church. Not examining it for himself, Mr. Borlase has missed the most striking illustration, perhaps, in Ireland, of the correctness of his judgment, that the earliest Christian churches in the island were erected over graves of pagans, venerated by a prehistoric race, where pagan sacrifices had been offered.—MARY AGNES HICKSON, *Hon. Local Secretary for Kerry*.

Note on the Derivation of the New Grange Spirals.—At the Meeting of the British Association, Liverpool, 1896, Mr. A. J. Evans, in his Address as President of the Anthropological Section, briefly reviewed the argument I have developed regarding the derivation of the New Grange Spirals. Mr. Evans accepts the evidence of “a direct connexion between Great Britain and Scandinavia from the end of the Stone Age onwards”; but asks the question: Ought the prolongation of the Bronze Age trade-route from Scandinavia to Ireland “to be regarded as the historic clue to the contemporary appearance of the spiral motive in the British Islands? Is it to this earlier intercourse with the land of the Vikings that we must ascribe the spiral scrolls on the slabs of the great chambered barrows of the Irish Bronze Age, best seen in the most imposing of them all, before the portal and on the inner chambers of New Grange?”

“The possibility of such connexion,” Mr. Evans says, “must be admitted.” “The probability,” he adds, “is great that the contemporary appearance of the spiraliform ornament in Ireland and on the continent of Europe is due to direct derivation.” But, he suggests, “it does not follow that the only alternative is to believe that the spiral decoration of the Irish monuments necessarily connects itself with the ancient stream of intercourse flowing from Scandinavia.”¹

The following is a summary of the leading points of Mr. Evans’ argument in favour of a West Mediterranean route:—If the spiral had been a feature of the Scandinavian rock-carvings, the argument for derivation from that side would have been strong. But they are not

¹ In addition to the references to amber beads found in Ireland, in section VIII., should be mentioned twenty-seven amber beads found in a tumulus at Bella Hill, Carrickfergus, county Antrim.—*Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, vol. vi., p. 171.

found in them; and, on the other hand, the sculptures on the dolmens of the Morbihan equally show certain features common to the Irish stone chambers, including the primitive ship-figure. The prehistoric stone buildings of Malta, which show in their primitive conception a great affinity to the megalithic chambers of the earliest British barrows, bear witness on this side to the extension of the Ægean spiral system in a somewhat advanced stage, and accompanied, as at New Grange, with intermediate lozenges. In Sardinia there is evidence of the former existence of monuments of Mycenæan architecture in which the chevron, the lozenge, and the spiral might have been associated as in Ireland. It is on this line, rather than on the Danube and the Elbe, that we find in a continuous zone that Cyclopean tradition of domed chambers which is equally illustrated at Mycenæ and at New Grange. These indications, Mr. Evans adds, gain additional force from a remarkable find in a British barrow excavated by Canon Greenwell on Folkton Wold, Yorkshire, consisting of three chalk objects, resembling round boxes with bossed lids. The ornaments on the lids show concentric circles of degenerate spiral form, and upon the sides of two of these chalk objects, associated with chevrons, saltires, and lozenges, are indications of faces recalling the early Ægean and Trojan types of Dr. Schliemann; also some other forms, which Mr. Evans regards as Mycenæan ("Address," pp. 8 and 9).

With every wish to defer to Mr. Evans' judgment on a subject which he has made in an especial degree his own, I am unable to accept the conclusion he has reached. It may be at once conceded that it is possible, not to say probable, that Ægean influence reached the west coast of Europe, but the gaps in the evidence for the derivation of the New Grange spirals appear to me to be greater on the west coast route than on the Scandinavian side. That the spiral motive, which Mr. Evans has shown can be put back in the Ægean to a period contemporary with the XII. Dynasty of Egypt, should be found at various points of the Mediterranean area is to be expected. The spirals at Malta are in relief, but we may assume them to belong to the same system as those under consideration. The remarkable fact is not that an occasional example should be found at Malta, but that examples should be so rare in the western basin of the Mediterranean.

The influence of the Ægean spiral possibly extended beyond the Mediterranean to the west. Incised markings have been figured from the Canary Islands ("Matériaux," 1878, pl. vii.) which would be absolutely in place at Dowth. They include spirals and zigzags, and a boat-form. Other examples, also including spirals, resemble in general character rock-markings in America, and are compared by Mallery with examples in California and Brazil ("Mallery," pp. 58, 59, figs. 144 and 145). But proceeding northward we have no station for the spiral till we come to Gavrinis in Brittany.

The chalk objects from Folkton are a strong point. The face-type

on these "boxes" has been compared with the face-type of sculptured representations of a female divinity on dolmens in the south of France (Gard), and found as far north as Marne. Cartailhac refers the type to Sardinia, and further to Hissarlik (*"l'Anthropologie,"* 1894, p. 155). But though a line of communication is thus provisionally established through France to the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, the possibility of such connexions throws into relief the fact that the spiral is not carried on the dolmens with sculptures of a female divinity; it is not found on them, and renders all the more significant the failure of the spiral in the West. The exceptional nature of the Folkton objects, coupled with the fact that the Hissarlik face-type has been found on urns in the north of Germany (*"Zeitschrift für Ethnologie,"* 1894, p. 53), also the wide distribution of saltire and lozenge patterns, renders it, I think, doubtful that these chalk objects can be regarded as evidence for a west-coast route, to the exclusion of more central lines of communication. That there are elements in the ornament of New Grange not to be attributed to northern influence may be readily conceded. The saltire and lozenge are rare in Scandinavia, and these forms at New Grange, no doubt, represent the general extension of such ornaments to the west in the Bronze Age, possibly entering Ireland from the south. I have indicated so much when discussing the saltire and the lozenge.¹ But here, again, as in the case of the face-type, the spiral fails to follow these patterns westward.

It is true, as Mr. Evans points out, that it is on the western line, "rather than on the Danube and the Elbe, that we find in a continuous zone that Cyclopean tradition of domed chambers which is equally illustrated at Mycenæ and at New Grange." But we must remember that this series, if it be a series, is carried up to Scandinavia. Chamber graves, with passages and encircling stones, are numerous in Scandinavia. But the spiral has not been carried on these monuments to Scandinavia. There are differences of types on the way, and it is remarkable that the examples most closely resembling those at Mycenæ and in Caria should be found so far away as Ireland and the Orkneys. If the form of this class of monuments represents a primitive and widely spread hut-type, it is possible that the connexions between the sepulchral monuments are not so direct as has been generally assumed. That there is evidence of intercourse between the Iberian West and Britain and Ireland in the Stone and Bronze Ages, is generally accepted. But the difficulty I find in regarding the New Grange spirals as having been carried on stone by the West Mediterranean route is, that the examples in the Canary Islands, if we venture to include the latter in the group, as also those at Gavrinis,

¹ The ornament on an urn of late form found near Joppa, Edinburgh, strongly recalls the painted geometric patterns of Cypriote pottery.—*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. xvi., p. 423.

show the exhaustion of the motive, and we are compelled, if we take Gavrinis as an intermediate station, to look on the spirals at New Grange as an ascending series—in fact, a local development reascending the higher forms of the motive. It seems to me to be more reasonable to regard the higher forms of spirals at New Grange as an extension of the higher forms of the series so widely distributed in the Scandinavian area.

Mr. Evans is clearly influenced by the consideration that the spiral first appears on stone. As he remarks, “the important feature to observe is that here (Egypt), as in the case of the early Ægean examples, the original material on which the spiral ornament appears is stone, and that so far from being derived from an advanced type of metal work, it goes back in Egypt to a time when metal was hardly known.” I have already expressed dissent from the inference that the spiral is therefore original on stone. Professor Petrie’s discoveries at Naquada show that between the VI. and XI. Dynasties, the spiral was a frequent form of decoration on the pottery of the non-Egyptian race. Professor Petrie attributes the spiral in this instance to a conventional representation of blotched limestone breccia used for stone vases. But however the case may be for the earlier Ægean spiral, it appears to me that the main impulse of the Mycenæ spirals is derived from the painted decorations of the XVIII.–XIX. Dynasties of Egypt. But even if this be not accepted, it is pretty generally agreed that the main body of the spiral decoration of Mycenæ is to be placed between the 15th and the 12th centuries B.C., and that it is from the spiral ornament of that period that the spirals of Scandinavia have been derived.¹ Now, the fact that the zone of Cyclopean domed chambers extends to Scandinavia, and that the spiral has not been carried to the north on these monuments, together with the fact that the monuments inscribed with the spiral form numerically a small minority, and, further, that the spiral and other ornaments are placed on the stones of such monuments as have them in a most haphazard way, strongly suggest the idea, I think, that the incised ornaments have not been developed on the monuments or carried on them as a tradition, but, on the contrary, have been transferred to the monuments from other objects.

The question has now to be faced of the transference of the Scandinavian spirals in metal, to stone in Ireland. I have dealt partly with this difficulty in section VIII. of my Paper in this *Journal*, 1896, Part I.

In architecture the transference of painted and textile patterns to stone is a commonplace. But we can give a particular answer from Scandinavia. The carvings of ships so numerous on the rock-surfaces of

¹ The Scandinavian spirals, in several instances, appear to be closer to the Mycenæ spirals than those of the Hungarian area. It is possible that excavations along the eastern slopes of the Carpathians would throw some additional light on the subject.

Sweden are rarely found on stone in Denmark. Rock-surfaces do not, it is true, crop up in the latter country, but the ship motive is frequent on bronze in Denmark. It is from the examples in bronze that rock-carvings in Sweden are decided to be Bronze Age. Again, it is an over-statement to say that the spiral is not found in the Scandinavian rock-carvings. It is no doubt relatively rare, but its occurrence is sufficiently marked to be included in the following general description of rock-carvings near Norrköping in Sweden—"Ces figures représentant des hommes, des chevaux, des épées, des boucliers, des navires, des écuellés, des spirales simples et doubles etc.," and to be used as an argument for the age of the sculptures—"les épées, les boucliers et les spirales rapellent tellement l'âge du bronze, que M. Hildebrand croit avec beaucoup de raison que les sculptures en question appartiennent à cet âge" (Bruzelius, *Cong. Préhist.* Stockholm, vol. i. p. 475). Moreover, if the spiral is rare on the Swedish rocks, concentric circles are numerous. The concentric circles cannot here be regarded as the degeneration of the comparatively rare spiral on the rocks. It must be considered to represent the degeneration of the bronze spiral which, towards the close of the early Bronze Period in Scandinavia is constantly replaced by concentric circles, and it is to this period that the general evidence of the rock-carvings is related.

This argument gains greatly in force when we take into consideration the positive evidence concerning the British and Irish monuments. The carving at New Grange will, I think, be generally conceded to be Bronze Age. It is not merely a question of the spiral. The manner in which the lozenges are in several instances halved and quartered, the parts being contrasted by the picking out of alternate triangles is characteristically Bronze Age, and represents in stone the contrasting of triangular spaces by hatching, so general in bronze ornament. Now, this feature is not a stone tradition, it cannot be traced on the monuments. On the contrary, it seems to be a direct translation from bronze and pottery. In fact, chevron, triangle, lozenge, and saltire patterns represent the common stock of Bronze Age ornament in the west of Europe. These forms have not been carried on stone, but have clearly been transferred to stone at New Grange from bronze, pottery, and, no doubt, wood-carving. But the attribution of the British and Irish monuments to the Bronze Period does not rest on the character of the ornament alone. The abundant evidence of cremation at Lougherew, the Calder circle, a Bronze Age type, the discovery of Bronze Age urns in incised cists (as at Cunninghamhar) all point to the same conclusion.

If, then, the spiral in Ireland and Britain is Bronze Age, I do not see that it is possible to dissociate it from the body of Bronze Age spiral ornament, and to refer it to the West Mediterranean route along which the spiral is a failing quantity. Such reference introduces the difficulty, as I have already said, of having to consider the New Grange spirals as

an ascending series. On the contrary, the spiral series in Ireland is a descending series; the spiral is going out at Dowth, Loughcrew, and Knockmany.

The absence of the spiral in bronze in Ireland is certainly a gap in the evidence. But we must recollect that the bronze remains in our museums are but the merest fraction of what once existed. It would not be possible from the great collection of the Royal Irish Academy to equip one hundred men with a full complement of swords and spears, although the collection represents many centuries of bronze manufacture. I have already drawn attention to the fact that but for the exception of a solitary example to the contrary, we might argue that incised concentric circle ornament was unknown on Irish gold objects. Yet the richness of the decoration of concentric circles of this solitary Irish example (characteristically Irish in form) is such that we may fairly infer that incised concentric circle ornament was frequently applied to Irish gold objects.

The conclusive argument for derivation from the Scandinavian side does not, however, rest on conjectural or negative evidence. It must be insisted on that the argument does not rest solely, or now mainly, on the spiral. It cannot be merely a coincidence that the forms outside of the spiral to which I have drawn attention at New Grange (figs. 60 and 62, *Journal*, 1896, pp. 47, 49) cannot be traced on the Mediterranean route, but are fully in place on the Scandinavian side. Moreover, the manner in which the spiral gives way at Loughcrew simultaneously with the appearance of rayed concentric circles and wheel forms (which likewise cannot be traced on the Mediterranean route) furnishes too close a parallel to the change in ornament from the earlier to the later Bronze Ages of Scandinavia to be explained on other grounds than that of influence from the Scandinavian side.—GEORGE COFFEY, M.R.I.A.

Battle of Dysert O'Dea.—Can any of our Members suggest a source for the legend of the battle of Dysert O'Dea, Co. Clare, which recently appeared in the *Illustrograph*? The Irish are said to have planted bulrushes in the marsh to lure the Normans into the quagmire, under the belief that these plants only grew in firm ground. This legend was not found by O'Donovan and O'Curry when they so carefully examined the district and peasantry in 1839; nor by me in 1891, though I took much pains to sift the legends of the battle. It does not occur in the written accounts, and is precluded by the unexpected appearance of De Clare before Dysert, as recorded in "The Wars of Torlough."

There is a steady growth of sham legends, stimulated by tourists and by the inquiries made for the recent Ordnance Survey. The results ought to be carefully guarded against by the antiquary and collector of folk-lore, and if the "bulrush" legend is a mere modern invention (as seems probable), it ought to be so noted.—T. J. W.

Currin Crannog, Co. Tyrone.—In the townland of Currin, between Eglish and Benburb, is a small lough less than a mile in circumference. It contains an island which, for some time, I have believed to be a crannog. To test the truth of my supposition I lately paid it a visit, in company with Mr. Christopher I. Hobson (*Member*). The island is circular, and is about 45 yards in circumference. It stands in the centre of the lough, and it rises almost perpendicularly from the bottom, as the water all around is exceedingly deep. Here and there the soil has been washed away by the action of the waves, and this enabled us to see plainly several horizontal logs, which evidently form part of a number that go all round the outside of the structure, and prove it to be a crannog. The island is covered with small trees and brambles, and its surface is less than three feet higher than the level of the lough. But the lough was once higher than at present, as a drain, which forms the outlet, has evidently been deepened.

A neighbouring farmer states that, some time ago, a considerable number of logs were removed from the island. Besides this, a quantity of bones were found there, among which was a skull with long hair attached. Moreover, a small quern was discovered in the immediate vicinity of the lake.

We had no means of digging, and were, therefore, unable to make a satisfactory examination; but the horizontal logs and a number of stakes that we found, which were pointed with a metal instrument, were enough to satisfy us that the island once contained a lake-dwelling. We hope, on a future occasion, by favour of Mr. James Bruce, D.L., the proprietor, to explore the place more thoroughly.—W. T. LATIMER, *Fellow, Hon. Local Secretary, East Tyrone.*

Baginbun Inscribed Stone.—About the beginning of September I visited Fethard and Baginbun. The inscribed stone at Baginbun shows marks of recent blows of a heavy hammer, and pieces are broken off two corners. The earth round it had been dug away and put back again. Apparently the owner of the field wishes to get rid of it. If the stone is of any real value to antiquaries, something should be done to prevent its destruction.—W. WARING.

“The Kilkenny Museum.”—The following letter has appeared in *The Irish Builder* addressed to the Editor of that paper:—

“SIR,—I recently read, while abroad, in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries*, an extract from *The Irish Builder*, under the above heading, stating—(1) That it had been proposed to ‘divert’ from charitable purposes the small Elizabethan building known as *The Shee Alms-House*, for the purpose of housing therein the Kilkenny Archaeological Collection; (2) that the building was in bad repair, dark, and otherwise unfitted for such purposes.

“As its owner, and a thirty-seven years’ Member of the Society and of its predecessors, I beg permission to reply. (1) It was never proposed either by myself or by the Museum Committee—well-known gentlemen of Kilkenny county and city, under the chairmanship of the Marquis of Ormonde (styled by your contributor ‘some local persons’)—to divert that building from charitable uses. It was, when in ruins, about twenty years ago, newly rebuilt (all but the walls) by me. It was then given, at a nominal rent of one shilling a-year for the use of the *Lay Ladies’ Charitable Association*, and for the employment in it of distressed needlewomen. In 1885 the management was changed. About the same time the workwomen ceased to be employed, and thenceforth the building (two empty rooms, each 44 feet by 22 feet) was left unused, except a portion of one room, for the occasional meetings of some three or four of the Committee. The roof and walls were allowed to be damaged; blown-off slates were not replaced; walls were allowed to be saturated by choked valley gutters, uncleaned for years, &c. The owner (living forty miles away) now required the new managers to take out the shilling a-year lease, and to keep in repair. They refused; demanded proofs of legal title; asked for proofs that rent had ever been paid, and, finally, locked the owner out of the house. Legal proceedings promptly caused their *unconditional* surrender, May, 1896. Some months later it was proposed by the (innocent) ladies that they should re-occupy the building on condition of housing therein the Archaeological Collection, while retaining in the building sufficient room for their Committee meetings, and receiving from the Museum Committee a contribution in money for their charity; the Museum Committee undertaking, besides, all charges for insurance, keeping in repair, &c. This offer being declined, the ladies were (December, 1896) formally offered the sole use of the building under a new management. This offer was not accepted; and then, and then only, it was agreed to let the rooms (always subject to the above-named charitable contribution) to the Museum Committee—a project still under the consideration of the Royal Society of Antiquaries. With respect to the internal arrangement of the house (for which the owner was responsible in a pecuniary sense only), the upper room, having a coved wood-sheeted roof, 18 feet high, is well lighted by six windows in the gable walls. This room, 12 feet above the ground floor, is what your contributor has styled ‘*the attic story*’! The ground floor room is dark, but can be abundantly lighted by breaking three or more windows in its external side wall. This is about to be done. The outcome of the controversy, you, Mr. Editor, mention, is this: The house has been closed for sixteen months, the sole cause being a claim by the late management to dictate the terms of re-occupation by the ladies. That claim has now been allowed to lapse. The ladies have asked to resume occupation on the terms not accepted by them last December; agreeing to insure, to keep in repair, and to pay to lay trustees, to be nominated by owner, a rent equivalent to that offered to them by the Museum Committee, which amount is to be distributed in charity as the owner may direct. Should the ladies, however, find no use for these deserted work-rooms except as a meeting-place for a few Committee members, they will do well to consider that, at a meeting of the *Kilkenny* Members of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, 15th April, 1897, it was unanimously agreed that, with the trifling alteration now about to be made, the building was well suited for housing the Kilkenny Antiquarian Collection. That meeting was attended by clergy (of both denominations) as well as by gentlemen representing antiquarian literature, architecture, and the fine arts.

“I am, sir, &c.,

“THE OWNER.”

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—Those Works marked * are by Members of the Society.]

Beauties and Antiquities of Ireland. Being a Tourist's Guide to its most beautiful Scenery, and an Archæologist's Manual for its most interesting ruins. By T. O. Russell. (London : Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1897.)

THE motto of our Society might be appropriately taken from the first line of O'Heeren's Topography : "An increase of the knowledge of holy Ireland." As such, every work tending to make our island better known carries with it good credentials in its favour. In this spirit we took up the book, finding it excellently printed, beautifully illustrated, and in all respects a worthy sample of the work of the great firm whose imprint it bears. True it is that several of the views are from the picturesquely inaccurate visions of Irish scenery by Bartlett, whose artistic tastes entirely overpowered his sense of the accurate. With the author's statement of his views as to the requirements of his work we thoroughly coincide ; and his comment on many previous writers is but too just—"Wherever they touch on matters connected with history and antiquity they are so often incorrect and misleading that the books they have published may . . . be said to be useless." We were, therefore, ready to concede the claims of the title-page, but now, to our sorrow, find our position quite the reverse of the ancient prophet, and are compelled to criticise where we were prepared to praise. We shall, however, confine ourselves to the merest statement of fact.

It is with feelings akin to dismay that we read passage after passage in the style of those popular histories, of some seventy years since, which did so much to discredit Irish Archæology and history with sober scholars. "Before the Romans raised a rude hut on the banks of the Tiber ; when the place where the Athenian Acropolis now stands was a bare rock ; kings, whose names are given in Irish history, ruled at Tara" (p. 13). The historical certainty of the founding of the Tailtean games by Lugh, a thousand years before Christ (pp. 15, 275), and of the story of Cuchulain (p. 287) is asserted ; and, near the close of the work, we are asked : "Why should Ireland have a history that goes so far back into the dim twilight of the past, and England have no history beyond the time of Cæsar?" The time has gone by for such rhetoric ; for, though Ireland *has* a past of great antiquity, its records lie not in late songs and fictions, that once passed for truth, but in its forts and tombs, its weapons and ornaments. Why then attempt, by claiming fabulous glories, to bring ridicule on our truer and, therefore, nobler claims ?

We note some other statements as novel. The ornaments carved at

Newgrange, &c. are stated to be inscriptions, and their elucidation recommended *because* the cuneiform monuments have been read (p. 206). "If it had not been for the care exercised by the Board of Works during the last *thirty* years, *most* of the ruins of Ireland would be either entirely uprooted, or so marred . . . that they would have little attraction for any one" (p. 257). In facts and chronology this quite equals the statements on our earlier history. Archæologists will scarcely indorse the author's hope that the Board of Works will put a new top on the Round Tower of Monasterboice after the "antique model" (p. 203): or that the church and plantations at Tara may be swept away (p. 18). In the latter case the author is evidently unaware that the church occupies the site of a hideous mediæval predecessor, and that a town stood near it some centuries ago.

Leaving matters of opinion, we find many errors in matters of fact. A few will suffice: Caeilte, and *not* Finn, converses with Patrick in "The Colloquy" (p. 73); the "Circuit of Ireland" has *not* been published in the "Transactions of the Irish Academy" (p. 169); the Protestant Bishop of Limerick did *not* restore the "Nun's Church" at Clonmacnoise with Government aid (p. 106)—it was done by our Society, by private subscription, under our then secretary, Rev. James Graves; Dr. Bernard (*not* Barnard) did *not* find Grianan Aileach "levelled down to the ground" at the time of his restoration (p. 159); nor, so far as is recorded, was the "Book of Kells" taken by the Danes. The topography is, if possible, more misleading. It states that only two stone crosses, and those of inferior workmanship, and only *three* ruins stand at Clonmacnoise; and that not a single inscription in the Irish language is visible to passers by at this place (pp. 104, 105). The Cromwellians, we may note, have quite enough sins to answer for, in regard to our antiquities, without accrediting them with cannonading O'Rourke's Tower. Only *two* ancient buildings are stated to stand at Glendalough (p. 145); nor were we aware, till we read this book, that even antiquaries had been able to differ about the use of "Kevin's Kitchen." Lastly, Dun Conor, in the Aran Isles, is said to have "a treble wall" (p. 392), and the neighbourhood of Galway to have little of antiquarian interest.

We hope these and other errors may be set right in any future edition. In many respects our interest and approval survive; but we feel compelled to insert this warning lest, after the promise of accuracy given in the preface, but so far from being fulfilled, these errors in nearly every section might become a snare to those many individuals, both among tourists and archæologists, who, like the customers of Autolycus, are sure of the truth of a matter when once they have bought it "in print."—W.

The Celtic Church of Wales. By J. W. Willis Bund. (London: D. Nutt.)

WE can scarcely call this book a history, it is rather a series of Papers on the Constitution and Characteristics of the Celtic Church, and it

covers a much larger area than the Celtic Church of Wales, as its author illustrates and builds up his lectures by constant reference to the constitution of the larger and more important sister Church in Ireland. Apart from the theories of the writer, our readers will not find much that is both new and reliable in this volume, nevertheless it is not without interest, for our author presents the old facts in a fresh and interesting way, and is never tedious.

Our author commences his Preface with a statement which led us to expect better things in the chapters which follow. There he tells us that the publications of the ancient laws of Ireland and Wales renders a new survey of the Church history of these islands possible. If he had adhered to what seems to have been his original idea, and confined himself to giving us a critical examination of the new lights which the ancient laws of these islands throw on the constitution of the Celtic Church, he would have rendered us a valuable service; but instead of so doing, he makes a succession of sweeping assertions, built on either the most shadowy foundations, or on no foundation whatever. How are we to criticise a book which indulges in statements such as the following:—"It is not, as has been said, that the religion of Wales was Christianity with a veneer of Paganism, it was really Paganism with a veneer of Christianity" (see p. 17)? What proof does he offer us of the statement made on p. 23, that, on the death of St. Patrick, "Ireland relapsed into Paganism," and "that it was from Wales the missionaries came who reconverted the country"; and that "when Christianity again prevailed it approached nearer to Paganism than ever"? Can it be that these assertions are founded on the mere fact that, as Lanigan says, "a great intercourse was kept up between the religious persons of Ireland and those of both Great Britain and Brittany; so that while Irishmen repaired to either of the latter countries, many pious Britons used to spend a great part of their time in Ireland"? [we ourselves have found a trace of one of these old British visitors while rambling over a remote part of the county Carlow, in the little unrecorded oratory of Ard-Britain] or was it the well-known friendship that existed between St. David, Bishop of Menevia, and St. Aidan, or Maidoc, Bishop of Ferns, which originated this idea of a Welsh mission to convert the Irish to Christianised Paganism. Nor do our author's remarkable discoveries end here. He tells us, on p. 162, that "morality, in the modern sense of the term, was never a characteristic of Celts." Here we are at once prepared to join issue with him as far as Ireland is concerned. We fear he is labouring under a difficulty which is very common to members of the Anglo-Saxon race, who seem quite unable to realise that a civilization can exist which may be quite unlike their civilization, and a morality may exist amid circumstances which would be very distressing to sensitive nerves of the Anglo-Saxon Mrs. Grundy. We would point him to the poor hovels on our west coast, and tell him

that he will find the sternest morality there amid surroundings that he would consider most unpromising.

Our space will only allow us to notice one more of the statements contained in this book, that on p. 440, where we are told "the Celt soon found himself at a terrible disadvantage in having no person that could, in any way, be put forward to occupy the position the Blessed Virgin held in the Latin Church." Therefore the Celt "elaborated Bridget." It has been said that some people are born without a sense of humour, and yet we venture to say that few people will read this happy thought without a smile. Our author has not explained to us how it came about that the Celt was deprived of the Blessed Virgin, so that it became necessary for him to elaborate St. Bridget as her rival. We suppose our author is serious, but it is beyond our power to treat the assertion seriously. We hope that the Celtic Church in Wales will yet find a Lanigan and a Stokes to unfold the story of the battles that it fought in days of old under the banner of the Cross, and guided by a large-hearted sympathy, and a knowledge of the civilization and culture that then existed, to write down, with golden pen, the stories of the lives of its heroes and martyrs.

The printing of this book is excellent, and it has been brought out in a manner worthy of the eminent firm to whom it was entrusted.—J. F.

* *Captain Cuellar's Adventures in Conacht and Ulster*, A.D. 1588. By Hugh Allingham, M.R.I.A., M.R.S.A.I. With an Introduction and Complete Translation of Cuellar's Narrative of the Spanish Armada and his Adventures in Ireland, by R. Crawford, M.A., M.R.I.A. With Map and Illustrations. (London: Elliot Stock.)

THE publication in the year 1885 at Madrid of a work on the history of the "Invincible Armada," by Captain C. F. Duro, which contained several original documents of interest, had amongst others a letter written by Cuellar to a friend in Spain, which gave a graphic description of his travels and adventures in the north-west and north of Ireland subsequent to his shipwreck on the coast of Sligo. He was one of the few individuals who reached the shore alive, and of those still fewer who escaped being slain, after landing, by the natives collected to plunder the three broken Spanish ships and eleven hundred officers and sailors that strewed for five miles the strand at Tredagh with the wreckage and *débris* of that unfortunate attempt at invasion, whilst endeavouring to reach their homes in Spanish harbours through our little-known western ocean. His letter tells of the inhospitable treatment he experienced, and his dangers while making his way northward to obtain assistance from some Irish chieftain that might enable him to escape through the west of Scotland and the ports of Holland to any Spanish place of safety. That the letter possesses more than average importance is shown by its having attracted the notice and comments of Earl Ducie

and of J. A. Froude. Professor O'Reilly also read a description of it before the Royal Irish Academy, which is published in their Proceedings. The present translation and the comments on Cuellar's journeys are due to Mr. Hugh Allingham of Ballyshannon, and to R. Crawford, M.A. Mr. Allingham's intimate acquaintance with the topography of those districts that are described by Cuellar has enabled him to trace with his usual discrimination the exact route he followed, and so elucidate a period of Irish local history and politics full of interest. The narrative recounts how a foreign visitor was thrown ashore in a state of complete destitution, plundered of everything he possessed, naked and wounded; he wandered, and was often ill-treated by the native Irish, and barely escaped worse treatment from the soldiers of Elizabeth.

At present when many inducements are being tried to attract tourists to visit our remoter districts, it will add additional interest to the route from Sligo to Bundoran, and from that northwards to the Causeway, to recall the scene of those disastrous shipwrecks of three Armada vessels on the rock still called Carrig na Spaniagh and on Tredagh's disastrous strand; and to see still standing amidst the scenic beauties of Lough Melvin on its southern shores, near the village of Kinlough, the watertight castle, the home of an Irish chieftain, where Cuellar at last obtained temporary rest and refuge with permission for himself and a few companions to defend themselves against Elizabeth's soldiers, whilst his Irish host had to fly for safety to the woods and mountains, which were safer for him and his family than stone walls; then we can follow his route as he went northwards, until after many adventures he managed to embark near the Causeway and reach the west of Scotland, and so obtain shipping for the Continent. Still misfortune appears to have followed him; he had hoped to reach Flanders, but his treacherous sea captain meant to deliver him a prisoner at Dunkirk. Another shipwreck took place, and once more Cuellar escaped from being drowned to find himself amongst foes as before, naked and destitute. Few of the unfortunate Spaniards in the wrecked vessel who managed to land had their lives spared by the Dutch soldiers into whose hands they fell. How Cuellar survived, and finally reached Antwerp, he does not state. We cordially recommend this work for its sterling interest, and the information it affords of Irish habits and life at this period of our history.—W. F.

* *Ulster Biographies relating chiefly to the Rebellion of 1798.* By W. T. Latimer, B.A., *Fellow and Local Secretary, R.S.A.I.*; Author of a *History of the Irish Presbyterians, &c.*

THIS interesting series of lives of Ulstermen who were implicated in the unhappy times of 1798, deserves a large circulation. As a contribution to local Irish history it is well written, and shows the unfortunate results of secret combinations for the attempted removal of admitted disabilities and grievances such as they resented. It is published by J. Cleeland and by W. Mullan & Son, Belfast, and deserves careful perusal.

Proceedings.

PURSUANT to Notice, the THIRD GENERAL MEETING of the 49th Yearly Session of the Society was held in Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford (by permission of the Honorary President), on Saturday, 12th June, 1897, at 3 o'clock, p.m. ;

Rev. J. F. M. FFRENCH, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President, Munster*, in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, having made some remarks on the very successful and happy antiquarian cruise of S.S. "Caloric," in which so many of those present had been engaged, proceeded to say:—On the part of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, may I say how pleased we are to find ourselves in historic Lismore, a place of so many hallowed and romantic memories. Looking back as we Antiquaries and historians are bound to do along the corridors of time, we see an ancient Celtic saint some twelve hundred years ago founding here one of the great public schools for which Ireland was at one time famous, and a monastery which was considered a suitable place of retreat for religious meditation for kings and princes—a notable seat of learning and art which was able even at as late a period as the twelfth century to produce such a beautiful object of Celtic workmanship as the Lismore Crosier and which, thanks to a safe hiding place in the thickness of the castle walls, has, along with the Book of Lismore, been preserved to our own times. Nor does the romance of Lismore at all cease with the Celtic period. The older portion of these castle walls erected on the peaceful site of the great foundation of St. Carthagh, if they could speak, might tell us of many a stirring scene from the time that Prince John set up the Royal Standard here, and the Celtic princes made many an effort to regain their own. In the course of years this site passed back again into ecclesiastical hands and was once more alienated, when it was sold to one of the most interesting and romantic characters of the Elizabethan period, the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh, who has left to us an undying monument in that tobacco and potatoes which few of us despise. We can imagine him walking over this ancient ground arrayed in all the gorgeous apparel of rich silk and satin, and seed pearl embroidery, in which pictures of his own time have handed him down to us, nor was his successor a less striking character, the able and accomplished Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, the most successful of the Elizabethan adventurers who sought and found a fortune in this island, and whose more distinguished son Robert Boyle was born here. From the noble family of Boyle this castle passed to its present princely owners and to our noble Hon. President, to whose courtesy and kindness we are indebted for the use of the beautiful hall in which we are assembled. We shall now take up the stated business of the meeting.

The following Fellows, Members, and Associates took part in the Excursion and Proceedings :—

FELLOWS.

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| Barry, Rev. Edmund, P.P., M.R.I.A.,
<i>Hon. Local Secretary for Cork.</i> | Milligan, Mr. Seaton F., M.R.I.A., Bel-
fast, <i>Vice-President.</i> |
| Buick, Rev. Dr., Cullybackey, <i>Vice-
President.</i> | Munro, Dr. R., F.S.A., <i>Hon. Fellow,</i>
Edinburgh. |
| Cochrane, Mr. R., F.S.A., <i>Hon. Secretary.</i> | Murphy, Mr. Michael M., Kilkenny. |
| Ewart, Mr. L. M., J.P., Belfast. | Power, Rev. P., Waterford. |
| French, Rev. J. F. M., M.R.I.A., Clone-
gal, <i>Vice-President.</i> | Vigors, Col. P. D., J.P., Bagenalstown,
<i>Vice-President.</i> |
| Greene, Dr. G. E., J.P., Ferns. | Westropp, Mr. Thomas J., C.E., Dublin. |
| Kirker, Mr. S. K., C.E., Belfast. | Wilson, Mr. W. W., C.E., Dublin. |
| Lynch, Mr. P. J., C.E., Limerick. | Wright, Prof. Edward Perceval, M.D.,
Dublin. |
| Martyn, Mr. E., D.L., Ardahan, <i>Vice-
President.</i> | |

MEMBERS.

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| Bennett, Mr. Joseph H., Cork. | Mac Crum, Mr. R. G., J. P., Armagh. |
| Bermingham, Mr. P. T., Kingstown. | Mac Knight, Mr. J. Belfast. |
| Bowman, Mr. Davys, Belfast. | Mac Laren, Mr. John, Strabane. |
| Bros, Mr. W. Law, London. | Mahony, Mr. T. H., Cork. |
| Buggy, Mr. M., Solicitor, Kilkenny. | Mains, Mr. John, J.P., Coleraine. |
| Carolan, Mr. John, J.P., Dublin. | Mayne, Mr. Thomas, Dublin. |
| Clark, Dr. G. W. O. F., Downpatrick. | O'Farrel, Dr. Edward P., Dublin. |
| Coleman, Mr. James, Southampton. | O'Leary, Rev. E., P.P., Moyvalley,
Kildare. |
| Cowan, Mr. W. S. P., Belfast. | O'Leary, Rev. John, P.P., Ballyferrier,
Dingle. |
| Cunningham, Miss M., Glencairn, Bel-
fast. | O'Reilly, Mr. P. J., Dublin. |
| Cunningham, Miss L., Glencairn, Bel-
fast. | Phillips, Mr. J. J., C.E., Belfast. |
| Dawkins, Professor W. Boyd, F. S. A.,
Manchester. | Redmond, Dr. O'C., Cappoquin. |
| Donnelly, Mr. P. J., Dublin. | Richardson, Miss, Portrush. |
| Fleming, the Very Rev. Horace Town-
send, Dean of Cloyne. | Shackleton, Mr. George, Lucan. |
| Fogarty, Mr. Robert, C.E., Limerick. | Shackleton, Mrs., Lucan. |
| Hayes, Mr. T., C.I., R.I.C., Limerick. | Simpson, Mr. W. M., Belfast. |
| Higinbotham, Mr. Granby, Belfast. | Simpson, Mrs., Ballymena. |
| Higgins, Rev. Michael, C.C., Queens-
town. | Small, Mr. J. H., Solicitor, Newry. |
| Houston, Rev. B. C. Davidson, Dublin. | Smith, Mr. S. A. Quan-, Bullock Castle,
Dalkey. |
| Keane, The Lady, Cappoquin. | Smyth, Mrs., Dublin. |
| Keane, Miss, Cappoquin. | Stirrup, Mr. Mark, Bowden, Cheshire. |
| Kenny, Mr. Patrick, Clontarf. | Strangeways, Mr. W. N., Dublin. |
| Kermode, Mr. P. M., Ramsay, Isle of
Man. | Tempest, Mr. W., J.P., Dundalk. |
| Lett, Rev. H. W., M.A., M.R.I.A., Lough-
brickland. | Truell, Dr. H. P., D.L., Ashford,
Wicklow. |
| Lindesay, Rev. W. O'N., Newtown-
stewart. | Turtle, Mr. F. L., Aghalee, Lurgan. |
| Lismore, the Very Rev. the Dean of. | Ussher, Mr. R. J., J.P., Lismore. |
| Lowe, Mr. W. Ross Lewin, St. Albans. | White, Mr. W. Grove, Solicitor, Dublin. |
| | White, Mr. John Newsom, M.R.I.A., J.P.,
Waterford. |
| | Williams, Mr. W. D., C.E., Waterford. |

ASSOCIATES.

Bennett, Mr. Charles A., Cork.	Manning, Mr. Percy, M.A., F.S.A., Oxford.
Bowman, Miss, Belfast.	Morrogh, Mr. Henry H., Cork.
Brown, Prof. G. Baldwin, Edinburgh.	Nevin, Mr. Henry, Belfast.
Brown, Mr. W., J.P., Chester.	O'Farrel, Miss, Dublin.
Corcoran, Miss, Sutton, Surrey.	Penny, Rev. James, Wispington Vicarage,
Cowan, Mr. W., Jun., Belfast.	Horncastle.
Ewart, Mrs., Belfast.	Pritchard, Miss, London.
Ewart, Mr. Clement C., Belfast.	Reade, Mr., Belfast.
Ewart, Mr. Ernest, Belfast.	Riddell, Miss, Armagh.
Kirke, Mr. Henry, Belfast.	Sessions, Mr. Herbert, M.A., Gloucester.
Mac Crum, Miss, Armagh.	Simpson, Rev. W. B., Ballymena.
Mac Lanahan, Dr. J. G., Gloucester.	Stewart, Rev. Joseph, Lisburn.
Mac Le hose, Mr. Robert, Glasgow.	Strype, Mr. W. G., C.R., Dublin.
Mac Le hose, Mrs., Glasgow.	Taylor, Mr. A. G., M.A., Derby.
Mac Le hose, Miss, Glasgow.	Townend, Miss K., Croydon.
Mac Le hose, Dr. Norman, London.	Webster, Mr. W., Solicitor, St. Helens.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read by the Hon. Secretary, and confirmed.

The following Fellows and Members were elected :—

AS FELLOW.

Gillman, Herbert Webb, B.A. (Dub.), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), J.P. (*Member*, 1891), Clonteadmore, Coachford, Co. Cork : proposed by Cecil C. Woods, *Fellow*.

AS MEMBERS.

Bermingham, Patrick Thomas, Glengariff House, Adelaide-road, Glengageary : proposed by Thomas Drew, R.H.A., *Vice-President*.

Bestick, Robert, 5, Frankfort-avenue, Rathgar : proposed by John Carolan, J.P.

Boyle, Rev. Joseph, St. Ernan's Seminary, Letterkenny : proposed by the Rev. J. E. McKenna, c.c.

Concannon, Thomas, 14, Calle de San Augustin, Mexico : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Doyle, M. J., National School, Windgap, Co. Kilkenny : proposed by the Rev. William Healy, P.P.

Foley, John E., M.D., Kilrush, Co. Clare : proposed by Bartholomew O'Hennessy.

Kelly, Martin, Chancery Division, Four Courts, Dublin : proposed by J. P. Swan, *Fellow*.

Langrishe, Mrs., Knocktopher Abbey, Co. Kilkenny : proposed by Major J. H. Connellan, D.L.

Read, Miss, 3, Lower Merrion-street, Dublin : proposed by W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*.

Roche, H. J., Slaney-place, Enniscorthy : proposed by N. Furlong, L.R.C.P.I.

Russell, David, Knockboy, Broughshane, Co. Antrim : proposed by Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

Shackleton, Abraham, 23, Garville-road, Rathgar : proposed by J. E. Palmer.

Teague, Bernard, Enniskillen : proposed by the Rev. J. E. McKenna, c.c.

On the motion of the Hon. Secretary, seconded by Mr. W. Grove White, the following Report of the Council was unanimously adopted :—

“That a Notice of Motion at the Kilkenny Meeting, relating to the Museum at Kilkenny, having been handed in by Mr. Langrishe, it is not brought forward by the Council, as they deem it is not in accordance with the General Rules of the Society: the management of the business of the Society being placed in the Council, and the subject-matter of the notice being at present the subject of a correspondence with the Science and Art Department. The Council propose to bring a Report on the whole subject before the General Meeting in January next.”

The following Paper was read by the Chairman :—

“On a Stone Lake-Dwelling situated in Lough Skannive, Co. Galway,” by Edgar L. Layard, C.M.G.

This Paper was referred to the Council for publication with the following, which was taken as read :—

“On Gold Penannular Rings found in Ireland: their ratio of weight and probable origin,” by W. Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., *Vice-President*.

On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Buick, *Vice-President*, a cordial vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President* and *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster*, for his successful exertions in carrying out the sea-trip in connexion with that Meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Buick said, as the Chairman had admirably put it, they had had a successful and happy tour, and the success and the happiness were due to their friend Mr. Milligan, who organised the trip and carried it so successfully to an issue. He had great pleasure in proposing that the heartiest thanks of that meeting be given to Mr. Milligan for all he had done in connexion with the tour. He might mention that he regarded this vote of thanks as simply the preliminary to a more formal recognition of his services by the Council in a more fitting way.

Mr. E. Martin, D. L., *Vice-President for Connaught*, seconded the proposition, which was put by the Chairman, and passed with acclamation.

Mr. Milligan, in responding, said :—A few years ago it occurred to him there were antiquities on the outskirts of Ireland not accessible by ordinary routes, and if they could explore and describe them, they would be doing a service, not alone to Irish archæology, but to archæology all over the kingdom. Their Society had been the first to undertake such a large order as to charter a large steamship and take about a hundred people around the coast, and he did not think there was anything left undone to make the cruise a most enjoyable one. He thought they could not have finished their tour in a more charming or beautiful spot, and he believed that their Honorary President, the Duke of Devonshire, would

have been with them that day were he not absent in London in connexion with the Jubilee celebration. Coming around the south of Ireland, as a Northerner, he found the people extremely nice and courteous, with a true nobility of manner which was a credit to their country. He felt prouder of his country that day than he ever did before.

On the motion of Col. Vigors, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lett, a cordial vote of thanks was passed to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire for permitting them to meet in his castle, and for the valuable support he had given the Society. The thanks of the Meeting were also tendered to Mr. Penrose (His Grace's agent), and Mr. Ussher, *Hon. Local Secretary*, Co. Waterford, for carrying out the arrangements for the visit to Lismore.

This concluded the business of the Meeting, and the Members scrutinised with keen interest the historic Book of Lismore, which, with the Crosier of Lismore, were found, some years ago, built up in a recess of an ancient wall of the castle. Subsequently the party were entertained to afternoon tea and other refreshments in the dining-room, after which they proceeded to the drawing-room and enjoyed the magnificent panoramic view available from its windows, and they strolled through the garden under the guidance of Mr. Penrose. They paid a visit to St. Mochuda's Cathedral, where they were received by the Very Rev. the Dean of Lismore, after which they returned by special train to Waterford, and rejoining the S.S. "Caloric," slept on board until next morning, when they steamed for Kingstown, where the company dispersed that evening.

CRUISE IN CONNEXION WITH THE MUNSTER MEETING,

WHITSUNTIDE, 1897.

FROM GALWAY BAY TO WATERFORD HARBOUR.

IN accordance with the wish expressed by the Members who took part in the cruise around the north-west coast to Galway in 1895, and ratified at the Annual General Meeting of the Society in January, 1897, it was arranged to continue the excursion around Ireland, commencing at the Aran Islands, in Galway Bay, and sailing along the south-west and south coast of Ireland to Waterford Harbour, taking in the coast-line of the whole of the Province of Munster.

The S.S. "Caloric," which gave such satisfaction on the former occasion, was chartered, with the same officers and crew, and started from Belfast on Whit-Monday, 7th of June, at 10.30 a.m., direct for Galway Bay, where the cruise proper commenced.

MONDAY, 7th June, 1897.

The "Caloric" left Donegal Quay, Belfast, at 10.30 a.m. Members leaving Dublin by the Limited Mail on the morning of that day arrived in Belfast in time for the sailing.

TUESDAY, 8th June, 1897.

Arrived at Aran Islands on Tuesday, 8th of June, at 10 a.m., where the "Caloric" was joined by the Members travelling *via* Galway. Some hours were spent on the North island, and, at 3 p.m., the ship proceeded south, along the coast of Clare, with a fine view of the Cliffs at Loop Head; anchored opposite Scattery Island, at the mouth of the Shannon, at 7 p.m., and landed, in ship's boats, to examine the Round Tower and Churches on Innis Scattery.

WEDNESDAY, 9th June, 1897.

Left the mouth of the Shannon at 5 a.m. for Smerwick Harbour, arriving there at 9 a.m. Landed, in the ship's boats, for Kilmalkedar, Caherdorgan, and Gallerus, all of extreme antiquarian interest. Vehicles were in readiness to bring the party to Doonbeg Fort and "the ruined city of Fahan," by the coast road, and on to Ventry Harbour, where the steamer was rejoined.

THURSDAY, 10th June, 1897.

Left Ventry Harbour at 6 a.m. for the Skelligs, and arrived there at 8 a.m.; visited Skellig Michael (St. Michael's Rock), Bee-hive Huts, and primitive Church, and other objects and sites of great antiquity. After leaving Skellig Rock at 1 p.m., sailed to Kenmare river, and landed near Derrynane Abbey, the residence of the O'Connell family, and drove to Staigue Fort, one of the most remarkable cashels in Ireland. Anchored in Derrynane Bay on Thursday night.

FRIDAY, 11th June, 1897.

Started from Derrynane about 4 a.m., for Queenstown Harbour, arrived there at 10 a.m., visited Cloyne Cathedral, and Round Tower. Queenstown Cathedral was also visited. Vehicles were in readiness to convey the party from Aghada to Cloyne and back, and, on the return journey, the Castlemartyr Cromlech was visited. Many of the Members visited Cork in the evening, and the steamer left at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, 12th June, 1897.

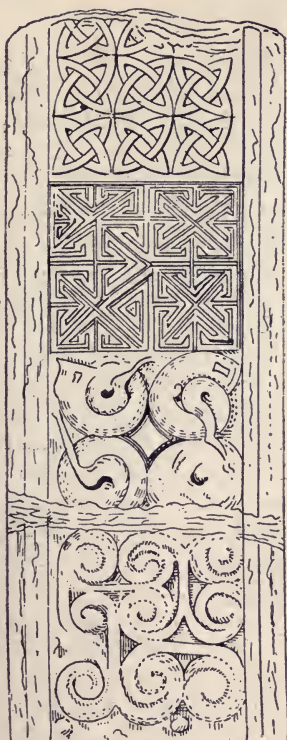
Arrived at Waterford at 8 a.m. Left by 9.40 a.m. train for Cappoquin, where vehicles were provided for an excursion in the neighbourhood, at 11.30; the drive was to Clutthahina Hill to inspect the fine rath and souterrain and fine panoramic view of the county; next, to the Round Hill, through the Blackwater valley, to inspect the ancient moats and defence works, arriving at Lismore at 2 p.m., in time for lunch. Meeting of the Society was held, at 3 p.m., in the Castle. The Cathedral at Lismore, also the Castle and grounds, overlooking the Blackwater, the seat of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, were visited. Left Lismore for Waterford by special train at 6 o'clock p.m. The party slept on board the steamer on Saturday night, and arrived at Kingstown on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, so completing the cruise.

MONDAY, *June 7th*, 1897.

About ninety Members and Associates of the Society started from Belfast in the S.S. "Caloric"; the day though cloudy and dark was fine, allowing us to enjoy a beautiful series of views of the cliffs, bays, and hills of the Antrim coast from the picturesque Cave Hill, towering above Belfast to the beetling and gloomy precipices at Fair Head. We saw Rathlin Island very clearly, and the cliffs as far as the Causeway, but kept out too far to sea to be able to distinguish that debateable ground. At this point a slight but wetting mist crossed us, so we saw little else that day except Malin Head and Tory Island, with the dim form of its Round Tower scarcely visible in the gathering dusk.

TUESDAY, *June 8th*, 1897.

We put into Kilmurvey Bay, Aran, where a section of our party under



1897



1897

Shaft of Killeany Cross, Aranmore Island, Co. Galway.

the guidance of the Rev. P. Power landed to explore the mighty Dun Aenghus and the ruins in the central part of the island. The rest went

on to Killeany, where about half-a-dozen more of our Society joined us in the "Duras" from Galway. Most of us landed at Kilonan, some to attend a bazaar (a revelation of the advance made in this remote island; "penitus totò divisa orbe" is here rapidly losing its significance), and some to see the remarkable fort of Dubh Cathair, the cross and castle of Killeany, and the venerable little oratory of Temple Benen near the last.¹ When we had re-assembled and were safely on board, we passed through Gregory Sound, and a shower set in which spoiled our view of the beautiful Clare coast till we passed Kilkee. It then cleared sufficiently to let us see in their darkest magnificence the cliffs of Loop Head and Cuchullin's Leap. Passing up the estuary of the Shannon, at one time in a school of porpoises, we anchored off Scatterry Island, where the majority of our party landed, and examined with great interest the Round Tower and five churches there remaining (see pp. 276-286).

WEDNESDAY, *June 9th*, 1897.

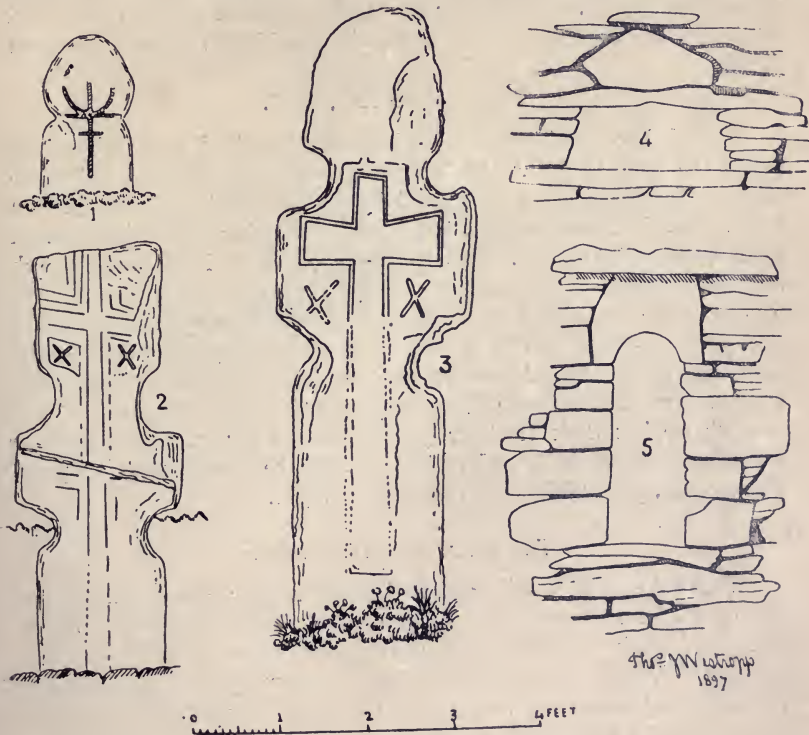
We had started at earliest dawn and found ourselves passing the giant cliffs of Brandon, a roof of cloud (about 100 feet up) only letting us form ideas of their magnificence through occasional breaks and funnels. The weather, however, steadily improved; the clouds moved up the hills, and we had fine summer weather for the rest of the day. We visited the deeply interesting ruins at Kilmalkedar, Caherdorgan, and Gallerus; thence we drove across the sandy warrens, through a shallow stream, past the ancient enclosures, monoliths, and carved cross of Reask, and "Bally-wihen" church, of which we shall soon possess a full account. Up wilder and wilder mountain slopes till we gained the top of the pass and saw the beautiful bay of Ventry far below. We visited on our way the picturesque castle of Rahinnane (it has been described in the *Journal*, 1854-5, pp. 393-4, by Richard Hitchcock). The ruins consist of the west wall and portion of the sides of a massive square turret; the lower story vaulted, with flights of stairs in the thickness of the walls. The corbelling and arches of the upper rooms are noteworthy, and the battlements bold and characteristic; it stands in the ring of a large and well-preserved earthen fort, with a fosse and lofty rampart in which a souterrain opens towards the south-west. The rest of the day was spent most pleasurably among the numerous forts and huts of the ancient city of Fahan (see pp. 300-306). The wonderful beauty of the situation on the steep slopes of the great Mount Eagle, and the endless interest and variety of the remains made most of us wish for a whole day to spend in this lonely spot. It is sad to note the irreparable damage done, since 1856, to these fine forts, which the wholesale rebuilding by the Board of Works can scarcely make good. As we examined the "Fort of the Wolves" the "Caloric" steamed round the point, having

¹ See our *Journal*, 1895, pp. 265, 266.

given her few remaining passengers a most fascinating panorama of cliff scenery as she passed through Blasket Sound. We joined the ship in Ventry Harbour where our genial organizer, Mr. Milligan, invited an accomplished piper and a number of the inhabitants to spend the evening dancing on board. The visitors more than repaid their hosts by their merriment and kindliness, and left at a late hour, cheering and singing till they passed out of sight into the dusk, amid ripples of phosphorescent light, leaving, like the inhabitants of Aranmore, the most pleasant impressions on all.

THURSDAY, *June 10th*, 1897.

Making an early start in glorious weather, we steamed southward, seeing to great advantage the varied outlines of the Blaskets with the



Crosses and Windows, Skellig Rock.

great peaked rock of Tearaght, pierced by its huge natural arch. On the other side the many-coloured mountains and cliffs of Valentia and the mainland. Passing Little Skellig, every stratum of the rock beaded with huge gannets and tiny puffins, we beat to and fro before Great Skellig, landing in the ship's boats. The venerable and nobly situated

ruins are described on pp. 309-15; suffice it to tell how, when we prepared to leave, mists veiled the top of the peak, and it was with much uncertainty, and, perhaps, with some risk, that we rejoined the ship. We then went straight to Derrynane, examined the rude but interesting Augustinian Monastery, and were most hospitably entertained by Daniel O'Connell, Esq. (grandson of "The Liberator"), and his family. We drove, seeing in the distance the stone fort of Cahirdaniel, and the church of Kilerohane, to Staigue fort, "Pounda na Stayge" the natives call it (see pp. 316-18). Standing on an abrupt hillock above a little stream, several times during our stay the clouds descended and touched it, enveloping it in gloom and mist; below, about a mile away, in the same townland, is a remarkable rock surface marked with over twenty-five cup-and-ring carvings. After this day of severe toil and adventure by land and water, the evening was again filled in with dancing and music, by the equally pleasant and social inhabitants of more southern Kerry.

FRIDAY, *June 11th*, 1897.

Most of that morning was spent watching headland succeed headland round the coast of Cork. At last we passed round the fort and white tents of Fort Carlisle, and anchored in the beautiful haven at Queens-town. Some of our company, at great risk of being left behind, started for Blarney and Ardmore. Others spent their day with friends in Cork and Queenstown. The majority went to Cloyne and passed a very pleasant time examining its Cathedral, Round Tower, and such relics as the "Pipe-Roll" of Cloyne and the seventeenth-century processional cross (see pp. 334-42). As we returned, we drove through the beautifully wooded demesne at Castle Mary, and saw its great cromlech. That evening we left Cork Harbour (for the bar at Waterford rendered us dependent on the tide), and amidst another beautiful display of phosphorescence, proceeded round the coast by night.

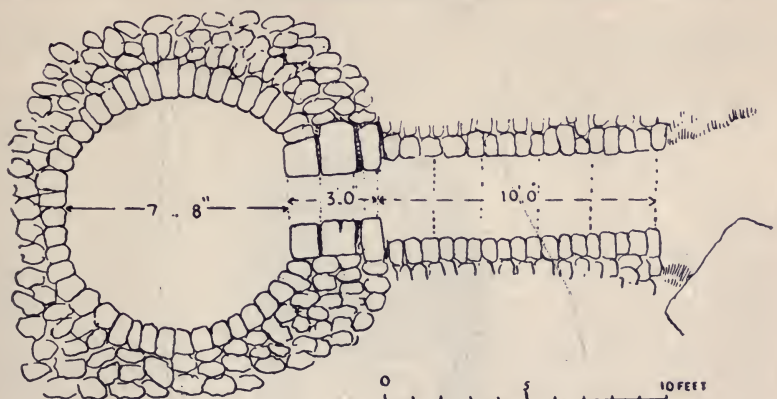
SATURDAY, *June 12th*, 1897.

We awoke next morning alongside the quay of the ancient Danish city of Waterford, and left early for Lismore, noticing the new manufacture of bricks made from ground down rock, and passing through a pleasantly varied country, took cars again at Cappoquin. We drove first to *Cluttahina*, where we were received by Lady Keane's family, and conducted out of a wooded glen up a hill, on top of which we found a very interesting fort. There is an extensive and beautiful view over the Blackwater and Dungarvan Bay, and to Mount Melleray Abbey, and the Knockmealdown Hills.

The rath is nearly circular, a flat central space surrounded by a fosse and a flat-topped outer ring of earth, each mound having a low and slight fence round the outer edge; near the centre is a very perfect

souterrain, consisting of a passage 13 feet long by about 3 feet square, and lying S.E. and N.W. A low door of three trilithons at the southern end leads into a domed cell, 8 feet in diameter, and about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. A trench 38 feet long lies in line with the passage, as if the latter had once extended so far. The hill-slopes display hut hollows, and a heap of ashes and calcined stones, possibly, the "midden" of the vanished village.

Thence we returned through Cappoquin to the large earthen fort which gives its name to Lismore. It stands on the edge of a steep descent near the Blackwater, and is thickly planted. It consists of a low oval ring; inside this a fosse, out of which rises a great moat, divided into two tops; the northern, a lofty conical mound with a flat top; the second, lower, and half-moon shaped, divided by a fosse from the first. It



Cluttahina Souterrain.

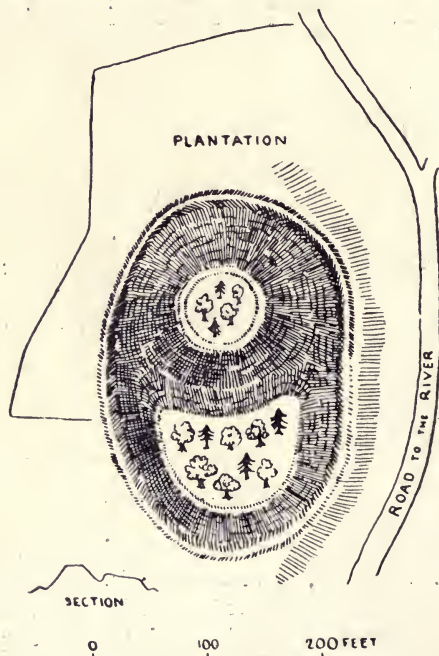
is of that remarkable type of prehistoric Celtic fort which occurs more commonly in N.E. Ireland, as at Derver, Co. Meath, and Dunaghy in Antrim. Noteworthy examples exist in Hungary and Germany; and Mr. W. Borlase, in his recent work, considers that they are of the type of those German forts described by Tacitus as "*castra ac spatia*."¹

We then lunched in the comfortable hotels of the pretty town of Lismore, and held our meeting in the banqueting hall of its noble castle, the residence of our Honorary President, the Duke of Devonshire (for an account of our Meeting, see Proceedings on p. 261). After seeing the beautiful grounds, the Crosier, and Book of Lismore, &c., we were entertained at tea in the dining-room of the castle. We then visited the Cathedral under the kindly conduct of the Dean of Lismore, examined the handsome new Catholic Church, and left, much pleased and contented.

We now reached the great drawback of our excursions, the break up of

¹ "*Dolmens of Ireland*," iii., p. 1127. Virchow considers these too small for fortresses, and suggests that they are the bases of Celtic temples.

the party; many left us at Waterford. We stayed till nearly 11 o'clock the following day (Sunday), June 13th, to enable our Members to attend early services in the Catholic Cathedral, and the curious old Protestant church of St. Olave, with its elaborately carved oak pulpit, &c., and its ornamental doors. The spiritual wants of the rest of our company were supplied by service in the cabin, conducted by the Rev. Davidson-Houston, assisted by the Rev. James Penny. After which we passed down the river, getting a fine view of Dunbrody Abbey. Here a pleasant function was performed, the Rev. Mr. Lett being in the chair, votes of thanks were passed to the captain, officers, and crew, from all of whom



Lismore Fort.

we had, from first to last, experienced great attention, kindness and help. Mr. Milligan then distributed a more substantial expression of our appreciation of the services of the crew.

So we passed the Tower of Hook, and with cool, somewhat misty weather, steamed up the coast of Leinster to Kingstown, where nearly all our Irish contingent landed, the British Members going on with the ship to Liverpool, as it returned to Belfast. All retained the wealth of delightful recollections of a trip singularly free from even the least worries and troubles, and, as was manifest to the dullest sight, a source of increased health and good spirits to all the party.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF PLACES VISITED.

PART I.—SCATTERY ISLAND AND CANONS' ISLAND, CO. CLARE.

COAST OF CLARE.¹

LEAVING Aran, we go southward along the coast of Clare, past the terraced hills of Burren. The level space before we reach Moher forms the parish of Killilagh, behind which lies Lisdoonvarna, near the foot of Slieve Elva (1109 feet high), and also the old episcopal see of Kilfenora, with its ancient cathedral, noble cross, and great stone forts. A similar but less interesting group of cahers, seventeen in number, lies along the coast, ending near the round castle of Doonagore, at the northern extremity of Moher. We now pass these fine cliffs—sheer precipices of shale and flagstones; their highest points are near Aillenasharragh (Foal's Cliff), 503 feet; O'Brien's tower, 580 feet; the tower being a picnic house, made, with many roads, bridges, and other improvements, in the earlier part of the century, by Cornelius O'Brien of Birchfield; the cliffs rise to 587 feet at Stookeen, and thence fall to 407 feet at their most noteworthy point, Hag's Head. This last has a beautiful natural arch, and, with its detached pinnacles, is, as seen from the south, not unlike a woman seated. John Lloyd, a Clare schoolmaster, in 1778, gives this quaint description in his "Impartial Tour"²: "On the western cape or headland lies the famous old fort Ruan, called Moher . . . on the summit of a very stupendous cliff, surrounded with a stone wall, a part of which is up; inside of it is a green plain; . . . underneath this is another green pasture, gradually declining to the lower cliff, and which is often covered with the raging billows of that alarming coast. On the lower plain is Hag's Head, a high perpendicular rock almost parallel (*sic—i.e.* level) with the upper surface; it is closely similar to a woman's head, from which it is called. . . . This wonderful promontory, almost encompassed with devouring seas, and the opposite wild shore, really affords a horrible and tremendous aspect, vastly more to be dreaded than accounted for." It is called "Kan Kalye" on the well known Elizabethan map, annotated by Lord Burleigh. The old stone fort of "Mothair ui Ruis" was destroyed when the telegraph tower was built at the beginning of the century.

¹ By Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.² Recently republished for private circulation.

We next see Liscannor Bay. Tradition says that an island, with a city and church of St. Sciath, now submerged, lay in this bay; a similar story of an imaginary "Kilstapheen" is told of a spot in the mouth of the Shannon. There has certainly been remarkable subsidence along this coast. Bogs and tree stumps are found, under the sea, at Killard, near Doonbeg; and "Mac Creiche's bed" is now far out on the strand of Liscannor, although it may have been constructed (like Timon's) on the old beach.¹ The case of Mutton Island, *infra*, is very worthy of attention. Liscannor Castle stands on the cliff. There Sir Tirlough O'Brien levied a great muster to oppose the landing of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and one of those ill-fated ships attempted to get a supply of water, but in vain.² At the head of the bay are the great sand hills, the reputed haunt of the fairy king Donn; the tall castle of Dough (Dumhach, sandhill); and the village of Lehinch, with one of the best golfing links in the kingdom and an excellent hotel. Farther south we pass Milltown-Malbay and Spanish Point, and note behind it Slieve Callan (1282 feet), famous for its much controverted ogham: "Beneath this stone lies Conan (Conaf, Cosas, or Collas), the fierce and swift footed"—and a very perfect cromlech. Lloyd says of Conan:—"This gentleman was a very uncouth officer and voracious eater." Next we see Mutton Island, the ancient Iniscaorach; its older name was Inis Fitæ, and it was rent into three by a storm and tidal wave about 800 A.D.³ It and the adjoining Mattle Island figure as Iniskereth and Inismatail, "two islands in the ocean," in a grant of Donchad Cairbrech O'Brien, Prince of Thomond, to the Archbishop of Cashel, in 1215; it was recently sold by the Staepoole family for £1500. It has the rude stone shaft of a cross, part of the west gable of an oratory of St. Senan, and some very picturesque arches and caves. Behind it one of the Armada ships was wrecked, at Tromra, and a second in the angle of Malbay, at Doonbeg. Each of these places possesses a castle. Tromra, behind the coastguard station, is an ancient tower of the O'Briens, named in the 1215 grant and in the wars of 1276 and 1642; on the latter occasion it was taken and plundered in a sea expedition of the O'Flaherties under romantic circumstances, told at length in an appendix to "H-Iar Connaught." Doonbeg and Doonmore, a short distance away, figure in the "Annals of the Four Masters."

¹ We find in the "Colloquy of the Ancients" ("Silva Gadelica," II., p. 201) that Cliodhna was buried in Teite's grave on the shore; while the Irish Nennius mentions a wonderful cairn, below high-water mark, on Eothall Trawohelly, p. 199.

² Our *Journal*, 1889, p. 131.

³ "Annals of the Four Masters," 799; in other authorities, 801 and 804. The new edition of Archdall's "Monasticon," Dublin, 1872, in a note on Mutton Island, says:—"The ruins of an ancient church and ROUND TOWER still mark the place" (vol. i., p. 76). This is a great mistake, as even a glance at the map might have shown. The "Annals of Clonmacnoise," in 801, say:—"There was such horrible, great thunder, the next after St. Patrick's Day, that it put asunder 1010 men between Corek Baeskyinn and the land about it. The sea divided an island there in three parts; the seas and sands thereof did cover the earth near it." See also the Irish version of "Nennius," p. 207.

The telegraph tower of Beltard caps a high cliff with notable caves ; we soon pass the beautiful bay and favourite watering place of Kilkee, and note Bishop's Island. This precipitous rock has on it a very primitive cell and oratory. Tradition says that a bishop once went to live on it, to escape the task of relieving his famine-stricken flock ; he dwelt there all the winter ; but, when he tried to return to the mainland the following spring, he found that the sea had widened the chasm, and, raging round his prison, prevented all chance of rescue ; so he died of hunger, himself, in sight of those he had left to a similar fate. In the gloomy bay behind the island the good ship "Intrinsic" perished sixty years since. Fearful are the traditions, still vivid round Kilkee, of the ship fighting the storm for several hours in that gloomy death-trap ; the cliffs crowded with people unable to help ; the newly-married officer, with his wife and one other frightened woman, visible through the spray, as the ship sank ; and a sea-gull, swooping over the whirlpool, and dropping a lady's glove among the people on the cliff. On this incident a pathetic poem,¹ now nearly forgotten, was written :—

"Of the cherished of many a heart and home there 's but this relic tossed,
Fragile and light, on the wild sea foam—a type of the loved and lost.

Whose glove, like the dove-borne branch of yore, is given for those that
weep her,

A pledge that the waters can chill her no more, that sweet is the rest of
the sleeper."

Dunlecky Castle, well described by Mr. George Hewson, one of our local secretaries,² and the low but picturesque rocks and natural bridges of Ross, are passed, and we round Loop Head, entering the mouth of the Shannon. We see, to the south, the beautiful domes of Brandon and other Kerry peaks, the cliffs of Ballybunion and the old towers of Beal.

Loop Head is the ancient "Cuchullin's Leap," where the great red-branch hero, flying from a too importunate lover, sprang across the chasm to the dizzy rock-pinnacle which we noticed at the end of the headland ; the lady attempted to follow and was dashed to pieces. Clare legend says her name was Mal, whence "Malbay," and that her blood stained the sea to Moher. We find a nearly identical legend in the "Dind Seanchas."³ Buan, daughter of Samaera, loved Cuchullin, whom she saw contending with Loeguire and Connal for the "champion's bit," which Samaera adjudged to him at Assaroe. The love-lorn lady followed his chariot track to Fich-m-buana, beyond Drumsna, on the Shannon, and she leaped an awful leap after him against the rock, and thereof she died.

¹ *Dublin University Magazine*, 1841 (xvii.), page 364 ; also Lady Chatterton's "Ramblings," vol. ii., p. 226 ; and Mrs. Nott's "Two Months at Kilkee."

² Our *Journal*, 1879-1882 (vol. v., of Series 4, p. 267).

³ "Revue Celtique," 1894-1895, p. 57. "Iolduhlaup," the alleged Norse name of Loop Head, has been also identified with Lough Swilly in *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xix., 1843.

About a mile from the Head is a hill, crowned by the great Tuatha De Danann fort of Caher Crocaun, now much defaced; another prominent hill, Rehy (400 feet), rises on the brink of the river. On Kilcredaun Point are a battery and two ruined churches; the lower has a neatly decorated east window with Romanesque scrolls and leaves, probably of the eleventh century; its founder was Caritan, disciple of Senan, circa 580. Beyond it is the tower of Carrigaholt¹ ("the rock of the fleet" or "of the Ulsterman," say some); it was long the residence of the Mac Mahons, princes of West Corcovaskin,² and of the O'Briens, Lords Clare, and was besieged by Ludlow. It now belongs to the Burtons, who, with the Westby and Macdonnell families, purchased the large estates confiscated from Lord Clare in 1703. The small late church, east of the castle, is Kileroney, and the little village behind the battery is Doonaha, the native place of our well-known scholar, Eugene O'Curry. We next pass Moyasta Creek or Poulnishery ("oyster pool"), and reach Kilrush and Scatterry Island.

SCATTERRY, OR INISCATHA.

Inis Cathaig (the Island of the "Cata,"³ a horrible monster defeated by St. Senan, and chained in the Lake of Doulough, near Mount Callan) is one of our most interesting island monasteries. On the low island rises a fine round tower, and near it a cathedral, an oratory, the church, and burial-place of Senan, the church of Ard-nan-Aingeal (Angel's hill), and on the shore near the pier, the late mediæval church of Kilnamarve, an Elizabethan castle and a church site. The monastery owes its origin in the first half of the sixth century to Senan, son of Ergin, or Gerrchin. He was born at Moylough, east of Kilrush, where two rude and ancient churches remain. Colgan collects several mediæval accounts of this saint; the fullest can scarcely be older than the 14th century,⁴ as it alludes to the plundering of the termon by Rich. de Clare immediately before the battle of Dysert o dea, fought in 1318;¹ but these are practically our only "authorities," for the scattered notes from other records tell us very

¹ See account of a "Volcano in Co. Kerry," published in Dublin, 1733 (T. C. D., Press 1, No. 59). This burning cliff, opposite Carrigaholt, is most circumstantially described: "The heat is so great, and the sulphureous stench so strong, that there is no waiting to be over curious in making remarks." The pamphlet is, I think, a satire on the Fellows of T. C. D., on whose estates the cliff was alleged to exist.

² Corcovaskin comprised the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, with the parish of Clondegad. In early times it also comprised Ibricane. It was inhabited at an early period by the Martini, a Firbolg tribe who, in later times, had settlements at Emly: see "Annals of the Four Masters," under A.M. 3790.

³ There was a carving of the "Cata" on the east gable of the old chapel of Kilrush. The "Calendar of Oengus," and the "Lebar Brecc," say that Senan "gibbeted it" for swallowing his smith.

⁴ The Life reputed to be by his successor, Odran, is probably many centuries later. We have a poem attributed to Dallan Forrgonil, circa 596, "noble Senan, peaceful father"; a metrical Life said to be by St. Colman of Cloyne; a Life of St. Senan, translated by John Lloyd, circa 1780; and poems on Senan and his sanctuary, occur in MSS. L. 23. 11. R.I.A.

little. We find, under March 8th, that Senan was of the race of Corbre Baschaoín, from whom the district was named Corcovaskin. Legends said that the boy's birth had long been prophesied by Patrick, and also foretold by a druid shortly before it took place. Ergin, and his wife Comgell, had houses at Maghlaicha and Tracht Termium, and were people of good position. We read of the youth being forced to serve in a raid against Corcomroe, and of many miracles done by him even while a layman. Soon after this (*circa*, A.D. 500), he met Cassidan, a Kerry abbat, then staying in Iorris (the S.W. angle of Clare), who received him into the



Plan of Ruins, Scattery Island.

monastic life. Senan studied with Natalis, Abbat of Kilmanach, in Ossory, and made a pilgrimage to Rome² and France, visiting St. Martin, of Tours³ and St. David of Wales, who gave him a crosier (but there are

¹ This mention of the Termon, as molested by Richard de Clare, has some external evidence in its favour. The "Calendar of Close Rolls," at 1322, p. 440, shows that Matilda de Welle, sister and heir of Rich. de Clare, claimed the advowsons of the churches of Bowrat, Conighy, and Inskifty (Bunratty, Quin, and Scattery).

² He is patron of the French churches of Plausensis and Guc-Sanen, and chief patron of the diocese of S. Pol de Leon. His French Life purports to be "from the Monuments or Acts of Iniscathay Church, in Ireland, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin" (O'Hanlon, vol. iii.).

³ St. Martin of Tours (316-400), (the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," p. 63, makes his date a century earlier).

vast difficulties besetting the narrative). He returned to Ireland and founded a number of cells in Co. Cork, the Islands of the Fergus, Mutton Island, and Scattery. He seems to have been a monk peacefully disposed, pure, of deep thought, austere piety, and certainly not worthy of the contempt and dislike with which Dr. O'Donovan¹ writes about him. Among his foundations were, Dairinis, Feenish, and Inisloe, in the Fergus, Kilchallige (Kilnegalliagh) on Moyasta creek, and Kilmacduan. At least, seven wells² are dedicated to him in Clare, and his name is still not uncommon amongst the peasantry. He died in Scattery, March 8th, 544, attended by his friends, Deron the Bishop, Moronoc the penitentiary of Inisloe, and Moloc of Inistipraid.

The legend of his repulse of the holy nun Cannara, can be read in the coarse and cynical Latin verses of the metrical life, or in the sweeter version of Moore, "Oh haste and leave this sacred Isle." The records, as usual, consist, principally, of obits of various officials.³ The only facts of any interest are—St. Kieran, founder of Clonmacnoise, came hither from Aran, and was an officer of the Abbey about 536. A certain Aidan of Iniscathaig, who died March 31st, has been identified with Aidan, who died the same day, in 651, and was founder of Lindisfarne,⁴ and, consequently, predecessor of the bishops of Durham; much as we would wish to connect this great missionary with the Island, we must allow it is very doubtful, the more so that there was a later Abbat, Aidan, of Iniscathaig, who died 861. However, he of Lisdisfarne was Irish, and held to his native rule for observing Easter. Flaherty mac Immainen, its Abbat, was accused of having urged the learned and good Cormac mac Cullenan, King of Cashel, into the war with Leinster, in

¹ "A feeble hermit, . . . as crazy and vindictive as he was severe and pious, though, indeed, a great and good man for the little and bad times he lived in" (Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A.). It must be remembered that official restrictions and miserable weather, food, and lodging, often tried our great antiquary beyond human endurance, and made his "letters"—his only means of relief—stronger than the mere antiquarian matter justified.

² Scattery, Kilshanny, Clonlea, Doonass, Cooraclare, Kilkee, and Kilcredaun.

³ Abbats—Aedan, d. 861. Mailbrigda, d. 887. Flathbheartagh, 903. Cinaedad, d. 942. Gebhennach mac Cathail, d. 963. Scandlan, d. 956 (968?). Cathal, d. 974 (991?). Mailis mac Flannbrait, d. 979. Colla, 994. Brian O'Lece, 1033. Brian O'Briuc, 1089. O'Burgus, 1081. Later authorities give Dian and Odran in the fifth century, and the very doubtful earlier Aidan, 651. *Evenachs* Olchobar mac Flan, 792; and Hua Scula, 1050. Dermot O'Leanna, Coarb, 1119. Aed O'Beaghan, Bishop, 1188. "G. Abb. de Sco Senano," *temp.* Conor na Suidanê O'Brien and Donald, Bishop of Killaloe, *circa* 1250. "Black Book of Limerick," No. xxii., in a case concerning tithes of "Iniscathy cum pertin."

⁴ So in Colgan's "Vita SS.," Calendar of Oengus, says that Aedhan, son of Lugar, "of Inis Medcoit, i.e. Inis Cathaig, or in the N.W. of the little Saxons," p. cxxv., Aug. 31. This rather tells against the identity, the days being different. The notes ("Annals of the Four Masters," 627) seem to prove the identity of Inis-medcoit and Lindisfarne. The "Martyrology of Donegal" says he was Bishop of Iniscathaig and at Inis Medcoit, &c., as above. One cannot but suspect a confusion, as the Annals seem silent on the earlier Aidan of Scattery; and there was a strong temptation to identify what may have only been a commemoration of the ninth century Abbat with the missionary of Lindisfarne.

which he lost his life in 902,¹ but, after a penance, Flaherty was forgiven, and made king-bishop of Cashel, dying in 944. Lying full in the track of the Norse of Limerick, it is not surprising that the monastery suffered severely; it was ravaged and destroyed 816 and 835. In 972, Magnus, son of Harold, with the "Lagmann" of the Scotch Islands, violated the sanctuary of Senan by carrying off Imhar (Ivor) of Limerick, who had sought refuge there. And three years later the place was "violated"² by Brian Boru, who captured it from Ivor and his sons Amlaff and Dubhehenn. The "Annals of Clonmacnoise" put this event in 970. The Danes of Dublin plundered it in 1057, those of Limerick in 1176, and a certain Englishman, William Hoel, three years later, did not even spare the churches. The account, favoured by Archbishop Ussher,³ states, that on the death of Bishop Aed O'Beaghain in 1188, the see was divided between Killaloe, Limerick, and Ardfert; the actual island being assigned to Limerick. There are some difficulties in this history, for Aed is the only "Bishop" of Scatterry in our oldest records, and the limits of the diocese of Killaloe, laid down by the Synod of Rath Breasail⁴ in 1116, extend to Loop Head (Leim Congeullin). The author of a learned article on the island⁵ argues that the notice of this allotment in the "Black Book of Limerick" (*circa* 1420) is a forgery of one of the Protestant bishops to recover the island from its lay grantees; but we find the place named in the deanery of Rathkeale and diocese of Limerick in 1302-6; and the collegiate church of Inniscathy, in the diocese of Limerick, 1408.⁶

The English, at any rate, took possession of it, and appointed from 1280 to 1300, a series of "keepers" (custodes).⁷ A strange event took place in 1359.⁸ Pope Innocent VI., being then at Avignon, appointed a

¹ He left by will 3 ounces of gold to Iniscathaig and his rich vestments to its Abbat, 902 (Keating, quoting "Battle of Ballymoon").

² Tighernach (who, however, is unfriendly to Brian) says "vastata."

³ "Primordia," p. 873.

⁴ See Keating's "History" (O'Connor's edition), p. 101. Perhaps as Ardfert and Killaloe were given the respective banks of the Shannon, the island was given to Limerick to avoid the jealousy likely to arise in the two other Sees, which had more plausible claims to its possession.

In 1189, Donaldmore O'Brien, in his Charter to Clare Abbey, does not mark Loop Head "Saltum Congoluni," as lying outside the See of Killaloe (MSS. T.C.D., F. 1. 15; and our *Journal*, 1892, p. 78, for text).

⁵ Our *Journal*, 1874-1875, pp. 257, 259, 273. It seems that the island had been lost to the church of Limerick for many years at the time of Bishop O'Dea (1400): see Lenihan's "History of Limerick," p. 564, quoting Rev. Jasper White. In 1742, Rev. Dr. Lacy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, recovered it from the See of Killaloe, and his successor, in 1801, assigned the inhabitants to care of the priest of Ballylongford, Kerry. There seems a record of some surrender of the rights of the See of Limerick, as Bishop Hubert (1222-1250) grants, with consent of his Chapter, the church of St. Mary of Iniskefty, "to the Abbat and convent of Iniskefty."—"Black Book of Limerick," No. LI.

⁶ "Cal. of Irish Papers," 1302. Brady's "Episcopal Succession," vol. iii., p. 53.

⁷ "Collectanea de Rebus Hib.," MSS. T.C.D., F. 4. 23, names Donatus O'Mal-murry, "custos ante Th. cap"; Tho. le Worcester, 1286; Tho. de Chapelain. "Liber Ruber de Kilkenny," MSS. T.C.D., F. 1. 16. This names Richard of London, Donat Omulvany, and Tho. de Capell, 1296.

⁸ Theiner's "Monumenta." See also "Cal. of Papal Registers," 1363, p. 461.

certain Thomas to be Bishop of Cathay; he was consecrated by the Bishop of Præneste, and ordered to betake himself to his see, but on his arrival he found that no bishop recognized him, and that they accused him of many crimes, alleging that the church of Iniscathay was only parochial (1361). Pope Urban, in 1363, finding that the matter was unsettled, directed a further inquiry by Thomas, Bishop of Lismore; his report is not given, but we may be certain that the opposing bishops of Killaloe, Limerick, and Ardfert won the day.

The reign of Elizabeth completed the destruction of the abbey; lying full in view of passing ships, the Government's orders could not be evaded, as in the case of inland monasteries. Jenkyn Conway held it¹ in 1577; and it was eventually granted as a fishing village to Limerick city, having to supply an impost of 1000 oysters per annum for each dredger, and 500 herrings for each smack. In later days the Mayor of Limerick asserted his rights by shooting an arrow into the river west of the island. There was still another jurisdiction to be suppressed; like many of our oldest abbeys there was a lay "coarb" (comarb), who acted as steward to the monks. In this case the coarbs were the O'Cahans or Keanes, who were curators of the "clogh an oir," or golden bell of Senan,² which fell from Heaven, at the cross between Kildimo and Farighy, and is still in the hands of their descendant, Mr. Marcus Keane (*Member*) of Beechpark, Ennis. The "converbship" had been given to Donald O'Brien, Prince of Thomond by inauguration and rebellion, about twenty years before, to bribe him to accept the English rule: it was withheld by the Keanes, and his son, Sir Turlough O'Brien, petitioned for its restoration. At this time Calvagh (son of Siacus O'Cahane), the last-recognized coarb, died 1581. An inquisition had been taken in 1577, and found that the "converb" held a new castle, partly built, and a small stone house and three cottages value 10s. 8d. In the island were two chapels in ruins (Knockanangel and Temple Shenan), the Abbey of Synan (cathedral), with a cemetery, also a parish church" (Kilnamarve): the abbey had thirty-three canons, and owned the termon and sixteen quarters. Now further steps were facilitated, and it was found that "Charles" Cahane held these lands by "an inheritance called a 'courboe.'" The island was placed in the hands of the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, who in 1583 granted it to Teige Mc Gilchanna, its prior. The Cahanes still maintained some of their old importance. Nicholas Cahane was coroner of Clare in 1588, and has left

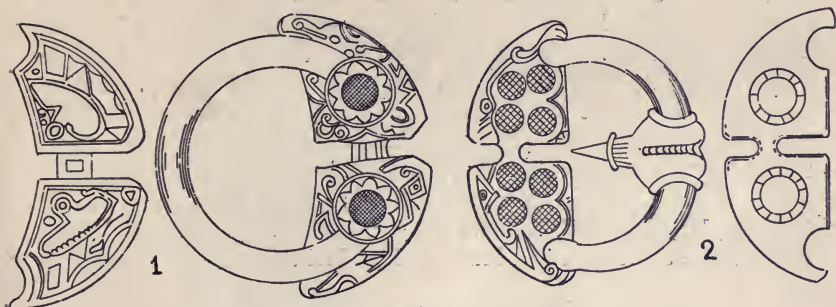
¹ "Excerpta de Inquis. Monast.," MSS. T.C.D., F. 4. 25.

² See Mason's "Parochial Survey," ii., p. 440. It was exhibited March 9th, 1826, to Society of Antiquaries, London (*Archæologia*, xxi., p. 559). The ornamental part was pronounced to be of thirteenth century. The early bell is visible where the cover is broken. It avenged a false oath by striking the perjurer "with convulsions and death." See also Dwyer's "Diocese of Killaloe," p. 538. It was lodged in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy for some time in 1864. The *Archæological Journal*, v., p. 331, states that the Cloch-an-oir, of Scatterry, was exhibited at Norwich. It and another bell, found at Scatterry, and apparently of bronzed iron, were exhibited in Dublin by Francis Keane, of Kilrush, and J. Cooke, 1853. Mr. Cooke's bell passed into the possession of the British Museum.

us an interesting description of the Armada ships in the Shannon.¹ Maurice, Bishop of Killaloe, says that Cahane "with his ancestors was commonly called 'Gorrubne of Terrymone Shynan,'" the name as well as the office proving a constant stumbling-block to the English.

Thomas Dyneley sketched the place in 1680-81. He shows the round tower, the cathedral, and castle, the churches of Knockanangel and Kilnamarve, and another near the last, omitting Temple Senan.

John Lloyd in 1778 says it was "famous for its being the residence of that pious and early Christian Senan." He mentions its crowds of pilgrims, and adds, "there is perhaps the loftiest old steeple in the kingdom, with five or six large and small churches." Finally, in 1880-1881, the Board of Works repaired the ruins at a cost of £198.



Silver Brooches found at Scattery.

We must briefly allude to the folk-lore of the island. New boats sailed round it "sunwise" on their first cruise, and took its pebbles to sea to avert danger. Bodies, buried on the mainland at Shanakill, in consequence of storms, were miraculously removed into the holy isle. A fisherman alleged, in 1844, that being detained from Mass by a storm, he prayed in the cathedral and, looking up, found it crowded by monks and laity, with priests in gorgeous vestments round the altar. He closed his eyes and prayed, and next glance found all the spectres had vanished; he only saw "the clouds flitting over the roofless church, and the old ravens croaking and wheeling over their nest on the tower top." These ravens, I may add, were believed to take their young each year to Carrigfoyle, and never let them return.

Antiquities have occasionally been dug up: two beautiful silver brooches² and a "silver candlestick" (found in the ruins, about 1840).

¹ "Calendar of State Papers" (Ireland), 1588, p. 38. Bryan Cahane was one "of the chief gentry and ablest persons" near Kilrush, when his horses were seized for James II., in April, 1690. The late Mr. Marcus Keane was one of the most daring supporters of the Pagan origin of our "Towers and Temples."

² Figured above from Lady Chatterton's "Rambles," vol. ii., pp. 228, 229.

A hatchet, shaped like a bird's head, and reputed Danish, was exhibited to our Society, in 1874, and eventually proved to be Malayan !

There was a cairn, "Gluin Shenan" (Senan's knee),¹ west of the village, at which passers-by used to bow ; here the saint was said to have prayed before attacking the "Cata." The Rev. Dean Kenny, when p. r. of Kilrush, got it removed, and stopped the "patterns" as scenes of dissipation ; his curate, about 1827, persuaded several women to enter Senan's church, but his attempt to mitigate the superstition regarding the saint's posthumous misogyny failed. A few weeks later the women and their families were evicted, and left the island.² In 1841, a flat slab stood in a stone circle near the landing place ;³ another slab, on which St. Cannara floated from Kerry, and under which one tradition said she was buried, lay near Rineanna, the southern point.

We now examine the ruins.⁴ Six churches are known to have existed ; the sixth lay south of Kilnamarve—it stood in 1680, but had disappeared in 1808. Dutton and Mason describe the stratum of human bones in the sea-worn bank, the last relic of its cemetery. Dutton imagined from it that the whole isle was paved with bones—a familiar system in theories—and his statement has been repeated by later writers. The notion that ten or eleven churches stood here is found in that fruitful source of error, Archdall's "Monasticon" ; and in a late poem, on the Shannon, by Michael O'Brannain, 1794, "a saint of glorious life, Senan, placed *eleven* churches, and a beautiful high bell-tower beside them."

ROUND TOWER.

Save for the extreme top of its "beann chopair," or conical cap, it is in excellent preservation. For about a third of its height it is of fairly large and good masonry, but for the next third it is small and rude. Above this is a band of thin flags, for some six or eight courses ; then larger, but coarse, work appears, a single band of large blocks girding it at the upper windows, and a small projecting cornice of flagstones appearing below the roof. The windows are plain, with flat lintels ; they face as follows in each story above the door : north, south, east (perhaps reset), west, and in the top story, four, facing the cardinal points.

The door faces east, and is on the ground level ; it has inclined jambs, and the head is partly corbelled. It is 4 feet 8 inches high, and from 2 feet at the corbelling to 2 feet 3 inches below. It is supposed by some there was an older door higher up, where was a breach now repaired ; but O'Donovan confesses that it could scarcely have occupied the break, and that no other trace remains. The tower is 52 feet 4 inches in

¹ Another "knee-stone" of Senan used to lie at the head of Kilrush Creek.

² Our *Journal*, 1874-1875, p. 259.

³ *Dublin University Magazine*, 1841, p. 544 (vol. xviii.).

⁴ The only full account, so far as I know, is in the Ordnance Survey Letters, R.I.A., by Dr. O'Donovan, 14. B. 24, pp. 13-31.



Scattery Round Tower, Oratory, and Cathedral, from the west.

circumference, internal diameter 8 feet, and walls $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. Its height is alleged to be 120 feet. Tradition says it was built by Senan, and never completed.

CATHEDRAL.

An oblong building of no great beauty, about 78 feet east of the tower. It measures 68 feet 4 inches \times 27 feet 7 inches, and consists of a single compartment. It was a fine early church, possibly ninth or early tenth century. Of this there remain the side walls and west end, to a height of 10 feet to 10 feet 6 inches, and a few feet of the lower part of the eastern wall, retained in the later rebuilding.

The west door is an excellent and massive example, 6 feet 6 inches high, with inclined jambs, from 2 feet 11 inches to 3 feet 2 inches. The lintel is 5 feet 8 inches \times 12 inches high, and 3 feet 10 inches thick, projecting some 4 inches into the church; the door was fixed in square mortices, one of which retained its iron staple. There are projecting antæ, 2 feet \times 3 feet 5 inches wide. Above 10 feet 6 inches, the wall and gable have been rebuilt with small flagstones, probably in the thirteenth or early fourteenth century, when the south and east windows were inserted. There are pointed doors in each side, 12 feet from the west end; the south wall has three Gothic windows, the first and third pointed, the middle with trefoil head. The east gable has late buttresses and a window with heavy hood mouldings and a mitred head at the top. Its tracery is nearly gone; it consisted of two cinquefoil-headed lights with a quatrefoil above them.

A square window and door occur in the north wall; the latter opens into a late sacristy, not bonded to the church-wall. It is 26 feet 6 inches \times 10 feet. There is no trace of recent burial, and the ancient church name is lost; it may have been the "Abbey of St. Mary," of Bishop Hubert's grant, 1222-1250, and the Inquisition of 1609.

ORATORY.

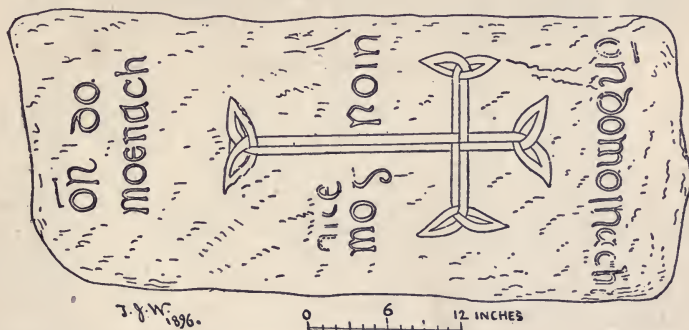
An interesting little church, 5 feet north of last. It consists of a nave and chancel (23 feet 3 inches \times 12 feet 6 inches, and 8 feet 9 inches \times 10 feet 4 inches, respectively). The masonry is large and early, save a small oblong ope in the west gable. The south door and chancel arch are defaced. The lower courses of the latter show it was of good Romanesque design, probably of the eleventh century. One of its piers is suggestive of a Saxon baluster, and an inserted block has a late-looking guilloche, or rather vesical loops, enclosing *fleurs-de-lys*. The voussoirs were decorated with chevrons. The chancel was nearly levelled, as I first saw it; it has been partly rebuilt.

CASHEL AND WELL.

These remains are enclosed by an ancient wall, the north side being in fair preservation and of large blocks. In the field to the west is the well, Tober Senan; near it was a cross-marked slab.

TEMPLE SENAN.

This stands on the higher ground north of the main group, and commands a fine view up the river to Tarbert. It has been extensively rebuilt on bad foundation, its south wall having two heavy stepped buttresses, and its east end leaning ominously outward. It consists of a nave and chancel (23 feet 10 inches \times 16 feet 9 inches, and 10 feet 10 inches \times 10 feet 10 inches). The west gable is blank, the south door and window pointed. The choir arch had similar mouldings to those in the oratory, but no ornaments or voussoirs remain. The chancel had a ledge round the base, and an east window, the light apparently old and reset, with semicircular head; the splay has a nearly flat arch. An enclosure, supposed to contain Senan's tomb—but rude, late, and defaced—stands a few feet from the western gable. It measures 21 feet 8 inches \times 11 feet 2 inches, with



Tombstone near Temple Senan.

remains of a door and two windows. A large block of gritstone, with ogham-like scores,¹ is set against its west wall, seatwise. A slab, with an incised cross, with interlaced ends, lies near this; it has the well-preserved inscriptions, "op do Moinach" and "op do Moenach aite Moḡpoin"² ("Pray for Moenach, tutor of Moḡron").

ARD-NA-NANGEAL (Teampul cnuic na nCingeal).—On the opposite ridge, south-west of the round tower. The gables and most of the north wall are down; a rude door and south window, both much defaced, appear in the south wall, most of which is ancient and of very large blocks. The church measures 40 feet 6 inches \times 16 feet 8 inches, and has a later building, running south from its east corner, 36 feet \times 15 feet, and nearly destroyed. Tradition says that the angel placed Senan on the hill

¹ *Dublin University Magazine*, January, 1853 (vol. xli.), p. 85, "Clonmacnoise, Clare, and Arran," by "by S. F." (? Ferguson). It dismisses Scattery in a few words, but gives an excellent account of the Aran forts and Corcomroe.

² This is shown in Miss Stokes' "Christian Inscriptions of Ireland," vol. ii., plate xviii.

where the church stands, before his fight with the monster which guarded the island, whence the name "Height of the Angel."

TEMPLE-NA-MARVE (church of the dead).—A late building, not earlier than the fourteenth century, close to the east strand. It is oblong, 68 feet \times 18 feet 6 inches; its east window is 8 feet 8 inches wide, the inner jambs moulded. It had two lights, of which the heads remain. It was covered with knotted ivy down, at any rate, to 1878. The west gable is blank, with a heavy buttress; the south wall has a door and three windows. A lateral aisle, or sacristy, lay to the north, only a fragment of its east end remains, and the two plain pointed arches and square-headed door into the church. Over the last is a very archaic-looking angular window. The cornice is simple and characteristic, being of two-stepped courses of flag stones.

CASTLE.—Only the featureless lower vault remains. It was built about 1577, and was a flat-topped turret, several stories high, in 1681.

CANONS' ISLAND.

Few of our native princes have better earned the gratitude of antiquaries than Donaldmore O'Brien,¹ the last King of Munster. He built the cathedrals of Limerick (1172), Killaloe (1182), and Cashel, and the monasteries of Holycross, Inislaunaght, and Galbally, south of the Shannon; besides, in his ancestral territory, those of Corcomroe, Clare (1189), Inchicronan in its lonely lake, Killowen on its wooded hillside, and Illaun na gCanonagh² on Canons' Island, the monastery of the Augustinian canons of Corcovaskin.

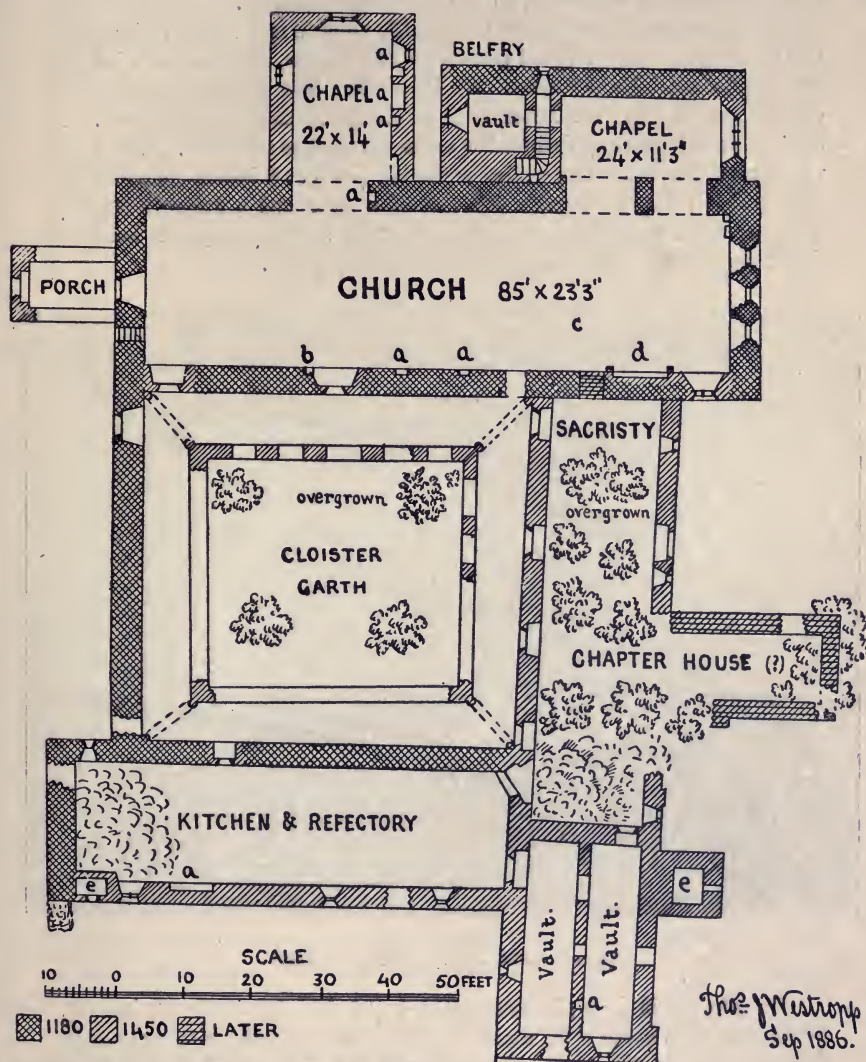
Tradition asserts that five churches on the neighbouring islands, including Senan's Oratory of Inisloe, were demolished, and their materials used for the new foundation; but this is very improbable, as (unlike the walls of Inchicronan, Clare, and Killaloe), Canons' Island shows no fragments of older buildings.

Lying out of the theatre of Clare history—the long central tract from Burren to Bunratty—its records are of little interest. In 1483, Mahon O'Griffy, Bishop of Killaloe, was buried within its walls. It was dissolved by Henry VIII., and granted in July, 1543, to Donatus O'Brien, then Baron of Ibracken. In 1577 it possessed "4 acres arable, and 14 of mountain and pasture, $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of the site," with other islands, and "two parts of the tithes of Killadysert-murhull, and the vicarage of Kilchrist." The rest of its history consists of grants to the Earl of Thomond³ (James,

¹ A biography of this prince will be found in our *Journal*, 1892, pp. 74–79.

² Eleonaganagh, Eleoganagh, and even Ellen Egrane! in Elizabeth grants.

³ For these, see 1544, Patent Rolls, Ireland. "Excerpt de Inq. Monas." MSS. T.C.D., p. 226: 1577, Inq. Auditor-General's Office. The other grants are—June 20th, 1605, and December 13th, 1620, to Donatus; September 1st, 1661, to Henry, confirmed to James, Duke of York, under Act of Settlement, February 15th, 1669; September 26th, 1712, Henry, Earl of Thomond, to Richard Henn.

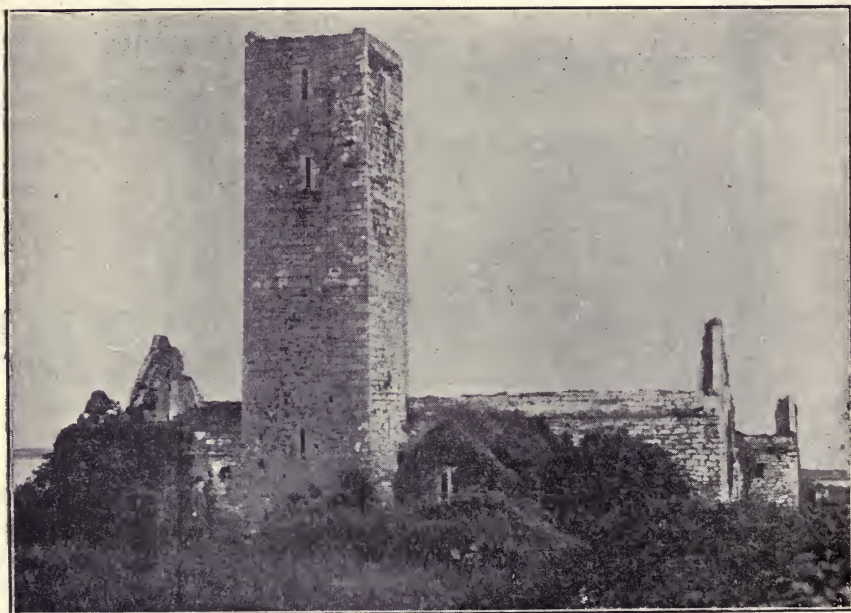


- a, ambreys. b, stoup. c, tomb XV cent.
d, sedile. e, garderobes.

Plan of Canons' Island Abbey.

Duke of York, afterwards king, enjoying it for some years). Henry, 7th Earl of Thomond, granted it, in 1712, to Richard Henn.

The ruins lie at the foot of a low hill, whence is a very striking view of the abbey, with the broad estuary of the Fergus, studded with islands and the distant hills of Cratloe and Limerick. The remains consist of a church and cloister, the latter with buildings to the south and east. A double-arched gateway defines the outer precinct to the west. We enter the church through a late projecting porch (14 feet 6 inches long) with a Gothic door; the west gable has a similar door and a fifteenth century window, with two trefoil-headed lights and a heavy angular hood; a closed door appears to the south of the existing porch.



Canons' Island Abbey, from the North.

The church is a single compartment (85 feet by 23 feet 3 inches). Going along the north side, we find a plain, pointed arch, with a recess in the east pier, opening into a little chapel (22 feet by 14 feet) with a double-light window in the gable and a slit in each wall; the east side has plain recesses. The lofty belfry, disproportionately large for the little church, rises 4 feet east of the chapel. Its few details exactly resemble those of that group of Clare castles built between 1433 and 1480, to which period the west front, the chapels, and the south sedile and window must also be attributed; the battlements have suffered much from the weather; it is otherwise fairly perfect. It seems to

embody part of the older wall of the greater side chapel, and has a vaulted basement, and four other stories; a flight of stone steps lead to the second of these, the rest were reached by ladders. The tower dominates the whole estuary from Newhall to Foynes. The greater chapel runs for 24 feet east of the tower, and is of equal width (11 feet 3 inches) opening into the church by two pointed arches with chamfered piers; its east window had two shafts interlacing and heavy hood mouldings; the tracery has been destroyed. The east window is large and plain, consisting of three lights under one large, pointed arch, the piers running up straight, with that ungraceful effect which the rich ornament more or less conceals in the similar east window of Killaloe¹ (1182). The coign stones were removed to Kildysert chapel, where they still lie unused. The sills are massive, and a stone table stands to the north, the altar having disappeared.

In the middle of the church lies a tombstone with an epitaph, in raised black letters along its edge. Canon Dwyer reads part of it as "Hic Jacet Magister Cornelius." I had not time to decipher it. In the south wall, near the east gable, was a window similar to that in the east chapel; going westward, we note a sedile, an arched recess with ogee hood mouldings and crocketed finials. The clerestory windows probably date from the foundation; below are a break and two doors leading into the cloister; the central has a holy water stoup, with opes into the door and into the church. The cloister "arcade" was rude and simple—plain piers, rising from a low wall with flagged sills, and supporting a lean-to roof. The garth is much off the square, as can be seen by the plan. A pointed arch crossed the walk diagonally at each corner,² resting on neat fifteenth century corbels at the outer, and piers at the inner side. Only the north-west arch remained, on the point of collapse, in September, 1886. The domicile is of little interest—it is two stories high; the south room was probably the kitchen and refectory. The east had several compartments; the southern end was a double cellar, above which was a room with a neat double light. A garderobe and a long, narrow room—perhaps, the chapter house—project from its eastern face. We see by the doors that there were four rooms between the church and the cellars—a vestry, a porch or passage, the "chapter house," and another room, much broken and overgrown.

Opposite the island lies Kildysert ("Killadysert-murhull"), with its picturesque, ivied church, having an embattled belfry and priests' house at its west end, and the massive vault of the Scotts of Cahiracon. "Disert Murthull" appears in the 1302-6 taxation. Its fort and shore ("Discart Murthaile") were the scene of sharp skirmish in the Civil War, *circa* 1284, between the rival clans of the O'Briens.

¹ See our *Journal*, 1893, pp. 197-198.

² Traces of similar arches appear in the cloister of Clare Galway Friary (see our *Journal*, 1895, p. 289).

The Shannon, from Kilrush to Canons' Island, though lacking in striking picturesqueness, possesses several features of interest. The thriving little town of Kilrush has a venerable church, with a massive door of the oldest type. Eastward lie the great stone fort of Carrowdottia, possibly the Eanach mBearrane of the "Book of Rights"; the ancient church and graveyard of Killimer, where rests the "Colleen Bawn"; and the shattered castle of Ballycolman, at the end of the Kilkerin peninsula. On the south bank we may notice Ballylongford Castle, behind which lie the interesting friary of Lislaughtin; further on is the castle of Glin, for over 600 years the residence of the Fitz Gerald. The keep and another tower remain, with several vaults, a turret, and the banqueting hall. There is an interesting account and view of its siege in 1600 in "Pacata Hibernia."

PART II.—KERRY COAST.¹

WE do not intend to touch upon the Kerry Coast between the Shannon and Smerwick, although it is of the greatest interest. We need only allude to the Friary of Lislaughtin, to the beautiful round tower of Rattoo, and the monasteries of Abbeydorney and Ardfer. Besides places like Ratass, Kilelton, and Caherconree, all well worthy of careful examination. We are now running abreast of the great peninsula of Corkaguiny, heaped with the vast mountain chains of Slieve Mish and Brandon, fretted by the full power of the merciless ocean into the beautiful bays of Brandon, Smerwick, and Ventry, famous in pre-Christian legend and song for the surprise of Caherconree, by the great mythic warrior Curoi, and for that fierce battle of the white strand of Ventry, the scene of the dirge of Cael, one of our most weirdly suggestive songs, where the things of nature join with the wail of the bereaved wife of him who was drowned where "the haven roars over the rushing race of Rinn da Bhare."² No one has yet arisen to write a full account of this beautiful district, and its records lie scattered broadcast, and half unknown like its ruins.³

¹ By Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.

² "Colloquy of the Ancients," (*Silva Gadelica*, vol. ii., p. 121). Rinn da Bhare, now the reef of Reenvare. See also "Ordnance Survey Letters," county Kerry, p. 720; and "Cath Finntraga" (Dr. Kuno Meyer), pp. 54, 55. *Ibid.*, p. 5, for origin of name.

³ As a starting point for future antiquaries let me give this tentative bibliography:—In our *Journal*, vol. ii. (1852), Rattoo Round Tower (R. Hitchcock); iii. (1854) Castles of Corkaguiny, same; (1864) Oratories of Kilmalkedar and Gallarus (G. Du Noyer); Series III., vol. i. (1868), Kilmalkedar (A. Hill); Series IV. (1879), Processional Cross of Ballylongford [Lislaughtin] (G. Hewson); vol. vi. (1883), Ardfer, a very full account (A. Hill); viii. (1887), St. Grigore of Corkaguiny (F. O'Gorman); Sundial at Kilmalkedar, &c. (G. Atkinson); ix. (1889), Kilelton (P. J. Lynch); Series v., vol. i. (1890), Dingle (W. Wakeman); ii. (1892), Gallerus, &c. (J. Romilly Allen); iv. (1894), Ptolemy's "Dur" (Miss Hickson); v. (1895), Ardfer Friary (same); and the long series of topographical Papers, by the same writer, from 1885.

R. I. A. *Transactions*, xxix., 1887–1892, Kilcolman, in Marhin Parish (Dr. Graves,

MAGHAREES.

We cannot leave unnoticed the very ancient little island-monastery of Illauntannig, or Oilean-t-Seanaig, on the Magharees. Half demolished by man, and partly undermined by the sea, it lies on a low cliff on the windward side of the island, the bones of its crowded cemetery projecting from the face of the bank, and some of its walls tottering on the very edge of the precipice. It is surrounded by a cashel wall of rude limestone blocks 18 feet thick. Some of the tenants of the island, in the present century, demolished much of its facing to use for their houses. The entrance faces S.W. Inside are the remains of two oratories, three huts or clochauns, and three leachts, or burial-places, crowded together in the southern half of the enclosure. The chief oratory measures 14 feet \times 9 feet, its wall is 7 feet thick, with two offsets, one near the ground line, one level with the top of the door; herringbone masonry occurs in the south wall. The door has curved sides, and the east window leans towards the south, its sill sloping outward. A narrow curved passage leads to the door. Only the west end of the second oratory remains, the rest has been destroyed by the sea. A cross of rounded white stones has been formed in the masonry above the door. The clochauns call for little remark. A rude cross 6 feet high stands near one of the leachts: a poor man who had committed homicide remained at its foot for two days without food, lying by night in the leacht, till a priest persuaded him to leave it. About 100 yards from the cashel, and near the low cliff is a rock with a bullaun or basin 9 inches in diameter, and an incised cross with small circles at the ends of the arms. Senach is said to have been a brother of Senan of Iniscathaig.

KILMALKEDAR AND GALLERUS.

The lofty peak of Brandon takes its name from the saint, whose legendary voyages and mysterious island so much assisted to form the popular belief in lands beyond that ocean, which to Agricola and Tacitus was a "sea beyond which is no land," but to the mediæval Irish it concealed

Bishop of Limerick); *Proceedings* (1830), Kilmalkedar (Archdeacon Rowan); (1893), Dunbeg (Sir T. N. Deane).

Ulster Journal of Archaeology, viii. (1860), Cahireonree (J. Windele). It is strange that in face of this elaborate Paper so much doubt is in print as to whether the fort ever existed. Dr. W. Frazer (*Vice-President*, *R. S. A. I.*), owns a beautiful sketch of the caher. See also "Early Irish Conquests in Wales," by Professor Rhys, in our *Journal*, 1890-1891.

"Lives of the Irish Saints," vol. v. (Canon O'Hanlon); Kilmalkedar, p. 278; Fenit Castle, p. 278; Blaskets, p. 413.

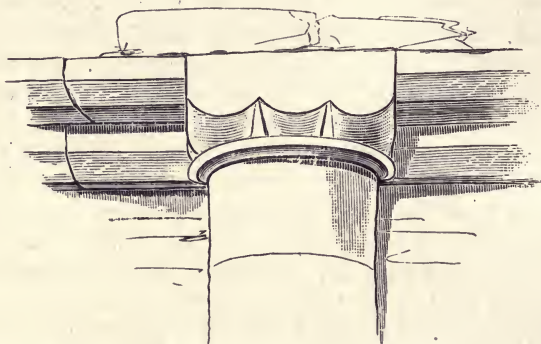
Archæological Journal; xv. (1858), Fahan (G. Du Noyer); xxv., c. 18, Sundial at Kilmalkedar (G. Du Noyer).

Dunraven's "Notes," Kilmalkedar, Gallerus, Magharees, Ratass, Dunbeg, and Cabernavietrech. "Ordnance Survey Letters," county Kerry, *R.I.A.* (one vol.), have excellent material for Rattoo, Ardfer, Gallerus, and Dingle districts.

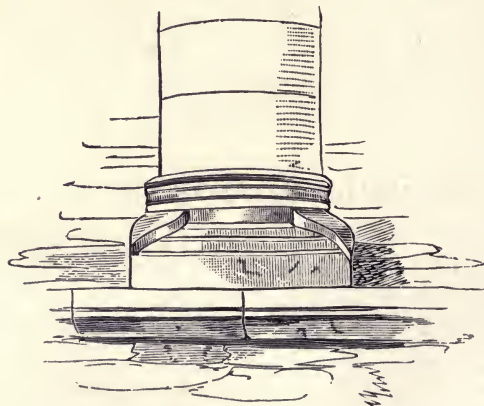
"Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland" (R. Brash), Kilmalkedar Church and Oratory, Gallerus Oratory, Ratass, Ardfer.

thrice fifty islands, some twice and thrice greater than Erin.¹ On its top more than 3000 feet above the sea, a rude little oratory marks, says tradition, the place where Brandon spent long years of prayer and meditation.²

Kilmalkedar, at its foot, has been described so fully, and by such competent antiquaries, that we offer rather a guide than a technical description. Maolethair, son of Ronan, of the race of Fiatach Finn, King



Capital of Arcade Column, Kilmalkedar.



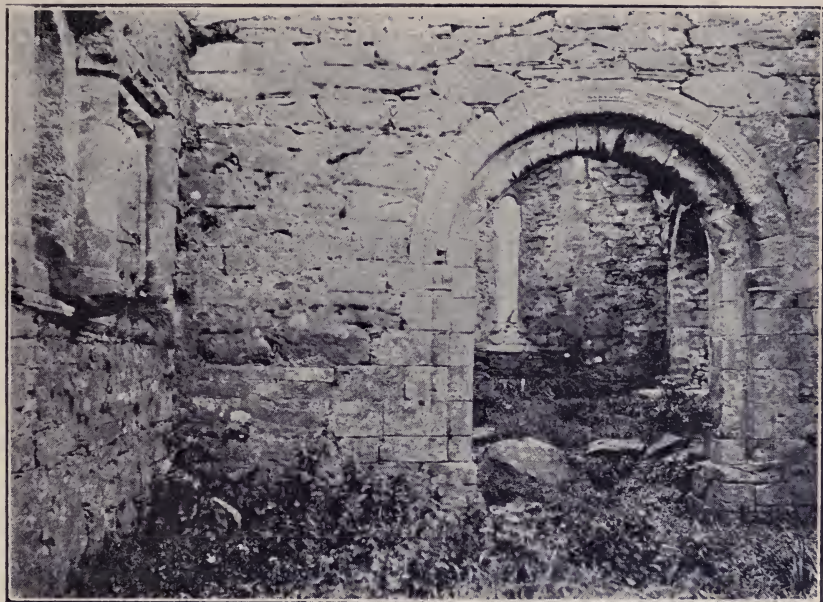
Base of Arcade Column, Kilmalkedar.

of Erin, built a church at "Cill Melchedair, near the shore of the sea to the west of Brandon Hill," before 636.³ It is true that Archdeacon Rowan pointed out that Melbrennan O'Ronan, Bishop of Ardfert, who

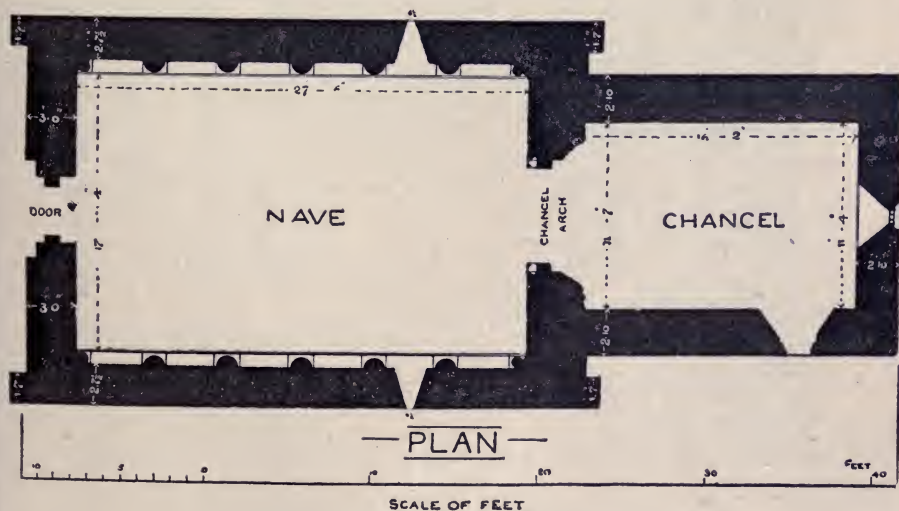
¹ "Voyage of Bran," p. 14.

² See "Voyage of Brandon," by the Rev. T. Olden, in our *Journal*, 1890, 1891, pp. 676-684.

³ For a legend of a procession of saints, reaching from Kilmalkedar to St. Brandon's cell, see our *Journal*, 1892, p. 255.



Chancel Arch, Kilmalkedar Church. (From a Photograph by Surgeon Fogarty, R.N.)



Plan, Kilmalkedar Church.

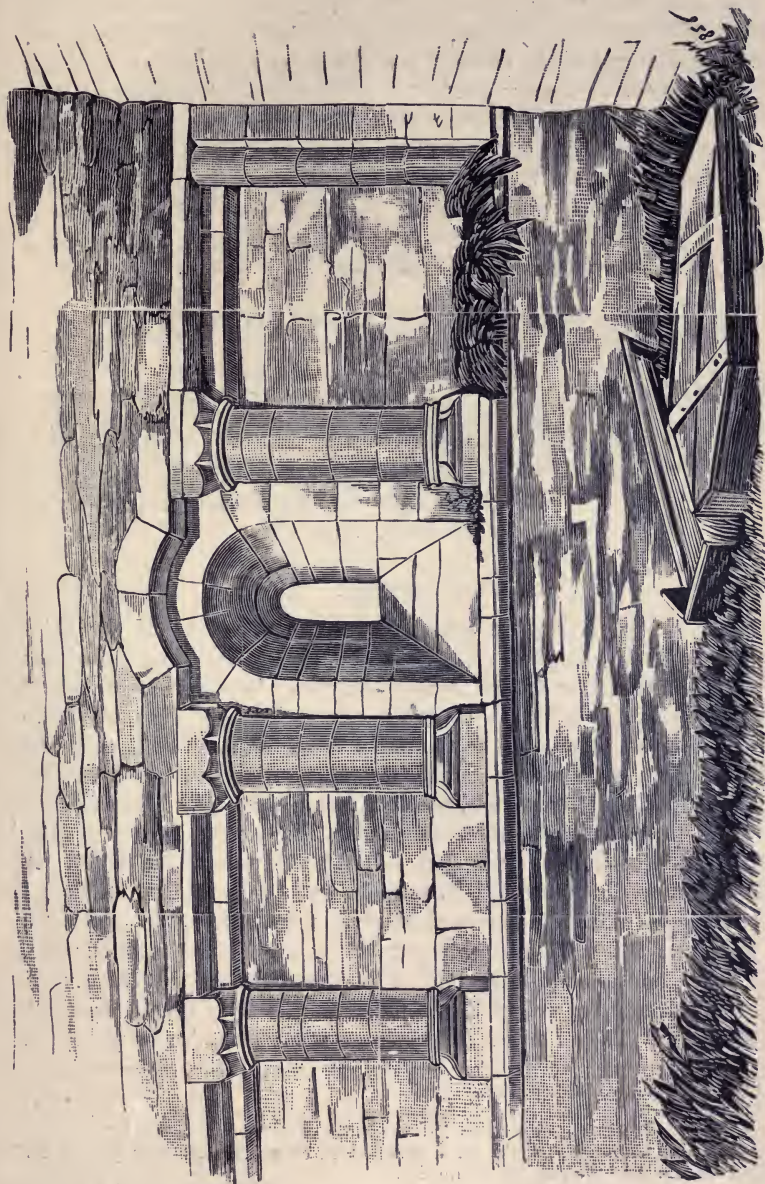
died in 1161, was also called Melchedor O'Ronain.¹ But, as the saint of Smerwick was commemorated before the end of the ninth century in the Martyrology of Tallacht, we may dismiss the later theory. The church probably belongs to a period little earlier than that of the later bishop, its details being mainly suggestive of the twelfth century. It consists of a nave and chancel, respectively measuring 27 ft. 2 in. \times 17 ft. 3 in., and 16 ft. 4 in. \times 11 ft. 4 in. It is of unusually regular masonry, the quoins of excellent sandstone. It is entered through a door of two orders, much crumbled and weatherworn by the fierce north-western gales. The arch is carved with chevrons, and has a hood decorated with pellets, the latter has a face in high relief on its keystone, and rests on two others. The piers incline, and have slight circular shafts at the edges, the innermost being plain, the space under the inmost arch is closed by a large stone forming a tympanum and flat lintel to the door. It has a grotesque head in high relief on its inner face. The chancel arch is only 5 ft. 2 in. wide, and is of two orders, the inner with dog tooth ornament on plain piers, the outer with a small curve of beading, and resting on circular piers with fluted capitals. A holed-stone, and the Y-shaped finial of the west gable lie on the ground, and the basin and font in the recess of the north window. The side walls have the unusual feature (at least in Ireland) of an arcading of semi-circular pilasters, breaking the wall into six bays on each side, with horizontal plinths and cornices, and decorated capitals and bases. A round-headed window occurs in each wall near the eastern end. Above the cornice the roof is corbelled out as if a vault was intended; if so, it either fell or was discontinued at an early stage of the work, as it has left no mark on the wall above the choir arch. A stone (probably a cross) rises over the ivy of the central gable. The ends of the nave walls project as antæ both to the east and west, and there is an external cornice resting on fantastic heads.

On entering the chancel a very interesting feature becomes apparent, half of two side windows of an older and narrower choir, projecting behind the great arch. The present choir was stone roofed, and cannot be very much later than the nave. Some writers have given reasons for believing that the original east end was a small chancel recess, as at Cormac's Chapel, Cashel.² The east window has projecting stones with rude faces on them; the light, like the other windows, being a round-headed slit. The south window is destroyed.

In the graveyard we notice—(1) A plain stone cross of great age, with two raised squares, and 7 feet 3 inches high; (2) an ogham inscription, "MACIBROCANN MAILXINBIRI MAQ . . ."; (3) a very curious and ancient sun dial; and (4) a pillar on which are engraved a cross with "mill rind" ends; semicircles, the dedicatory word "DNI" (Domini), and a very archaic

¹ Keane considers Melchedor to be "the Golden Moloch"!

² With whose dimensions (says Mr. A. Hill) it agrees to an inch.



Kilmalkedar Church, Arcade in Nave.

alphabet. North-east of the church is a small cloghaun or stone cell¹ used as a pig-sty. A short distance to the north is an ecclesiastical residence called "Fotrach Brendain,"² or Brandon's House. It is a massive structure, probably of the fifteenth century, of two stories built of small rude stones, with little mortar, but the frame stones of some of the windows are large and well dressed. It closely resembles the "Shanaclogh" at Kilmacduach, county Galway. A late partition wall divides it into two portions. The door faces the south, and is 3 feet above the ground. Farther northward towards the hill we see the oratory of Kilmalkedar. Its roof has fallen. It resembles Gallerus, and has been very fully described by Lord Dunraven and G. V. Du Noyer.³ It measures 17 feet 6 inches × 9 feet 3 inches inside. The east window has a double splay.



The Alphabet Stone, Kilmalkedar.

CAHERDORGAN.

Leaving Kilmalkedar we pass between the *cow-stone* and the *thief-stone*, one on each side of the road. A low decayed residence called the "*chancellor's house*," scarcely calls for description; beyond the road east of it is a cloghaun. We next reach the dry stone forts and cells of *Caherdorgan*; the first caher is 88 feet internal diameter, its wall being 9 feet thick. Inside stand several round cloghauns; the western is 15 feet diameter, and about 9 feet high, the door facing the east. The northern hut is of the same size, door facing east. The eastern hut is smaller (12 feet in diameter, 9 feet 9 inches high), the door facing S.-W. A still smaller southern one (11 ft. 9 in. N. and S., and 5 ft. 2 in. E. and W.); the ridge of its roof is formed of seven flags, and is 6 ft. 3 in high; its door is to the N.-E., and only 2 ft. 10 in. high, and 1 ft. 4 in. wide, it is called *cpoiōte-na-caēpac*, "The Stone Cell of the Caher." A tiny cell, scarcely big enough for a pig, and possibly a kennel, lies near the gateway.⁴ The other fort is known as the "Boen" (cow place); it

¹ See our *Journal*, 1891, p. 715.

² See our *Journal*, 1891, and "Ordnance Survey Letters of Kerry," p. 89. Lady Chatterton (1839), gives a rough sketch of the Fotrach in her "Rambles in the South of Ireland," vol. i., p. 159, and tells a legend of the cramps that befell a peasant for pulling down part of the door in its interior.

³ In our *Journal*, 1864–1865, p. 29. See also Brash "Ecclesiastical Architecture," plate v.

⁴ "Ordnance Survey Letters," Kerry, p. 96; Report of Board of Public Works, 1877–1878, p. 80.

is a circular, dry stone fort, about 130 feet across. The wall is 8 or 9 feet high: three ruinous huts lie inside. One, 11 feet in diameter, the door still complete; the others are nearly broken down, one being 15 feet in diameter. A souterrain in the garth is said to reach to the village of Gallerus. Outside are some very primitive "crotteens," or small cells, erected, at the end of the last century, by a farmer named Dorgan, who gave his name to the caher.¹ There is also a "Liss," its earthen mounds faced internally with dry stone terraces. There are remains of cells and souterrains inside. It lies a few fields north of Gallerus Oratory. The district is strewn broadcast with a bewildering profusion of antiquities.² We find several cahers and groups of cells in the townlands round Caherdorgan, and a large gallaun or pillar north of the road.

GALLERUS.

The Castle of Gallerus,³ a late mediæval structure in fair preservation, is noteworthy for the legend of the dying chief who asked to be carried to its window to see once more the long waves breaking along the curve of Smerwick⁴ Bay. His attendants propped him up, more than once they wished to bear him back to his bed, but he refused, at last he made no reply, and they found he had died gazing on the bay. It is a lovely view, closed in by the great bluff heights towards Brandon and Sybil Head. Yonder on its headland lies "Dun an oir," the fort "Del oro," where the slaughter of its foreign garrison after their surrender in 1580, left such a stain on the fame of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Many will remember Kingsley's grim description in "Westward Ho": "A sloping roof of thick grey cloud, which stretches over their heads, . . . hiding all the Kerry mountains . . . And, underneath that awful roof of whirling mist, the storm is howling inland, . . . there is more mist than ever sea spray made flying before that gale; more thunder than ever sea-surge wakened echoing among the cliffs of Smerwick Bay . . . for that fort, now christened by the invaders Fort Del Oro, where flaunts the hated golden flag of Spain, holds San Josepho, and eight hundred of the foe."

Crofton Croker has also celebrated the bay in "The Lady of Gollerus," a story of the (as usual) sad result of the marriage of a peasant with a mermaid. He has also given a legend of the Bay of Ballyheige, in "Florry Cantillon's funeral" at its submerged church and graveyard.

THE ORATORY OF GALLERUS—since Smith in his "History of Kerry," in 1766, published his amusingly inaccurate illustration—has been a constant object of antiquarian interest. Very briefly we may mention the most

¹ Windele's "Sketches and Notes," MSS. R.I.A.

² Hitchcock notes 21 churches, 12 large stone crosses, 15 oratories, 9 penitentiary stations, and 76 holy wells.

³ See "Castles of Corkaguiny," by R. Hitchcock, in our *Journal*, 1854, and Lady Chatterton's "Rambles," vol. i., p. 149.

⁴ See our *Journal*, 1891, p. 689-691.

perfect of our oratories, a shapely little building with an outline suggestive of an inverted boat. It is 23 feet \times 16 feet externally, 15 feet \times 8 feet internally, and 16 feet high; the doorway has the usual lintel and inclined jambs of our oldest buildings. It is 5 feet 7 inches high, and from 2 feet 4 inches to 1 foot 9 inches wide. The east gable¹ terminates in a small stone cross, and has a very archaic window, or rather small loophole, 1 foot 9 inches \times 9½ to 10 inches, above which on the inside are three projecting stones, probably for lamps to light the altar. The masonry, though of dry stone, is practically waterproof, the stones being laid so as



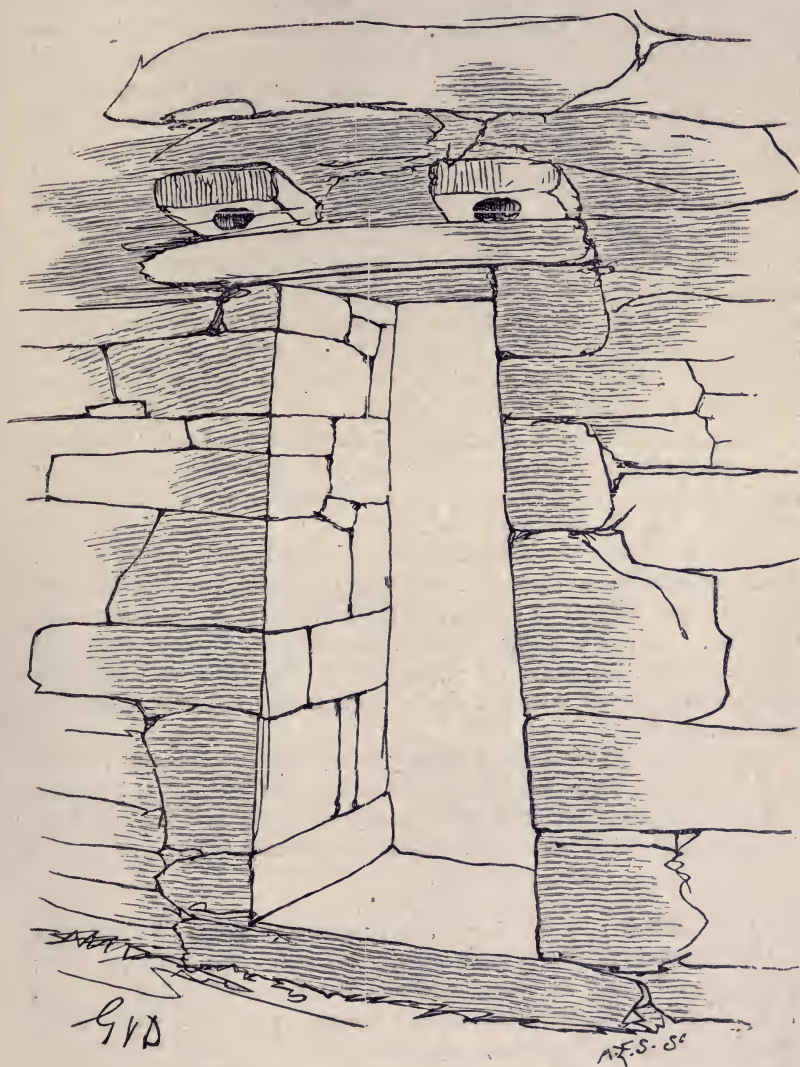
Oratory of Gallerus, from North-East.

to slope outwards. Near it is a stone pillar with a cross in a circle, and the words *lie colum mec . . . mel* "the stone of Columb, son of . . . mel." The stone fort of CAHERNAGAT lies behind the oratory.

The country between Gallerus and Ventry is crowded with ruins; to mention one group alone, we find at CAHER CULLAUN² a circular caher 70 ft. diameter, with high walls of dry stone, 12 feet high and 9 feet thick. It

¹ Lady Chatterton in her "Rambles in the South of Ireland" (vol. i., p. 142), tells a wonderful legend of a boy who stole a "bell stone" from the top of the oratory and, on reaching home, swelled to such a size that he could not get out of the door of the cabin. As he kept on swelling, his mother took back the stone of contention, and, as she replaced it, the boy was at once restored to his normal dimensions.

² "Ordnance Survey Letters" (Kerry), p. 114; Lady Chatterton's "Rambles," vol. i., p. 184.



Doorway of Oratory of Gallerus. (Interior View.)

stands at the angle of a rectangular enclosure 78 paces E. and W., and 45 N. and S.; the walls of the latter are 3 feet 6 inches thick and 10 feet high. Lady Chatterton observed traces of steps, and stones with holes which she believed to be door posts.¹ There are some remains of a later castle at the central enclosure. Two forts with groups of cloghauns, and eight other cloghauns stand in Glin, while in the adjoining townlands we find eight cloghauns on Dingle Commons, twenty-five cloghauns, and the great fort called a Rath-caher by Du Noyer, in BALLYHEABOUGHT. This fort has a circular rampart of earth, with stone faces and terraces inside,² 100 feet internal diameter, its rampart 12 feet to 14 feet thick, with a fosse 25 feet across, and in places 20 feet deep. Outside the fosse is a second rampart 12 feet thick, faced with flagstones. The entrance faces west, and had once a massive flag gateway. There are several cloghauns in the garth, one 18 feet inside, and well preserved, with a sleeping chamber divided off the main cell, and an annexe to the south. A semicircle of flags (like No. 5 on p. 305) girds it to the north, and an oblong cell lies to the west. It stands two miles from Dingle.

VENTRY is well known as the scene of the "Cath finn traga," the battle of the white strand, where Daire, the "King of the World," endeavouring to subdue Ireland, was opposed by Fin mac Cumhail and his warriors for a year and a day, and finally repulsed.

What fact lies in the kernel of this wonderful legend is hard to say. A row of burial cairns stand or stood near Cahertrant, west of the bay, and the vague legends of some great battle with the Danes hung round the shore. A great quantity of human remains were once exposed at the Strand. Altogether, though the ghost of a recollection alone haunts the spot, we may regard it as the site of some deadly battle with foreign invaders.

In the first half of the last century Cahertrant was believed to be a Danish fort, and the people said that the peninsula was the last ground in Ireland in possession of the Northmen, who built the chain of forts from Dunbeg to Gallerus to hold back the conquering Irish.

FAHAN.

"The ancient city of Fahan," a very extensive group of stone huts and forts, extends for nearly three miles, from Coumenoole to Ventry, along Dingle Bay. Round the slopes of Mount Eagle (1695 feet high) we find in *Coumenoole South*, ten cloghauns and a boundary pillar; in *Glan Fahan*, six forts containing cloghauns, respectively 1, 1, 3, 2, 6 and 5 in number, the triple cloghaun of Caheradadurra, and twenty-three other cloghauns (44 in all). *Fahan* has forts with 3, 4, 2, 1 huts, a group of seven huts, and twelve detached cloghauns, a church, and four gallauns. *Kilwicka-*

¹ In "The Land of the Bora," London, 1897, Dr. Frazer has pointed out to me mention of holed stones in the ancient Dalmatian fort near Sebennico. These were used for ropes by which the occupants ascended the rampart.

² *Archæol. Journal*, xv., p. 19. See *infra*, plan on p. 303.

downey, a fort with three cells inside and one outside, some 900 feet up Mount Eagle, Cloughaunaphuca in a fort, four cloghauns, a pillar in a "calluragh" or deserted cemetery, a gallaun, a large fort south of the road, and a stone cross and fort in Park na crusha. We read in the "Battle of Ventry" ¹ how Daire Donn sent the King of Spain to ravage the country. There were three forts to the west of the "territory" of Ventry, "Dun Cais, Dun Aeda, and Dun Cerban," which were burned, with their inhabitants, "both dogs and men, both bowls and drinking-horns"; 150 men garrisoned each fort. It vividly describes "the noise of the shields splitting, the clashing of the swords . . . the cries of the women and children, of the dogs and horses in the flames." This is very important, as illustrating the large population of an old caher. We also find small huts, probably dog-kennels in some of the Clare and Kerry forts, as will be seen lower down in our description.

The main groups were described by George Du Noyer so well and fully



General Plan of Fahan Forts.²

in 1858, that we cannot do better than abstract his paper.³ It was his good fortune in the summer of 1856, while engaged on the Geological Survey of Ireland, to come across this group of antiquities "70 or 80 in number" (in the parishes of Ventry, Ballinvogher, and Drumquin), and occupying the gently sloping plateau along the base of Mount Eagle. An ancient bridle path winds along the slope of the hill. The remains occur principally in the townland of Fahan. Proceeding westward from the coastguard station of Ventry to a short distance south-east of Fahan, we arrive at a group of small cloghauns or beehive-shaped huts, close to which, but nearer to the sea, are two groups of gallauns (standing stones) which mark the eastern limit of the "city."

DUNBEG caher, or stone fort, lies due south of Fahan on the coast.

¹ Dr. Kuno Meyer's edition, pp. 5, 6.

² This plan only shows the ancient bridle path; a new road, nearer the coast line, has been recently constructed.

³ *Archæological Journal*, xv., p. i. My notes are initialled.

This remarkable stronghold has been formed by separating an angular headland from the main shore by a massive dry stone wall (a) from 15 feet to 25 feet in thickness, and 200 feet long. It has near the middle a passage, roofed by flags, 3 feet 6 inches high, the sides inclining from 2 feet to 3 feet wide (A, B). The outer lintel is 7 feet long, and the passage widens inward, and is corbelled at the wider part. On the right hand, as we enter, is a guard-room (d) 10 feet × 6 feet, communicating with the passage by a low, square opening, opposite to which is a stone bench. A second and similar guard-room (e), to the left of the entrance, opens into the area of the fort by a low door. The rampart has been strengthened by an extra face of masonry 4 feet deep and 30 feet long. In the thickness of the wall are two narrow passages, formerly covered, and its inner face recedes like steps. A large hut, now nearly defaced, stands inside, and there are traces of a wall along the west cliff (H) and the end of the headland, which is 90 feet above the sea. A series of three earthen mounds, with intervening fosses, have been formed across the headland outside the rampart. A path leads through them, and traces of stone gateways (K, M), flagged overhead, remain at each mound. At the second fosse was an underground chamber covered with flags (L). Two ancient boundary walls¹ run up Mount Eagle from opposite ends of the fort, enclosing a field called "Parcadoona."

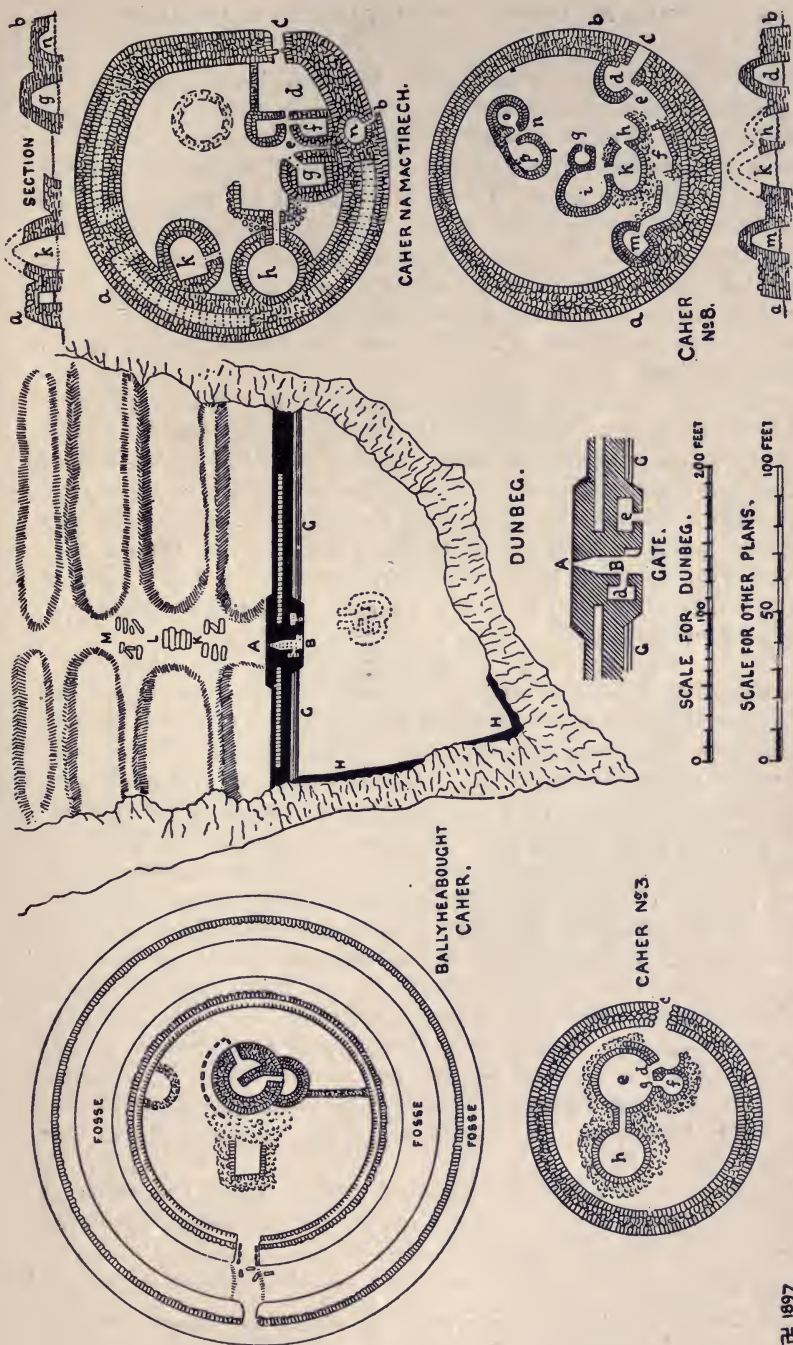
CAHER (No. 3 of Du Noyer), a massive circular fort 75 feet in diameter, the wall 8 feet thick; the doorway facing east, and 8 feet wide; the lintels removed. Inside are two large cloghauns (the west 16 feet, and the east 17 feet in diameter, with a south-west doorway), connected by a passage. A small hut (f) lies south of the east chamber, and is connected with it.

CAHERNAMACTIRECH—"The fort of the wolves" (No. 7 Du Noyer). One of our most important forts, is from 95 feet to 100 feet diameter;² its massive wall from 11 feet to 18 feet thick, nearly straight to the east. The gateway faced the east, and was of most singular construction, 5 feet wide outside, narrowing midway to less than 4 feet; here several stones projected vertically from the walls of the passage, against which a movable door could be placed. The entrance leads into a courtyard 19 feet × 20 feet (d). Opposite is a narrow passage, flanked by huts 6 feet 6 inches square internally, with lofty domes (f). On the left, and close to the southern guard-house is a third hut, the interior 12 feet square (g). We now reach the central area; the principal house (h) lies to the south-west against the rampart; it is carefully built; its door has large stone posts inside supporting a lintel. The unusual feature of a small square recess appears in the wall to the right as you enter.³ North of it lies a ruder cloghaun (k), its

¹ The natives say that these enclosures on lonely hills were made by the Danes to apportion the heather, from which they made a beverage.—T. J. W.

² Its plan, straight at one side and round at the other, like a "D," occurs in Caher-doonfergus, Fanygalvan, and other Clare forts.—T. J. W.

³ Such "ambries" occur, *e.g.*, on Skellig, and at Ballinknockan Caher, near Ballinahow, on Mount Brandon.—T. J. W.



Plans of Forts at Fahan. (From Du Noyer's Paper.)

PL 1897

interior of peculiar plan, square to the west, rounded to the east, and with a remarkable door, one side projecting from, while the other is level with, the surface of the wall. The other huts were mere heaps of stones in 1856. There are three narrow passages in the thickness of the wall in the north, west and southern segments, like those of Dunbeg, but flagged over; the first is 40 feet long, the second 30 feet. The entrances are perfect, but the ends have collapsed. The southern has no apparent door, and has fallen in at both ends.¹ A small circular cell (*n*) opens in the exterior face of the southern segment. It commands a fine view of Dingle Bay, Valentia, and the Iveragh Mountains. This is another unusual feature in this remarkable fort.²

CAHER (No. 8) about 100 feet externally; the wall from 10 feet to 14 feet thick at S.W.³ The gateway is still perfect, 4 feet 6 inches to 3 feet 9 inches wide, flagged overhead, and leading directly into a guard chamber 8 feet 6 inches internally (*d*). Thence a narrow door leads into the interior area; 50 feet from it against the S.W. rampart is a very perfect cloghaun with a narrow but high door (*m*). In the area is a group of huts with a little oval cell (*g*), probably a dog kennel. A curious double hut with a common passage to the two chambers (*o, p*) lies north of this group.

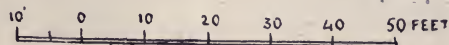
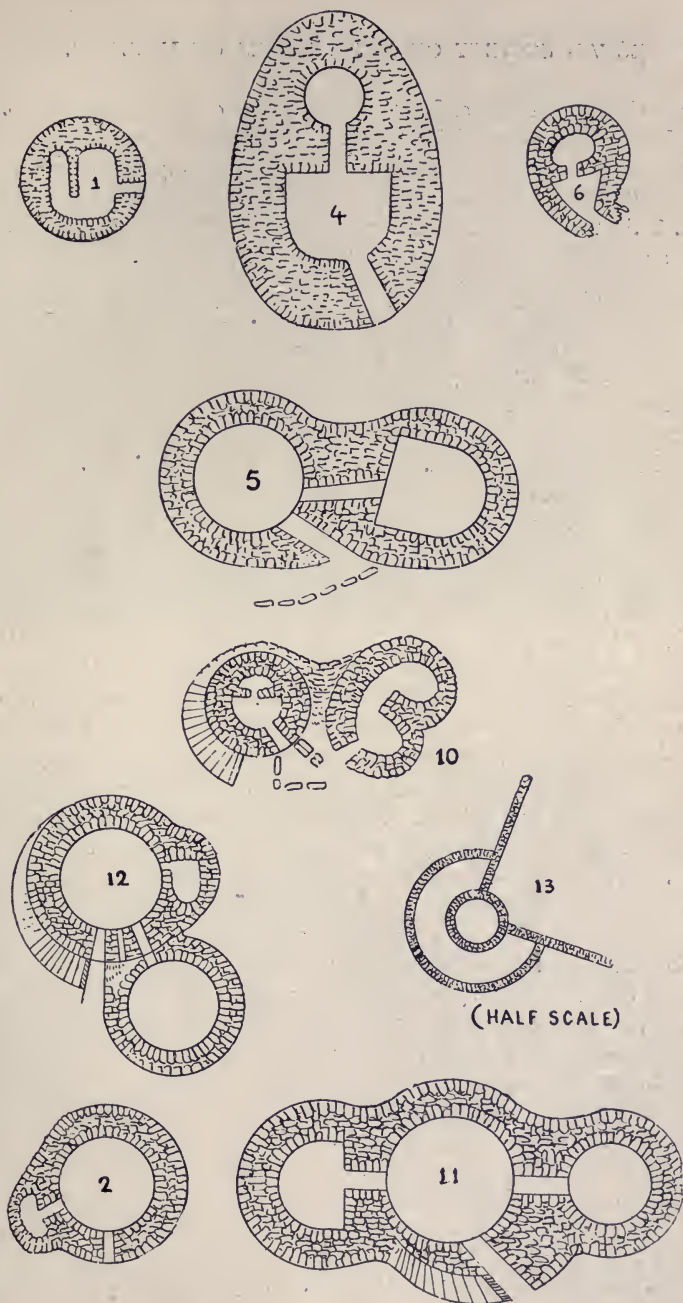
The limits of this description allow very short notice of the CLOGHAUNS. They can be located on the general map, and the plans of nine of the more striking examples are given here. No. 1 (11 feet internally), like so many of these buildings (Gallerus, *e.g.*), is built of rough flags of greenish grey and brown grit stones. It is divided into two rooms. No. 2 (15 feet internally), with small annexe to the side. No. 4.—A singular double cloghaun, oval in plan; wall 11 feet thick; outer chamber spade-shaped, 16 feet \times 13 feet; the inner is circular in plan, 10 feet internally. Like so many of these structures it is only a few feet in height. No. 5 has similar rooms; the "round room" 16 feet; the central passage 12 feet long; the second room 16 feet \times 14 feet. No. 6.—A small hut, with a still smaller sleeping chamber, vaulted over. No. 9 closely resembles No. 2. No. 10.—A double cloghaun; the west room circular, with a small sleeping room like in No. 6. The eastern hut has two rooms "B-like" in plan; a spiral flight of steps ran up the dome of the western hut, and it had a sort of porch of flagstones; a souterrain, not shown on the plan, runs from "*n*" to "*d*."

CAHER-FADA-AN-DORUIS.—"The long fort of the doors" (No. 11) is not a fort, but a triple cloghaun of very singular type; the eastern and central

¹ It may be a continuation of the western, and closed when the largest cloghaun was built.—T. J. W.

² It is now, except two huts, miserably defaced, the gate and passages in the wall being no longer distinguishable.—T. J. W.

³ Caherdonnell, of Windele's "Notes and Sketches." R.I.A. Library.—T. J. W.



Plans of Cloghauns at Fahan. (From Du Noyer's Paper.)

cells are circular (13 feet and 18 feet internally, connecting passages each 8 feet long.) The west cell is straight to the east and rounded to the west (10 feet \times 14 feet). The outer door faces S.E., leading obliquely into the central hut, while a flight of steps ran spirally round the central dome as in No. 10.¹ The last feature is repeated in the double cloghaun No. 12, which also possesses the one existing window in the Fahan group. No. 13 is circular, set in the angle of an ancient boundary wall, and having a concentric enclosure 11 feet out from the hut. All the other cloghauns west of this past Sleah Head to Coumenooole are simple circular buildings which Du Noyer did not consider as calling for special notice.

DUNMORE Fort ends the series of antiquities. It consists simply of a nearly obliterated fosse and massive line of earthwork 1300 feet long across the neck of a headland. So far Du Noyer's description.

Sir Thomas N. Deane, in a Paper read before the Royal Irish Academy,² February, 1893, gives a list of the names in use for these forts and huts. Among others, "the city of the course field," "the cell of the old inhabitant," "the cell of the big family," "the city of the glen of the slope," "the city on the big point," "the city of the western coast," "the fortifications of the rock," "the lair of the hare," and "the structure overlooking the other forts." He describes a subterranean passage 59 feet long in the path across the fosses of Dunbeg, and several of the cloghauns and cells, which in three instances contained skulls and bones, which crumbled into fine dust as soon as the outer air reached them. It is to be regretted that he gives us no plans of the locality to enable us to follow out his explorations. His plan of Dunbeg fort differs remarkably from that of Du Noyer, both being very incorrect as to scale and details. We hope soon to publish more accurate plans.

BLASKETS.

The Islands, "the nearest parish to America," have yet to be properly explored and described by archaeologists; they are twelve in number. Inismore, or Great Blasquet, a mountainous and picturesque island, has the ruins of a very ancient church and graveyard.

On Inisvickillane, the most southern of the islands, there are the ruins of a church and nearly perfect cloghaun, with the foundations of several others. Smith ("History of Kerry," p. 183), in describing Inismackeilane, says that in its ancient chapel were an old stone chalice and a baptismal font, near which is "a small stone cell or hermitage, being an arch of stone neatly put together, without any mortar or cement, which admits of no rain through its roof," and compares it to a ruinous one at Fane (Fahan), and to the oratory of Gallerus. There is a view of a cell (by Du Noyer) in Rev. Mr. O'Hanlon's "Life of St. Brendan."³ On the 10th

¹ Du Noyer's plan is too symmetrical, and omits a small oblong cell attached to the S.E. face, and connected by a slab passage to the main door.

² See *Proc. R.I.A.*, vol. iii., third series (1892-1896), p. 100; and our *Journal*, 1894, p. 92.

³ "Lives of Irish Saints," vol. v., p. 413.



Skellig Michael—Ruined Church of St. Michael.



Skellig Michael—Front of Cells, looking North.

of September, 1588, the Armada ship "Our Lady of Rosary," of 1000 tons, was wrecked in the Blasket Sound; among the many who perished was the Prince of Askule, illegitimate son of King Philip of Spain.

SKELLIG—ST. MICHAEL'S ROCK.

The voyage from Dingle to Skellig, in fair weather, is one of great beauty. It is true that on the visit of our Society to the Rock in 1891, the storm and great Atlantic rollers,¹ acting on a heavy gunboat, left few of our party able to boast that they had defied the sea gods, but even then as the mists parted and the great jagged peaks became visible over the rough waves to the south, there were few that did not rapidly recover and begin to enjoy the impressive view, which was soon lit up by glorious sunshine, the clouds being literally blown up off the mountains, and the pinnacles and peaks of the Skelligs, thrown out in strong light and shadow, the dazzling spray and great green billows rushing round their base. We first pass the most fantastic rock of Little Skellig, a breeding-ground of the gannet; it has a natural arch, like a flying buttress, so vast that a village could stand beneath its shelter were it "paved" with solid earth, and not with the churning and thundering waves. From it is a very impressive view of the Great Skellig, like some huge cathedral, its spires rising over six and seven hundred feet, respectively, above the sea. Passing into the smoother water, under its lee, we see the round roofs of its cells, 540 feet above us, clinging to the ridge like swallows' nests, the most western of Christ's fortresses in the ancient world. It was dedicated to St. Michael, as if the storm-swept peak filled the monks with greater dread than usual of his vanquished opponent, "the Prince of the power of the air"; so also did their brethren dedicate the sea-girt rocks of St. Michael, off the coasts of Normandy and Cornwall, to the warlike Archangel. Its history is brief and vague; an ancient tradition made it the burial-place of the drowned Ir, son of Milesius; another told how the fleets of Daire, on their way to Ventry, "the slanting, full-sailing ships, went along . . . until they took harbour . . . at the green rock that is called Sgellig Michil to-day"; and history related how in 823, Eitgall, one of its monks, carried off by the Norsemen, was "miraculously" saved only to perish of hunger and thirst. Here also, and not at Scilly, the heroic Norse king, Olaf Tryggveson, was baptized.

The names of a few ecclesiastics—Suibne, Eitgall, 823, Blathmhac, 950, and Aed, 1044, occur in our records; and tradition said that when St. Malachy O'Morgair was driven out of the monastery of Bangor he took refuge at Skellig, under the protection of King Cormac of Munster. If the Ibrach, of the life of St. Bernard, be Iveragh, this is not improbable, but there is not a particle of historic evidence for the statement. Readers

¹ Even the prosaic "State Papers" speak of this coast "where the ocean sea raiseth such billows as can hardly be endured by the greatest ships," January, 1584.

will remember the beautiful picture of such a life in Denis Florence Mac Carthy's "Saint Brendan":—

"I grew to manhood by the western wave,
Among the mighty mountains on the shore;
My bed, the rock within some natural cave,
My food, whate'er the sea or seasons bore.

And there I saw the mighty sea expand,
Like Time's unmeasured and unfathomed waves;
One with its tide-marks on the ridgy strand,
The other with its line of weedy graves.

And, as beyond the outstretched wave of Time,
The eye of Faith a brighter land may meet;
So did I dream of some more sunny clime,
Beyond the waste of waters at my feet."

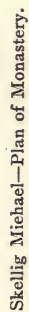
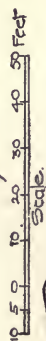
In softer times the rock was used as a place of penitence and pilgrimage rather than a permanent monastery, and its name and reputation were transferred to Ballinskelligs on the mainland. A little cove, ending in a vast and gloomy cavern, and guarded by a tower-like rock, forms the landing-place, only to be used in favourable states of the wind, for the waves often rise and fall for 20 feet up the rock. The old approach was by more than 600 steps¹ up the steep cliff, but this was broken when a road cut in the cliff, and leading to the lighthouse, was made by the Lighthouse Board. We go along this easy path for about half way round the island. Then we turn up a flight of steps, of rude weatherbeaten blocks, laid in the sea pinks, which leads us to a green valley, lying between the peaks, and called "Christ's saddle," 422 feet over the sea; from it another ancient stairway leads by the giddy edge of the shore-cliff, and up through a cleft, to the eastern peak. From this point is a most noble view of the "spit," or western summit, which like the whole island, bristles with strange spikes of rock. One pinnacle, on the southern face of the bluff, seems to have been roughly shaped into a great cross. Miss Stokes, who describes this place most vividly, alludes to it as having "all the effect of a monument; now, like the statue of an archer, and again, . . . rising black and rugged, somewhat in the form of a rude and timeworn cross." Far below we see the whirling sea-birds, and the foam thundering and climbing up the crags, and falling back in cascades and threads of silver.

At last the path brings us to a glorious view of Little Skellig and the distant coast-line, and to dry stone walls, to green enclosures, and a vaulted passage through which we reach the deserted little "city of God." It seems so very lonely, so very far from even that quiet world, whose blue grey and purple headlands bound the eastern view, that

¹ Lord Dunraven gives 620 and 670.

Ledge of Rock

Co. Kerry.



it takes little stretch of the imagination to see what a city of refuge such a place must have been to ardent self-conscious men fleeing from the temptations of the great cities and decaying civilization of the old world, and even from the missionary labours of men of the type of Columbanus, to fight with such sin as they brought with them, unstrengthened by the evil outside them.

Along a ledge, their tops level with a terrace wall on another ridge, stand five cloghauns of dry stone, in wonderful preservation, the roofs, as usual, corbelled but not arched. These cloghauns are oval or round in external plan, except the north-eastern one, which is square. All their rooms, however, are rectangular, or with only very slightly rounded corners; some have small square openings, probably to act as chimneys. The first, or southern cell, is two stories high; it has a paved floor, a window over its entrance; a double lintel, as at Staigue fort; and a cross, inlaid with white stones, on the outer face. The second is of larger and better masonry; some of the stones are dressed to the curve. The third has a floor, two steps above the ground level, and a covered drain runs through it. The fourth has two small recesses, about 9 inches square in its inner wall; it has a semicircular step, and a larger door than the others. The fifth is square below, as already stated; it has a row of stone pegs, as at Gallerus, probably for book-satchels, and three small cupboard; its door has two lintels. The sixth has been embedded in a modern wall. A rude bronze crucifix, with crown and kilted tunic, about 4 inches high, was found among the huts by the light-house workmen, who in 1838 used the larger huts for powder magazines, and built some objectionable modern walls. On the second terrace we find, first the oratory of St. Michael, the only mortar-built structure in the monastery, which has certainly more affinities to the village of huts, which formed an eastern "laura," than to the mediæval claustral abbeys. The church is in great decay, much of its south wall having fallen down the slope. The east window remains perfect (the interior with a flat lintel, the light with a semicircular head); the north door also remains. Giraldus Cambrensis tells us that, at the end of the twelfth century, a hollow stone, near this church, used to be filled every day by a miracle, with wine for the Sacrament.

North-east of St. Michael's, which it almost touches, and at a slightly lower level, is an older oratory of dry stone. It has a large western door, level with the top of which is an offset running round the building. The roof, of the inverted-boat shape, is very rudely built when compared with Gallerus, or the Cloghaun na carraiga in Aran. A cross of white stones is inlaid above the door. There is a small east window.

Beneath the east gable is a tiny cemetery, its rude little crosses and cross-scribed slabs being bedded in a beautiful cushion of sea pink; while at the north-eastern end is a cell against the higher ground, its roof partly fallen. The second terrace has, besides these buildings, a



Skellig Michael—Small Oratory.



Skellig Michael—Great Oratory and Cross.

rudely-shaped high cross and two wells; the third, and lowest, terrace has no houses, but several enclosures, and is called "the monks' garden." The cashel wall is of excellent masonry, quite comparable with Staigue fort, it is of dry stone, has the usual batter, and clings to the edge of the steep; the upper part was partly relaid by the workmen, employed by the Board of Public Works in 1891, at the time of our Society's visit. The long stones projecting from its face have been supposed to have been used by the ancient builders, either to support a scaffold, or even to stand upon, while building the outer face of the wall; but, as it was quite as easy, and much safer, to build the outer walls from inside, and the cliff cahers of Clare show no such spikes, we may suspend judgment, noting that the first cloghaun has similar stones projecting from its roof. The space enclosed by this wall is about 300 feet long and 100 feet wide. On the ridge of rock above the monastery, and on the very edge of a sheer descent of some 600 feet, some pious hand, in ancient times, has engraved a cross. Climbing over the cashel wall at the N.-E. hut, we find a stone bench, whence we get at once the most comprehensive view of the monastery and the widest view of the Kerry coasts, from the Blaskets and Coreaguiny to Slieve Miskish in Cork, with Bolus Head, Valentia, and Puffin Island, and, in the middle of the sea, the foam-girt Little Skellig. Below us, on a bold spur of rock, projecting over a precipitous slope, is a little oratory, like the one in the cashel, but somewhat smaller, and with a singular east window, the breadth far exceeding the height.

Few, but the most adventurous and the surest-footed, ascend the great peak. Dr. C. Smith in his "History of Kerry" (1756) tells how the pilgrims squeezed through a hole in the rock, like a chimney shaft, called "the needle's eye." The pilgrim then reached a sort of ridge, narrow and dizzily sloping down to the sea at both sides; at its farther end was a sloping rock about 12 feet high, called the "stone of pain"; it could only be surmounted by means of shallow holes cut in it for the hands and feet, to the difficulty being added the very apparent danger of slipping, when, if one missed the "isthmus," one must fall down either precipice into the sea far below. The rest of the way, though narrow, is less difficult; you first reach a "station" called the "eagle's nest," a few steps lead up to it, and the view of the sea is most tremendous and awe-inspiring. The last station is called the "spindle"; it is a rock projecting from the summit; the path is only 2 feet wide; the pilgrims edge along it to an incised cross near the end; and, repeating a *pater noster*, their penance is concluded. The "burial-place," which the Ordnance Survey marked near the summit of the Spit, is really an ancient oratory. Parts of its S. and W. walls, one door-jamb, and a cross remain.¹

¹ "In the Papal Taxation of 1302-6, we find "ecclesia de Rupe Beati Michaelis, val. 20s."



General View of the Monastery, Skellig Rock, from the East.

Among the curious traditions connected with the rock was one that permitted marriages to be celebrated on it during Lent. This originated satirical rhyming leaflets called "Skellig Lists," "the poetasters endeavouring, in the most absurd manner, to join the most incongruous pairs together." The custom has gradually died away since 1840, the "List" being at one time sold in large numbers each Shrove Tuesday.¹

Lady Chatterton tells two legends of the rock. Some monks from the mainland sought on it refuge from the Danes. Their provisions exhausted, they crowded round their Abbat in despair, but he cheered



Staigue Fort—Entrance.

them, and reproved their want of faith. Exhausted by fatigue and hunger all fell asleep, and lo! in the morning, the rock was waving with corn, and heaped with food and implements of husbandry. "One of the old legends" is "that every madman in Ireland, if left to himself, would immediately direct his course thither. Of the probability of this the reader is the best judge!"²

¹ See Miss Hickson's "Notes" in our *Journal*, 1889, p. 144.

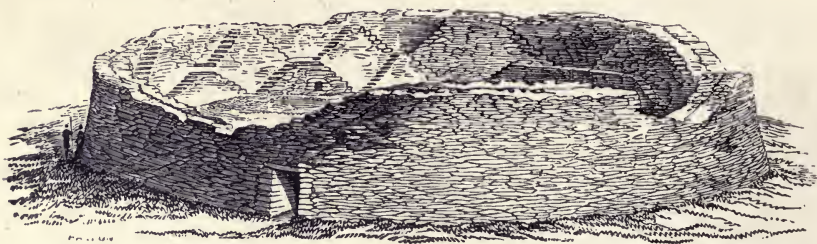
² "Rambles," vol. i., p. 304-308. She surely confuses the last legend with that of Glen-na-gealt.

STAIGUE FORT.

One of the most perfect and interesting cahers¹ of our island stands about a mile and a-half north of the Kenmare river in a recess nearly surrounded by lofty hills, opening on the south so as to give a beautiful distant view across the bay to the distant peaks of Slieve Miskish.

It stands, like so many similar structures, on a low knoll a few hundred feet above the sea. Being so completely dwarfed by the enormous amphitheatre of hills, it often causes a short-lived disappointment when first seen; but, on nearer approach, its perfection, hoary antiquity,² and remarkable features, replace this first feeling with one of the deepest interest.

In what was practically the dawn of Irish descriptive archæology, about 1787, General Vallancey, who was then conducting a military survey, sent Mr. W. Byers, one of his assistants, to survey this part of the country. Byers marked the building as a stone fort in his note-book. With the owner of Staigue, Mr. F. C. Bland, of Derryquin, lies the credit of first calling public attention to its actual peculiarities.



Staigue Fort.

It had been for many years a "lion" in the Bland family, and they had rescued it, about 1781, from the base uses of a pound. The peasantry called it "Stig" or "Steague," which was understood to mean "steps," and "Staig an air," "the windy house," or, as some of the learned rendered it, "Temple of the Father."

Mr. Pelham made a careful plan and perspective view which he intended for a history of Kerry. Seeing no chance of carrying out this design, he sent his drawings to Vallancey; the latter, however, states that

¹ For the chief notices of Staig fort, see General Vallancey's "Account of the Ancient Stone Theatre." *Trans. R.I.A.*, vol. xiv. (1821), p. 17, by F. C. Bland. Lady Chatterton's "Rambles in South of Ireland," vol. i., p. 296. Lord Dunraven's "Notes on Irish Architecture," vol. i., p. 24.

² C. P. Kains Jackson's "Our Ancient Monuments" (Preface by Sir John Lubbock), p. 89. "This comparatively elaborate military erection we are inclined to attribute to a date little earlier than the tenth century." The term "military" rather begs the question. The views as to the date of our cahers are considered in our *Journal*, 1896, pp. 147-149.

Staigue was visited by Messrs. Leslie Foster and J. T. Rochfort, Commissioners of Bogs, and was planned by the latter in September, 1811, with some assistance from Alex. Nimmo, C.E.

Vallancey published the result of their labours and his own vast, though fanciful, erudition in a little book, "Account of the Ancient Stone Theatre" (1812). He supposed it to be a place for tournaments,¹ the "Reis or Irish Rajah" sitting under awnings on top of the wall, and the two "mediators or bottle-holders" retiring for reflection into the two small cells. Mr. Nimmo was equally certain that it was an astronomical observatory, while Mr. Bland recognized it as a fort, and suggested that it was made as an emporium in connexion with certain traces of mining on the adjacent hillsides. Bland's very excellent Paper was read before the Royal Irish Academy on November 19th, 1821, and is a refreshing contrast to the loose and imperfect descriptions of other archaeologists of that day, even if we cannot accept all his theories.

Staigue Fort is a nearly circular caher built of schistose slate, the blocks laid as headers, and their joints closely packed with spawls of similar stone, to which the slight settling of the wall has given great solidity. The masonry is not as large or regular as the forts of Galway and Clare, built from the nearly rectangular blocks of the mountain limestone. The face of the wall shows a slight S-curve, not a single convex one as at Duns Ænghus and Oghil in Aran and Glenquin in Clare.² This, probably, is caused by the small and irregular filling of the main wall slipping down and bulging out the lower part; the fact noted by Lord Dunraven of the sloping inwards of stones of both faces, and the curious distortion in one of the upright joints, equally suggest that this strange feature is accidental. The outside face batters at least 2 feet 6 inches, and the inner 3 feet 10 inches, reducing the wall from 13 feet 6 inches at the base to about 7 feet at the summit. The height of the rampart varies from 10 feet to 18 feet; and there is an eave or cornice of flags 3 feet long, where it remains more perfect (to the north-west), and a fosse 26 feet wide and about 6 feet deep round its foot.

The gateway is very perfect though coarsely built. It is 6 feet 2 inches high, and tapers from 5 feet 2 inches at the base to 4 feet 3 inches at the top, the outer lintel being relieved by a second one placed above it. The main one is 5 feet 10 inches long, 9 inches thick, and 2 inches deep; the inner, 6 feet 3 inches long. The passage is roofed by three lintels; it is of unusual type, narrowing at 6 feet inwards from 5 feet 2 inches to 3 feet 10 inches, and then abruptly widening to 4 feet 9 inches, with parallel sides.

Thus far, the fort, save for its excellent preservation, is of the ordinary type, but inside it is most exceptional. It consists of a nearly circular

¹ This is a favourite theory. It seems to have been started in White's "Tour in Scotland," 1769, but occurs in local legend from Moghane, county Clare, to Germany, and apparently Bohemia (Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., 1868-1870, pp. 58, &c.).

² See our *Journal*, 1890-1891, p. 579; 1895, pp. 255, 256; and 1896, p. 365.

court (89 feet north and south and 88 feet east and west). The walls are divided into ten bays by flights of steps crossing each other like an X. Many of these steps have gone; some are 1 foot 4 inches long and 1 foot 3 inches square; the flights are irregular, in some cases commencing from the ground level, in others from 3 feet above it. There are two oval cells in the thickness of the wall—the one near the gateway has a door 2 feet 3 inches by 3 feet and is 10 feet by 4 feet and over 6 feet high; the second has a door 2 feet 9 inches wide by 3 feet and measures 8 feet by 4 feet, the roofs being corbelled.

About 100 yards south-south-west from the caher were some remains of an oval building about 15 feet in diameter, and 50 yards farther in the same direction was a similar one, the walls only a few feet high. These recall the little cloghaun sites near the caher in the Deer Park, county Sligo, and Cahercommane and Cahercottine on the edge of the Burren of Clare.

PART III.—THE COAST FROM KENMARE BAY TO CORK HARBOUR.¹

THE extensive seaboard from Kenmare's beautiful bay to Cork's famed harbour consists of a series of bluff, bleak, and lofty headlands, diversified by outjutting promontories (each with its much-needed lighthouse, often flanked by an old castle), and intersected by numerous bays and harbours, such as Dunmanus and Bantry Bays, Crookhaven, Baltimore Harbour, Castlehaven, Glandore, Rosscarbery, Clonakilty, and Courtmacsherry Bays, and Kinsale Harbour.

This lengthy line of abrupt rocky coast forms the first land sighted by vessels from across the Atlantic, and few are the points along its area that have not been, at one time or other, the scene of a shipwreck, often accompanied by the total loss of those on board, so destructive are the western gales that rage over its exposed surface every succeeding winter. Once entered, these bays and harbours are, for the most part, safe and commodious, but, with the exception of Bantry Bay, and occasionally Crookhaven, no merchant-ship ever anchors in them now; and were it not for the fishing-boats, including French, Scotch, and Manxmen, which crowd Baltimore, Glandore, Union Hall, Crookhaven, and Kinsale, more especially during the mackerel season, all these harbours would be absolutely deserted, except, perhaps, by a stray collier. Yet, up to the last century, each seemingly had its share of more or less legitimate commerce with France and Spain, exporting thither wool and "Wild Geese," and receiving back contraband cargoes of tobacco, brandy, and wine.

¹ By James Coleman, *Member*.

Till the last year or so most of these southern harbours were inaccessible to the tourist by rail or public coach, and much still remains to be done in this direction; yet no more delightful tour by land or water could be undertaken than coasting from Kenmare to Cork, or *vice versa*, visiting each of the above-named harbours and inlets (of which the most beautiful and romantic are Glandore, Castletownsend, and Lough Hyne), with their half-decaying old towns, rude castles, ruined abbeys, picturesque islands, and open beaches, with the additional attraction of lake and mountain in the not distant background.

To the antiquary this Cork-Kerry seaboard offers a no less attractive and fertile field of research, if only as regards its numerous prehistoric stone remains. The history, legends, and antiquities of this portion of the county Cork—a county which Sir Walter Scott has somewhere said possesses more material for romance than all Scotland—have, as yet, been but superficially dealt with; but with the recurrent visits of a competent antiquarian body, much might easily be done towards eliciting a fuller and more satisfactory knowledge, than is at present available, of its archæological relics and historic past.

BANTRY BAY, the finest bay in Ireland, with scenery to match, is now accessible by rail, and visited annually by our men-of-war for manœuvring purposes. It is exactly a century since the French fleet arrived here with troops for the invasion of Ireland; but England's natural allies, the winds and waves, being against them, they failed to effect a landing, and soon set sail for *la belle* France, with the exception of one vessel that got wrecked, and another, the "Tartare," which was taken, as a prize of war, into Cork Harbour. For his services at this critical period, Mr. White, a local landlord, was created Lord (afterwards Earl of) Bantry, a title that has recently become extinct. At the head of this bay is the well-known beautiful inlet of Glengarriff.

Near Bantry town are the remains of a Franciscan Abbey. A steamer plies in summer from Bantry to CASTLETOWN-BEREHAVEN, at the mouth of the bay, a town whose safety and name are due to the adjacent island of Bere.

A couple of miles west of Castletown-Berehaven by land, but nearer it by water, are the remains of the old CASTLE OF DUNBOY, close to which is a splendid modern mansion bearing the same name. Old Dunboy Castle was that whose famous siege, in 1602, narrated in detail in the *Pacata Hibernia*, forms one of the most memorable incidents of its kind in Irish history.

Dunboy Castle, with several other castles which stood in this neighbourhood, belonged, with the land all round them, to the once powerful O'Sullivan Beare, one of whom, Philip, is still remembered as the author of a Latin history of Ireland. The gallant retreat, after the fall of Dunboy, of the senior members of his family, with many of their followers, from their ancestral lands here to the north of Ireland, whence

they ultimately emigrated to Spain, is one of the most thrilling episodes in our national history. The later story of Morty O'Sullivan and the Puxleys of Dunboy, a very different one to the historian Froude's version of it, has been told minutely in the Society's *Journal* by the late Mr. Fetherstonhaugh. Near Dunboy are the Allihies copper-mines, to which the Lavallen-Puxleys owed their wealth.

To the towns of SCHULL and SKIBBEREEN, further east, are attached melancholy memories, due to the numbers of famine-victims who died there in 1847. BALTIMORE, now known as a fishing-harbour, and for its piscatorial school, founded by the late Father Davis, and fostered by the generosity of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, was originally, like Bandon and Youghal, an exclusively English colony; and when sacked by the Algerines, in 1631, all the prisoners whom they captured, with one or two exceptions, bore English names. In Baltimore is an old castle of the O'Driscolls, to whom this district belonged—a freebooting sept, that the citizens of Waterford more than once attempted to put down. Opposite Baltimore is INISHERKIN ISLAND, with its well-preserved Franciscan Abbey. Further south is Cape Clear Island, and more seaward still Fastnet Rock, the signal-station for inward-bound Atlantic steamers. CASTLETOWNSEND derives its name from the Townsend family, whose history figures prominently in that of the county Cork for the past two centuries or so. ROSSCAREBERRY, which has now little signs of antiquity about it, forms the site of one of the oldest episcopal sees in Ireland, and still retains its old cathedral, St. Fauchnan's, though modernised almost beyond recognition. The formation of a bar at the entrance to CLONAKILTY HARBOUR has deprived it of what little commercial importance it once possessed; yet the little town seems a fairly thriving one. Five miles south of Clonakilty is RATHBARRY CASTLE. COURTMACSHERRY BAY further up, being now reached by rail, promises to become a favourite watering-place. At its head stands the still fine ruins of TIMOLEAGUE ABBEY, a Franciscan house, whose history is well known, near which stands an old castle (White's). Stretching out some miles between Courtmacsherry and Kinsale Harbour is the OLD HEAD OF KINSALE, a bold promontory terminating with a lighthouse and signal-station. Far in, on its Courtmacsherry side, the large steamer "City of Chicago" was totally wrecked five or six years ago. Three old castles, of various styles and dates, stand not far from the "Old Head," and were evidently erected to guard it from invasion by land.

Thanks to the valuable "Council-Books of Kinsale and Youghal," so ably edited, and spiritedly published, by the late Dr. Caulfield, of Cork, all that is important or noteworthy in the history of these two ancient seaports is duly chronicled and preserved. KINSALE, though much of it is in a tumble-down condition, bears evidence of its former importance, and is still a most interesting place to visit, with its narrow, half-foreign looking streets, and fine old church of St. Multose (of which

Guy & Co., Cork, have published an excellent history by its former vicar, the Rev. Mr. Darling), and the remains of Charles Fort, in the middle of its winding harbour. The most famous event in Kinsale history was its occupation by the Spaniards, and its subsequent siege, followed by their defeat, together with their Irish allies, by the English forces, under the Lord Deputy, in 1601. To commemorate their victory over the Spaniards at Kinsale, the English soldiers, out of their arrears of pay, commendably subscribed the sum of £1800 to buy books to furnish the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. Kinsale's former importance as a naval and commercial port may be gathered from the fact that, at one time, it imported more tobacco than any other place in Ireland. The next harbour to Kinsale is Cork.

PART IV.—CORK HARBOUR.¹

THE rugged and uninviting aspect of the coast approaching Cork Harbour tends to add to the feelings of pleasure one experiences when, after rounding Roche's Point Lighthouse and passing through its narrow entrance, guarded on both sides by the steep, fortified headlands of Carlisle and Camden, this noble expanse of water, divided into an outer and inner harbour by the islands of Spike, Rocky, and Haulbowline, is to be seen spreading its broad bosom in a sweep of seven miles, encircled by green hills, picturesquely dotted over with white mansions and villages; whilst conspicuous in the back ground formed by the Great Island, rises Queens-town in tiers of terraces, right from the water's edge.

From its size, safety, scenery, and situation, Cork Harbour is admittedly regarded as one of the finest in the world; but this pre-eminence can hardly be said to extend to its historical associations. These, though numerous and varied, are mainly of a maritime character, and do not embrace any of those momentous events bearing on Ireland's national history, such as are imperishably linked with localities like Limerick, Londonderry, Kinsale, and Bantry Bay. On the other hand, there is scarcely a type of Irish antiquities, Pagan or Christian, that is not to be found in its immediate vicinity, including cromlechs, raths, tumuli, standing-stones, kitchen middens, magical cow-tracks, ogham-stones, a round tower and pre-reformation cathedral (at Cloyne), holy wells, early churches, ruined abbeys, and, most numerous of all, old castles.

Cork Harbour takes its name from Cork City, ten miles further up, which was founded in the sixth century by St. Finbar, where the spread-

¹ By James Coleman, *Member*.

ing Lee had formed the immense marsh that gave its Irish cognomen *Corcach* to the new city. Anglicised into Corke, it was only in the last century that the final *e* was dropped, and the name of both city and harbour written as it now is.

But long before the flaxen-haired saint had erected his church and abbey, round which the future city was to spring up—far back, in fact, in the mythical period of Ireland's history—Cork Harbour is found to figure; for Keating tells us that in the year of the world 2859, on its largest island, thence named Ardnemeth (upon which Queenstown now stands), died of the plague with some thousands of his followers, Nemedh, the leader of the second colony from afar that sought so adventurously to people what till then was uninhabited Ireland. Whether this ill-fated band had just arrived, or were about to quit the harbour, is not quite evident. Nothing is known locally of Nemedh; but traces of pagan graves and dim traditions of a remote battle fought there still exist in the eastern part of the Great Island; and it was doubtless over the remains of some such great chieftain of old was first piled up the large mound or *tumulus* now hidden away amongst the trees on the top of Currabinny Hill, that well-wooded headland which juts into the harbour between Camden Fort and Spike Island.

From Nemedh to St. Finbar a complete blank exists as regards the history of Cork Harbour; but one might well suppose that it had its full share in those daring predatory expeditions of the pagan Irish to Britain and the Continent, whence they brought back slaves and other spoils, to one of which is due St. Patrick's first connexion with Ireland. Of this saint, a local legend tells us that he crossed over that part of the Harbour known as "the East Ferry," and bestowed upon it a protective blessing.

The fame of the Abbey-School of Cork, and of other kindred institutions in Ireland, brought over in the sixth century to this Harbour a party of fifty noble Romans in pursuit of that holiness and learning then so prominently associated with Ireland; whilst later on, by means of the traffic that existed between Cork and France in the time of the Merovingian kings, possibly passed over to the Continent some of those Irish saints and missionaries whose footsteps in Italy and France have been so admirably traced out of late by our distinguished member, Miss Stokes.

The early part of the ninth century saw the first arrival here of the devastating Danes, who continued to repeat their dreaded visits, sacking, burning, and destroying everything they came across, until at length, about the end of the tenth century, they settled down in Cork, and helped to give it, in common with their countrymen at Limerick, Waterford, and Dublin, that commercial character these cities have since continued to possess. The names of the three villages on Cork Harbour, Crosshaven, Whitegate, and Ringaskiddy, are obviously of Danish derivation; and to the Danes is attributed the origin of the ancient custom of "Throwing

the Dart," whereby the Mayor of Cork still asserts triennially what is now little else than a shadowy authority over the Port and Harbour. The Danes of Cork had evidently no great welcome for their Norman kinsmen who arrived in this neighbourhood in the twelfth century, for they despatched from the harbour a flotilla to attack Raymond Le Gros on his way thither from Waterford. This, however, met with such a disastrous defeat at his hands, that we hear nothing more of their anti-Norman exploits.

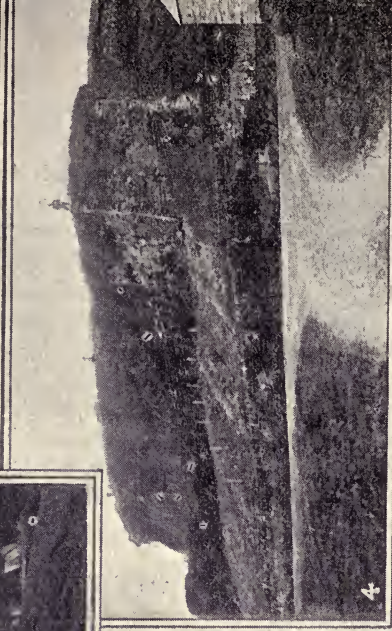
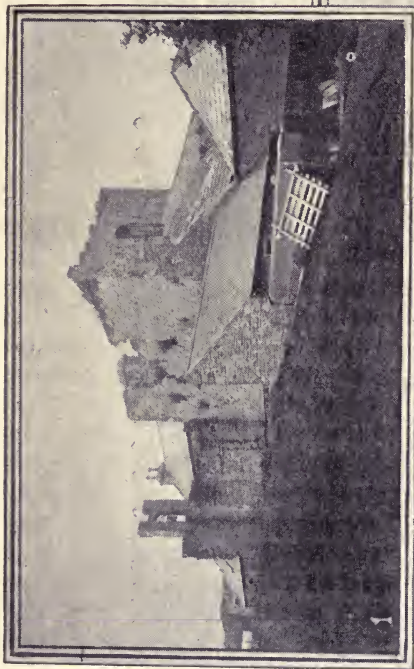
Granted by Henry II. to Robert Fitzstephen, and by him bequeathed to his nephew, Robert de Barri, to the latter's descendants have ever since belonged most of the land adjoining the harbour, notably the Great Island (otherwise called Barrymore Island), near which, at Fota Island, its present chief proprietor, Mr. A. H. Smith-Barry, M.P., has his residence.

In the thirteenth century, wheat, we find, was exported hence to Bristol, and corn to France for the support of the English army, then in Gascony; and a ship named the "Gundewyn" having arrived in the harbour, being somehow suspected of hostile intent, was arrested, but released upon her owner proving to be the then Earl of Pembroke. In the fourteenth century the citizens of Cork received the King's command to send warships fully manned and armed for service in the Scottish invasion. Writs were likewise addressed ordering the ships in the Port to be got ready with all haste to attack and destroy those belonging to the French king. The appointments of collectors, gaugers, and other Customs officials about this time at Cork, point not only to a foreign trade, but also to the regular importation of wine. In the last decade of the fifteenth century, the famous Flemish impostor, Perkin Warbeck, arrived here with his master, a Breton merchant, and was persuaded, it is said, by the then Mayor of Cork, to give out that he was the Duke of York. When, subsequently, this pseudo-prince was hanged, Mayor Waters lost his head, and Cork City its Charter, for having abetted Warbeck. In the sixteenth century arrived here from Bordeaux, as Papal Legate, the Jesuit Father, Woulfe; and a famous French pirate, named Peper, was brought in prisoner, with twenty of his crew. The Mayor of Cork complained about this time that the harbour and coast were haunted and harassed by English adventurers. A great ship of Venice, laden with Malmsey wine and Spanish wool for London, having put in wind-bound (as countless vessels since have done), and a ship from Lisbon having also arrived with a cargo of wines, figs, and sugar, the local authorities seem to have thought that they had the right to seize their cargoes; but happily for these ships' owners this project was not permitted. In this same century, the Commissioners appointed to govern Munster during the imprisonment of the Earl of Desmond arrived, and were conducted to Barryscourt Castle (which still stands about five miles from Queenstown), where they were entertained by Lord Barrymore; and a fleet of six ships of war, commanded by Sir John Perrot,

RATHBARRY CASTLE.

Built by the Barrys in the fifteenth century,
and besieged in 1642.

3. Part of curtain wall, west side.
4. Bastion for three cannon.



1. Keep.
2. Arch over basement of Keep.

[For these Views and others the Society is indebted
to Messrs. Guy & Co., Cork.]

arrived to defend the harbour from a threatened Spanish invasion. About this period also, one John Dee, wrote a tractate condemning the practice of allowing foreigners to fish at Cork, Kinsale, &c. He speaks of Black-rock, *i. e.* the river Lee, being then fished by 300 or 400 (?) sail of Spaniards and Frenchmen. (The French, however, come off the Cork coast till this day to catch mackerel.) We read of Cork ships being confiscated during this century at Lisbon; whilst towards its close the famous Sir Francis Drake, pursued by a Spanish fleet, ran in and took his vessels, which must have been very small ones, up the Carrigaline River to that pretty fiord-like part of it called since then "Drake's Pool." Unable to discover Drake's ships, the discomfited Spaniards soon sailed away.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the question of fortifying the Harbour began to be considered, and the works on the left side of the entrance, begun in King Edward's time, perfected; besides which a fort was ordered to be erected on Haulbowline Island. Soldiers, ships, and munitions of war now arrived in great numbers, to aid in the expulsion of the Spaniards from Kinsale. Sir Walter Raleigh, in its second decade, sailed from the harbour on his last and fatal voyage to the West Indies, whence he returned "broken in brain and heart, to die a traitor's death at Whitehall." In its fourth decade (A.D. 1636), the Algerian Corsairs who had infested the Irish coast for five years previously, put in to Cork Harbour; but did no other harm than capturing a few poor fishermen. Immediately after this, however, occurred their memorable "Sack" of Baltimore. In 1648 the Great Duke of Ormonde (then Marquis) landed here from France, whither he had gone to solicit supplies for King Charles the First. In the year following, Cromwell writes that his "sea-Generals Deane and Blake were both riding (at anchor) in Cork Harbour." It was about this time that the famous Quaker founder of Pennsylvania, William Penn, who possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood, is stated to have sailed hence for the New World. In March, 1689, a large French fleet arrived in the harbour in aid of James II.; but soon after proceeded to Bantry Bay, whence it returned fruitless to France. On the 23rd of September, 1690, the Williamite fleet with (the afterwards famous Duke) Marlborough, came into Cork Harbour, captured the small fort at the entrance (near the present Carlisle fort), took possession of Haulbowline; and the troops on board having disembarked, proceeded next day to Cork, Wurtemberg's army reaching the city by road from Cove. The capture of Cork and Kinsale following shortly afterwards, Marlborough returned to Cork Harbour, from whence he sailed with his fleet to Portsmouth. In 1691, thousands of Irish soldiers on the conclusion of the famous siege and treaty of Limerick sailed from the Harbour to France, there, later on, to win renown as the Irish Brigade. Seven years later no less than seventy-five of the Catholic clergy (regulars) were shipped off from Cork, their passages and provisions having been paid for by Act of Parliament.

With the eighteenth century the history of Cork Harbour might be said rightly to commence, for then only was it that its great superiority as one of the most spacious of havens for shipping, combined with its westernmost position right on the Atlantic, began to be fully recognised and utilised—Kinsale, curious to say, whose snug little harbour is now unfrequented save by fishing-craft, having previously been the favourite Irish naval port. The long and costly wars in which England was continuously engaged throughout this century with one or other of the continental powers, France more especially, and also the struggle with her own revolted American colonies, now the United States, made it a matter of absolute necessity for her merchant fleets to sail in convoys, or in other words, protected by men-of-war, to avoid being captured by the enemy's ships, or the numerous daring and watchful privateers, French and Yankee, which at that time infested the Channel. One of these actually blockaded the harbour for three days in April, 1782, and took a vessel off Trabolgan House.

In those eventful days, when steam-power, it will be remembered, was as yet unknown, the capacious harbour of Cork formed a most convenient rendezvous for these convoyed merchantmen, more particularly when outward bound, where they had the additional important advantage of being able to ship provisions such as butter, beef, and pork, then, as now, the staple exports of Cork. As many as 400 merchant ships have assembled in this way at one time in Cork Harbour during the last century, from the beginning of which till the downfall of Napoleon we meet with record after record of the arrival and departure of convoys, squadrons of men-of-war, and regiments of soldiers, the sailing of British privateers, and the bringing in of captured foreign ones, with other still more valuable and coveted prizes of war. The Cork Corporation were remarkably generous at that time in conferring the freedom of their city in gold and silver boxes on the various admirals and captains of the men-of-war visiting the harbour, many of whom, by the way, were Irishmen. Other events, incidental to this stirring period, were the sailors' strikes, the smuggling feats, and pressgang raids we read of; and the more tragic ones of mutinies, drowning accidents, and pest-stricken crews, several touching mementoes of which are to be seen in the old churchyard of Clonmel, a mile to the north of Queenstown. Chronicled also, in this century, we have the arrival of the "Red Head" Galley in 1765 with sixty French families on board; the sailing of "The Two Friends" of Cork for Philadelphia, in 1783, with the first cargo legally allowed to be shipped from Ireland since the beginning of the American War; and the arrival in the harbour in the same year of the "Enterprise" from Rhode Island, the first ship that flew there "The Stars and Stripes"; whilst in 1787 came the first Royal visitor to the harbour, in the person of H. R. H. Prince William Henry, afterwards William IV., at that time an officer on board the "Pegasus" man-of-war. It was at this period, too, that the harbour was constituted a naval station, and a Port Admiral first hoisted his flag at Cove, now

Queenstown, which in this way steadily grew from the insignificant village such as it was midway in the last century, peopled only by seamen and revenue officers, into something like the substantial town it now forms, with a population bordering on 10,000 souls.

With the peace of 1815, and the temporary withdrawal of the admiral, came a deserted harbour and a lull in Cove's prosperity; but with the advent of Free Trade began a new and healthier, if less brilliant, era, when Cork Harbour became one of the three great "Ports of Call" of the United Kingdom. Since then, until of late, when steamers have all but superseded sailing vessels, its waters have been studded with ships flying the flags of all nations, laden chiefly with grain, awaiting "orders" to proceed to their final port of discharge.

Already an outlet for Irish convicts, when transportation to Botany Bay was the penalty adjudged for what would now be considered minor crimes, and for emigration to Canada and the United States in the "famine" times; the calling in here of the great Transatlantic lines of steamers for mails and passengers, initiated by the Cunard and Inman Companies, has since considerably added to Cork Harbour's prosperity and renown. From it, too, periodically depart bodies of troops for India and elsewhere, immense numbers of whom sailed from here in the days of the Peninsular War, the Indian Mutiny, and the Crimean War.

Amongst the most remarkable items in the present century's annals of Cork Harbour are the sailing for Sydney, in 1819, of Father Therry, a Cork priest, the first Catholic clergyman allowed by Government to go out to Australia; the opening of steam communication with England through Bristol in 1821; the arrival of the exiled Mount Melleraye monks from France in 1831; the sailing for America of the Cork steamer "Sirius," on the 1st of April, 1838, the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic; the arrival, in 1847, of the "Jamestown," sloop of war, with provisions for the starving Irish; the visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in August, 1849, to commemorate which event the name of Cove was changed into Queenstown; the return of the Irish Papal Volunteers from Italy, *via* Havre, in 1860; the landing of the remains of Terence Bellew Mac Manus, ex '48-man in 1861, brought over from America, as were subsequently those of John O'Mahony, the Fenian chief, the Rev. Dr. Cahill, a distinguished Irish priest, and Jerome Collins, the Arctic explorer, for burial in their native land; the departure in 1866 of the first of a number of emigrant ships for Queensland; the return of the Arctic Exploration ships, "Alert" and "Discovery," in 1876; the arrival of the American ship "Constellation" in 1880, with food for the relief of the distress then prevalent in the West of Ireland; and the docking of H. M. S. "Apollo" in 1892, the first vessel that entered the Royal Docks at Haulbowline.

With the departure, in 1890, of H. M. S. "Revenge," the last of the many old line of battleships that had formed the guard-ships of Cork

Harbour, disappeared one of the most-interesting types of naval architecture that this harbour has known, varied as have been the specimens of sea-going craft seen here since the Danish galleys first entered its waters, including Norwegian smacks, Dutch galiots, French Chassemares, Portuguese fore-and-afters, Yankee clippers, local hookers, crack yachts, and ocean liners, and in sizes varying from the "Great Eastern" down to the little open deck-boat "City of Ragusa," whose adventurous owner piloted her over here in the seventies from the American continent. If far more formidable, certainly much less picturesque, are the squadrons of iron-clads that once or twice a-year visit Cork Harbour, whose maritime characteristics are so appropriately represented by its arms, a ship in full sail with a castle at either side, and whose well-chosen and well-maintained motto is that of "Statio bene fida carinis."

CORKBEG, AGHADA, ROSTELLAN, BARRYS COURT, BELVELLY.

Of the localities round Cork Harbour, other than Queenstown, and the islands facing the latter, the history, so far as at present known, may be easily compressed into a small compass. ROCHE'S POINT, known for its light-house and telegraph station, is so called from the Anglo-Norman Roches, still represented by Lord Fermoy, whose residence, Trabolgan, stands close by. The forts of Camden and Carlisle are named after the Lords Lieutenant during whose Viceroyalty they were begun a century back. Conspicuous on CORKBEG, formerly an island, are the ruins of a castle erected in 1390 by the De Cauntons, or CONDONS by whom it was sold in 1591 to the Fitz Gerald, now represented by Sir R. Penrose Fitzgerald, whose house adjoins the old castle. In the churchyard of Corkbeg, near the village of Whitegate, are the ruins of an ancient church. Past Whitegate, and approached by a steamboat pier, is the little watering-place AGHADA, near which is a much frequented holy well. Opposite Aghada is the fine mansion known as Rostellan Castle, built in the last century on the site of its original and historic namesake. The modern ROSTELLAN CASTLE has had for its more recent owners the last Marquis of Thomond, and the late Sir J. Pope Hennessy, ex-Colonial Governor, and author of "Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland."

A white coast-guard station marks the entrance to the EAST FERRY inlet, one of the most beautiful portions of the harbour, whose waters pass from here to Ballinacurra and Middleton, and sweeping westward divide the Great Island from Fota Island and the mainland. Facing, though not visible from the entrance to the East Ferry, are the ruins of Ballyannan Castle, erected in the seventeenth century by Lord Chancellor Broderick, ancestor of the present Viscount Middleton. A mile or so west of Ballyannan are the remains of the much more ancient little Castle of BALLYVODOCK, whose much-demolished condition is evidently due to gunpowder. Near Ballyvodock are the Kitchen-middens, or Oyster-heap, described by Mr. Atkinson in the *Journal* for January, 1873. Nothing

appears to be known of the history of Ballyvodock, or of the still tinier castle of BALLYMACSHANEROE, which stands in the grounds of Ashgrove House, on the Great Island, almost directly opposite. Between Ashgrove and the East Ferry stood Walterstown Castle, not a stone of which is left, although its large bawn is still perfect. This castle gave rise to a protracted law suit in the last century. The daughter of its last owner having married one of the Puxleys of Dunboy Castle, the latter family now call themselves Lavallen-Puxley. A couple of miles to the north of Ashgrove House, but no longer accessible by water, is the still well-preserved Castle of BARRYS COURT, the most imposing and historic castle in the vicinity of Cork Harbour. There is a legend to the effect that it was built by the first De Barris, and that the famous Giraldus wrote his History within its walls; but the present structure doubtless dates only from the year named in the inscription over its great chimney piece, which runs as follows:—"A. DO. 1588, IHS. DB. ET ER. ME FIERI FECERUNT." Several interesting references to Barryscourt occur in Mrs. O'Connell's "Last Colonel of the Irish Brigade," and other works; but no formal history of it has yet been attempted.

Distant about two miles alike from Barryscourt Castle and from Ballymacshaneroe, and standing close to the narrowest portion of the estuary of the harbour, which separates the Great Island from Fota, now crossed over by Belvelly Bridge, stands BELVELLY CASTLE, a plain, square structure about sixty feet high, long *minus* its gabled roof and parapetted top. Of its history all apparently known is that it was built about the thirteenth century by the Anglo-Norman Hodnetts, one branch of whom changed their name into Mac Sherry, and were the builders and owners of COURTMACSHERRY on the south-west seaboard of the county Cork. In 1239 Sir Philip Hodnett was slain in a battle with the Barrys near Timoleague. A younger member of the family having made terms with Lord Barrymore, received a lease of the Hodnett property at Timoleague which his descendants held until its expiration in 1775. To the west of Belvelly Castle are two of the five Martello Towers erected for the defence of the harbour at the beginning of the present century. To one of these, Fota Tower, near the railway, a kind of historic interest attaches, through its having been "captured" by the Fenian leader, Captain Mackey, on the night of December 26th, 1867.

The GREAT ISLAND has very little to show in the way of antiquities, three or four raths, a standing stone at Rossleague, near which is said to be a subterranean passage, some two or three stones claimed to be Ogham, to which may be added one long-deserted holy well. It has two interesting graveyards which were described in the *Journal* for October, 1892. Queenstown is too modern a place to possess antiquities. Among its few public buildings those most noticeable are its fine, though unfinished, Cathedral, built in florid Gothic style; its Yacht Club House, belonging to "the Royal Cork," the oldest institution of its kind in the world; its

Queen's Hotel, the Admiralty House, and the Military Hospital at its eastern end.

MONKSTOWN, RING, AGHAMARTA, CARRIGALINE.

On the western extremity of Cork Harbour is the pretty little watering place, MONKSTOWN, so called from the Benedictine Monks whose Monastery, Legan—a cell of Bath Abbey—stood here, not a trace of which now exists. Nestling among the trees higher up is MONKSTOWN CASTLE, built in the seventeenth century by Anastasia Archdeacon, *née* Gould, whilst her husband, said to be a naval officer, was away at sea. This thrifty lady having supplied the different workmen with all their requisites, found, upon making up her accounts, that the excess, on the debit side, amounted to



Monkstown Castle.

four pence only, whence arose the story that this castle has cost but *four pence*. Her tomb lies outside the little ruined church in the now disused graveyard close by. Some of the Archdeacons changed their name to Cody. Their tenure of Monkstown Castle (which is still in a fair state of preservation, and was used as a barracks in the last century) was, however, a short one, as they were dispossessed of it on account of their loyalty to the Stuarts. South-west of Monkstown is RINGASKIDDY, or the promontory of the Skiddys, a Cork Danish-descended family. Near the village of Ringaskiddy stood the Castle of Miles de Cogan, one of the first of the Normans who settled here. This castle (Barnahely) was knocked

down to make room for the (now ruined) mansion known as Castlewarren. A couple of miles south of Ringaskiddy runs the Carrigaline River, on whose southern bank, hidden amongst the trees round Aghamarta House, is the small tower, all that now remains of AGHAMARTA CASTLE, which was built by the first Earl of Desmond, and was subsequently held by the Wynchedons or Nugents. More picturesquely situated on a limestone rock, a mile or so further up on the northern side of the river, are the keep and portions of the walls of "the impregnable" Carrigaline Castle, said to have been built by the De Cogans, beyond which next to nothing is known of its history. Over a mile to the west of the decayed village of Carrigaline is the still inhabited Castle of BALLEA, built by the Mac Carthys, whose ancient iron *grille* has been described in the *Journal*, vol. vi., p. 51. April, 1883.

ROCKY ISLAND, SPIKE ISLAND, HAULBOWLINE, ROYAL DOCK.

Returning to the harbour, ROCKY ISLAND, the smallest of the three islands which lie between its entrance and the Great Island, owes its name to its entirely rocky formation, in which have been dug out receptacles for the storage of a large quantity of gunpowder. Rocky is used only as a powder magazine, and is placed in charge of the few military men who form its sole inhabitants. It has recently been denuded of the little turret which somewhat ornamentally surmounted this little island.

SPIKE ISLAND, which forms such a splendid natural breakwater to the harbour, was anciently known as Inispyke, whose precise meaning is not definitely known. A family, whose surname was Pyke, or Pigge, were amongst its earliest known owners, whence possibly its name. This little island has had quite a diversified history, having formed one of the holy isles of old, in the fifth century, when St. Mochuda, better known as St. Carthage, of Lismore, on effecting a cure on the Irish prince who then owned it, received in token of his gratitude, besides other lands, Spike Island, where St. Carthage soon erected a monastery and church. These in time disappeared, most probably at the hands of the Danes; and up till the last century Spike was more or less a deserted spot, visited only by casual smugglers. The French war, which brought such an accession of naval and military forces to the harbour, led also to efforts being made for its defence, in consequence of which Spike Island was bought by the Government, and the erection of Fort Westmoreland (its present military title) was begun in the last century. This first fort was built under the supervision of Colonel, afterwards General Vallancey, whose name is so familiar to all who are interested in the study of Irish antiquities. When transportation to Botany Bay and other parts of Australia was discontinued, Spike Island became the chief penal dépôt for Irish male convicts. This it continued to be from 1847 to 1885, when the convict establishment was broken up, and Spike Island passed into the hands of the military, by whom it is now exclusively inhabited. The forts at Camden, Carlisle, and

Spike, as well as the new Dockyard at Haulbowline, were, to a great extent, constructed by the convicts confined in Spike Island.

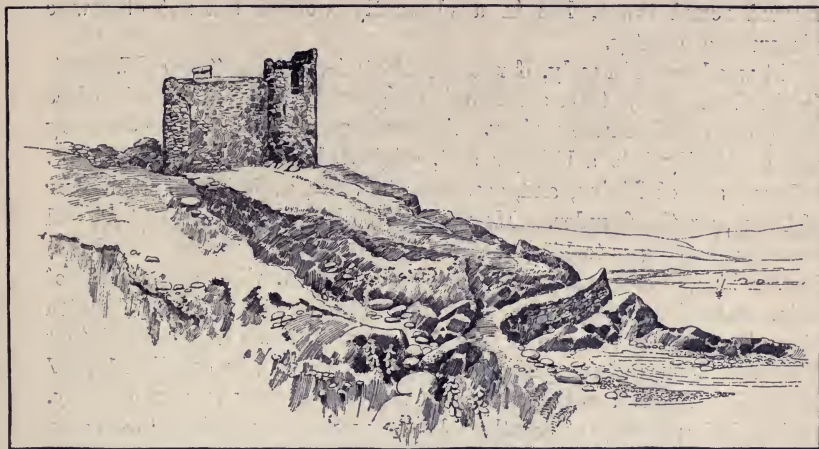
The neighbouring island, HAULBOWLINE, was anciently known as *Inis-seach*, or Fox's Island. Its present nautically-sounding name is said by recent writers to be also of Celtic derivation; and it is rather curious that the only other place bearing the same name is likewise located in Ireland, viz. in Carlingford Bay. Haulbowline was fortified, as before stated, early in the seventeenth century. It became about this time a bone of contention between the Cork Corporation and the authorities of that day, in which conflict, however, the former came off second-best; and Recorder Meade, their leader, had to fly for his life.

The building of the Martello Tower most probably led to the removal of the remains of the castle, which was erected here in the seventeenth century. Small as was its garrison, loyalty did not figure amongst its merits, when later on in that century it joined the Parliamentary as against the Royal forces. In the last century Haulbowline was practically a deserted island until the formation of the Cork "Water Club," the predecessor of the present Royal Cork Yacht Club, which gives 1720 as its year of origin. Under the auspices of the Cork Water Club, Haulbowline became every summer the scene of sports, banquetings, regattas, and other aquatic amusements, until the commencement of the present century, when the Government bought the island, and erected the imposing naval storehouses and clocktower that stand upon its eastern end. Near these "Stores," which for the most part were built under the supervision of Mrs. Deane, the widow of the contractor, extends the as yet unfinished Royal Dock, whose construction was one of the inducements held forth a hundred years ago to Mr. Fitzgerald, of Corkbeg, to make him vote for the Union. The foundation stone of Haulbowline Royal Dock was laid by Earl Spencer, the then Lord Lieutenant, in 1869. The regattas and water sports first begun at Haulbowline were vigorously kept up, year after year, till of late days, by the Royal Cork Yacht Club at Queenstown, and form even now, on a smaller scale, not the least of the many attractions, social and scenic, connected with the ancient, historic, and beautiful Harbour of Cork.

CORK HARBOUR TO YOUGHAL.

The remaining portion of the county Cork coast, from Cork Harbour to Youghal, presents nothing very remarkable from either a physical or historical point of view. East of Trabolgan House is the village of GYLEEN, beneath which more than one memorable wreck has taken place. East of that is POOR HEAD, so called from the Norman De la Poers, whose modernized name Power is so common in the county Waterford. Though extinct here, they were once important enough to have a section of Cloyne Cathedral designated the Poer aisle. Past Poor Head comes BALLYCOTTON ISLAND, on which a lighthouse is erected. Between this and Cable Island stretches BALLYCOTTON BAY—famous for its fish—whose

splendid sea-cliffs are becoming favourite summer resorts of the citizens of Cork. CABLE ISLAND takes its name from the Norman De Capells, a family that has uninterruptedly held lands in this neighbourhood ever since the twelfth century. Next comes YOUGHAL HARBOUR, whose ancient town has been exceptionally fortunate in possessing such historians as Dr. Caulfield, the Rev. Pierce Drew, Canon Hayman, and others. Its



Old Lighthouse at Youghal, taken down in 1848.

splendid strand and salubrious position at the mouth of the beautiful and historic river Blackwater, make it a popular seaside resort, whilst ancient abbey church, Sir Walter Raleigh's old residence, its old Clock Tower and gateways, Tynte's Castle, and other architectural remains, contribute to constitute Youghal an unfailing source of interest to the antiquarian visitor. The next harbour to Youghal is that of Ardmore in the county Waterford.

PART V.—CLOYNE.¹

THIS quaint little village, over whose houses the low awkward roof of the cathedral just rises, the one conspicuous feature being the lofty battlemented round tower, lies in a pleasantly wooded but not otherwise picturesque country.

It was known in early, if not in prehistoric, times as "Cluan Uamha" (plain of the caves); these caves are in the grounds of the old bishop's palace and possess a subterranean river. A hermitage, growing into a monastery and eventually into a bishop's seat, originated this little "town." St. Colman, son of Linine, and, according to Ware, a disciple of Finn Barr of Cork, was the founder. He was said to have been born in 522, and accounts, varying as to his pedigree, claimed him as a descendant of that famous king who gave his name to Leth Mhogha, the southern half of Erin, when the mighty Conn, the hundred fighter, divided the isle with his rival; or as of the race of Lughad Lagha, of whom it is declared that 343 Lugh Laghas were equal to 1 Hector of Troy, who equalled 16,807 Murchad O'Briens²: so Colman was in any case of very warlike ancestry. Besides being a man of saintly life, he was a poet and historian; an alleged fragment of his metrical life of St. Senan of Iniscatha is preserved by Colgan,³ and Colman was also poet to Aedh Caemh, ancestor of Brian Boru, when that prince was raised to the throne of Cashel in 571. Now in the "Book of Rights" we find among the privileges of the realm of Cashel, "to it belongs the noble fort of Cluain Uamha"; possibly his connexion with the kings enabled Colman to get a grant of the site of his monastery; he died on the 24th of November, 600 or 601; but of his immediate followers for several centuries little account is preserved.

Twice,⁴ in the ninth century, Cloyne suffered from the Norsemen—once in 823, the year Etgill was carried away from Skellig; once in 855, when Fergal and Uamanan, its abbot and prior, were slain. In 902 Cormac Mac Cuilenan, King of Cashel, in his will, desired to be buried there, because it was the burial place of Colman Mac Lenine. It was plundered by the people of Ossory in 970, by Dermot, son of Torlough O'Brien in 1071,⁵ and its churches and houses were burned in 1137. Matters were but little improved after the English invasion. In 1244 there was a lawsuit against Alan, Bishop of Cloyne, who had seized some

¹ By Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.

² "Wars of the Gael and Gall," p. 187.

³ It is given under March 8th: see also notice of Cloyne in Caulfield's "Diocesan Seals."

⁴ Perhaps four times: see "Wars of the Gael and Gall"—text of the "Book of Leinster"—pp. 222, 224, 228.

⁵ "Annals of Inisfallen," or 1089 say others.

property of the Bishop of Emly. Alan confessed the trespass, but dared the Justiciary, under menace of excommunication, to pass sentence against him. King Henry III. ordered the sentence to be carried out. Four years later this bishop was promoted to the see of Lismore by the prince he had so offended.¹

After an abortive attempt in the reign of Edward III., the see was united to Cork in 1431. Jordan, Chancellor of Limerick, was the new prelate, by provision of Pope Martin V. Immediately he was beset by enemies, William Roche, Archdeacon of Cloyne, alleging to the Pope that Jordan from his great age was unequal to the cares of the united bishoprics. A certain Gerald Fitz Richard, of the great house of Fitzgerald, also pointed out that Jordan could not defend the see against certain instruments (which documents were found to have been forged by said Gerald); these statements very nearly led the Pope to treat the two sees as vacant. The old bishop, however, proved himself clear headed and vigorous; he got a royal commission and a papal writ, and thoroughly defeated his detractors, holding his own to the day of his death. Then followed a most remarkable event: his detractors, Gerald Fitz Richard and William Roche, were chosen his successors, and the latter was involved in Perkin Warbeck's rising, and had to get special pardon from Henry VII.

Even so late as 1640, nine years after its next separation from Cork,² the Bishop of Cloyne laments to the great Earl of Cork: "the means of the Bishoprick will not give me such provision as the ravens provided for Elijah . . . the neglect was never mine—why should the punishment?" A curious petition of two priests of Cloyne, dated May, 1649, states that they had been in possession of the cathedral, and celebrated the Mass therein, for the last five years.³

In 1660 it was again united to Cork and Ross, in 1678 made a separate see, and in 1835 was reunited to its neighbours in the Protestant episcopacy, the Roman Catholic bishoprics of these three sees being separate.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. COLMAN.

The cathedral is mainly a thirteenth-century structure, retaining, so far as I could see, no traces of the earlier romanesque church. It is cruciform, the nave having side aisles; the arcades, of apparently very plain pointed arches on each side, are plastered and whitewashed, thus concealing, I was told, capitals ornamented with foliage, of which no trace is now apparent. There are several slabs with incised crosses near

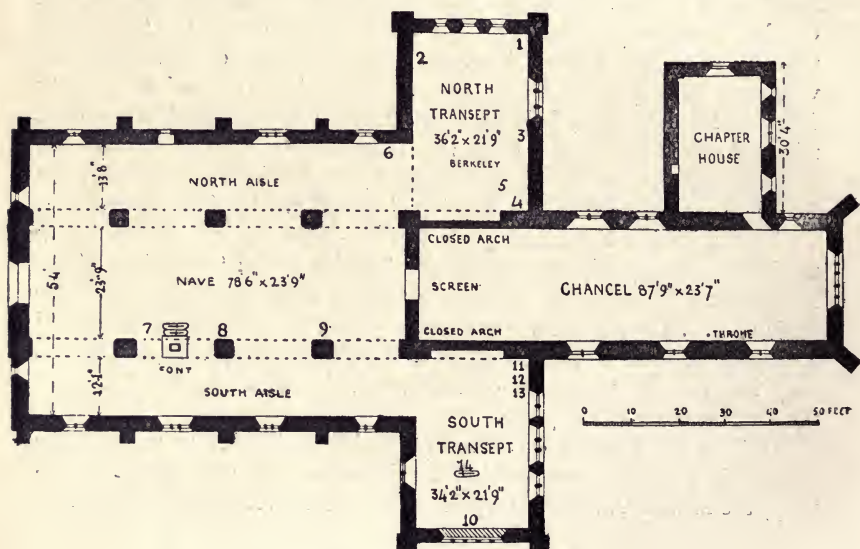
¹ "Cal. Documents, Ireland," at date Nos. 2741 and 2938. It may be observed that, in the early Calendars, Cloyne is frequently confused with Clonmacnoise.

² "Lismore Papers," Ser. 2, vol. iv.

³ Cork Hist. and Archæol. Journal, vol. ii., 1893, p. 165—The Roman Catholic church possesses a brass processional crucifix, of Continental workmanship, and a chalice, with the inscription, "Ora pro anima Thadæi Mac Carthy. Ad usum f. m. et c. den. Anno Domini 1636."

the font, at the south arcade; one, with a floriated cross, has the words, "I. H. S. Maria * * * 1577", and was reputed by some to be of the year 1177. The nave is 78 feet 6 inches long; there is no clerestory, which gives a heavy "all roof" aspect to the outside. A well-executed "classic" screen of carved oak, with a circular-headed arch, above which was a pediment resting on Ionic columns, with wreaths, &c., covered the screen wall between the nave and choir, but has been removed in the recent repairs. An old carving of the royal arms set above it is however preserved.

The chancel (87 feet 9 inches long), like most of the features of the building, has been greatly modernised. A very curious effect was produced on one of the three double south windows by the division of the text,



Ground Plan of Cloyne Cathedral.

"Instead of the thorn shall; come up the fir tree." This is now removed. There is a handsome east window of five lights with reticulated tracery, suggestive of the one at Holy Cross; it was put up at the restoration of 1856. On that occasion the sculptured heads supporting the hood of the entrance door to the nave were cut away and plaister casts substituted—a proceeding rather characteristic of that period: would that no such "improvements" were perpetrated forty years later. In 1705, when the choir was extended westward, the old chancel arch was closed to form its west end; it was finally taken down in 1774. In the former "restoration," as described by Dr. Caulfield, the battlements and pinnion ends of the transepts were taken down and the heavy roofs put on, mainly to abolish the ever-troublesome gutters. Since Harris's view was published in 1739,

the fine south window of the "Poore's" aisle (south transept) has been built up and barbarously mutilated.

Of the transepts the north, or "Fitzgerald's aisle"—long used as the Consistorial Court—contains the beautiful recumbent figure of the good and learned bishop, George Berkeley,¹ who, unlike so many of his fellow-prelates, let neither his ambition nor his studies hinder him in the duties of a bishop. It was exhibited in Dublin in the spring of 1890 before being erected in the cathedral. In the north-east corner is the altar tomb of Sir John Fitzgerald, of Imokilly, who died January 15th, 1612 (1613), at the age of 85. The long Latin inscription has been published



Cloyne Cathedral, N.E. View.

in Smith's "History of Cork" (1750), and our *Journal* (1868). It also commemorates his son, who died in his father's lifetime, March 10, 1612, aged 43—"imatura morte." The front of this altar tomb has three pilasters—one with a "trophy" of a skull and bones; the second, a spear,

¹ I need only mention a few facts and dates in the case of our famous countryman. He was born at Dysert Castle, on the Nore, 12th March, 1684; educated at Kilkenny School, and Trinity College, Dublin; Scholar, 1702; B.A., 1704; M.A., 1707; the same year he got a Fellowship. His "Principles of Human Knowledge" was published three years later. He was Chaplain to the Duke of Grafton, 1721; Dean of Derry, 1724; Bishop of Cloyne, 1734, which office he filled for eighteen years. He retired to Oxford 1752, dying the following year (January 14th), without pain (having, to all appearance, fallen asleep), after having read aloud a chapter from the 1st Corinthians. He was buried in the chapel of Christ Church, Oxford. His only surviving son and namesake was a divine of some note in the latter half of the last century.

halbert, sword, and shield; and the third, a richly plumed helmet, and musket, neatly cut in very low relief on black marble. On front are the words, in capitals—"VIVIMUS HEU SIC TANQUAM ŌES MORS NULLA SEQUATUR | ET PÆNÆ INFERNI FABULA VANA FORENT | . ERGO | MORS TUA, MORS CHRISTI, FRAUS MUNDI, GLORIA CÆLI | ET DOLOR INFERNI SUNT MEDITANDA TIBI." There are three fragments of kneeling figures in full armour. These and a pillared superstructure seem to have been complete about 1760, when, the iron cramps giving way, the effigies were dashed to pieces: the pillars and entablature survived for a century, and were, it is said, removed in 1862, because they "interfered with a window"; they now appear in their old position, and display, *inter alia*, a skeleton and a shield, with the saltire of the Fitzgeralds.¹ As a strange comment on the removal of the pillars in 1862 we find, in the "Poore's aisle," that the south window has been closed to contain a large monument of the Longfields.

Besides the Fitz Gerald monument (1), the following tombs are worthy of notice:—In north transept, west wall, (2) Richard Woodward, Bishop of Cloyne, 1794, "the principal institutor of the House of Industry in Dublin, 1773. He was an eloquent and distinguished Advocate in the House of Peers for the repeal of the Roman Catholic penal statutes, 1782." (3) East wall, "Margaritæ Corker (Petri Wallis de Shanagary Chiliarchæ ex Andria Baker de Carrigrohan filiæ), piæ, pudicæ, literatæ, beneficæ; Edwardus Croker de Ballinaloe armig. charissimæ conjugii posuit, obiit xvii die Julii A.D. 1721. Hic etiam jacent Catherina Baker, matertera, et Mehetable Foulke, soror, Margaritæ; obiit Catherina 27 die Martii A.D. 1714. Obiit Mehetable 1 die Julii 1703." *Arms*, arg. a lion ramp. az., two hearts in chief, gules. (4) South wall, Sally O'Brien, of Rostellan, 1793. Note below this a double-basined piscina in a niche. (5) Under the Croker monument, the letter B, in pavement, is said to mark the grave of Bishop Berkeley's children. NORTH AISLE (6), George Butt, Surveyor in R. N. Born at Adare, Co. Limerick, 1777; died, 1847—a long, rather fanciful epitaph. NAVE (7), Mary, daughter of Francis Smith, of Rathcoursey, 1675. (8) Wm. Bennett, Bishop of Cloyne, 1820—figure of an Indian, kneeling under a palm-tree, with his hands on a Bible. (9) John Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne, the Astronomer, 1835.² He was buried under the chapel of Trinity College, Dublin. SOUTH TRANSEPT (10), John Longfield, of Castle Mary, 1765, and other members of family of Longueville. Note a closed piscina near it. (11) A large altar tomb in N. E. corner, "Capt. Richard Bent, of Carrigacotta, Ap. 10th 1680, and his wife, Mary, 17 Feb. 1678." *Arms*, three battle-axes in pale, impaling a chevron between three gloves. (12) The epitaph by Mrs. Piozzi (Thrale), Dr. Johnson's friend,

¹ O'Curry's "Manners and Customs," vol. iii., page 92, carefully describes the beautiful harp made, in 1621, for Sir John Fitz Edmund Fitz Gerald, of Cloyne, and its inscription recording the names of himself, his wife, and the officers of his household. There is a cast in our Museum in Dublin.

² Many will remember his monument in the porch of the Library of T. C. D., "Redux ad astra lumen abiit ingeni."

"From this vault shall, at the last day, rise the reanimated body of Susan Adams, more fair, more lovely, and more excellent (since with our God all things are possible) than when, at 18 years of age, she left a circle of admiring friends," &c.,¹ 1804. (13) Charles Warburton, Bishop of Cloyne, 1826. (14) In the floor lies an ancient tomb with a floriated cross. SOUTH AISLE (15), a tomb removed from dismantled church of Ightermurragh, Edmund Supple, 1 Jan. 1648, put up by his son Martin (Latin). *Arms.* Or. an anchor, az., in chief, three buckles. *Crest.* A hand in armour holding an anchor. (16) W. Pittman, of Garraniames, gent. 1716. *Arms.* Az. two scimeters in saltier between four leaves, or.

In the graveyard is the "Fire House," a nearly levelled oratory, in which were recently found fragments of late Gothic windows. Near it is a tomb with emblems of the Passion, to a parish priest, "Curtenius jacet hic doctissimus ille Johannis—Cloneus pastor Mystarumque Jubar—obiit An. D. 1726 Martii 25 ætatis suæ 70."

THE ROUND TOWER.

The round tower,² an unusually fine example, stands at the opposite side of the road and to the N.W. of the cathedral. The original conical cap had disappeared and been replaced by the present battlements before 1739, although Crofton Croker says it was destroyed January 10th, 1749; more likely the alteration took place in 1683, when it was repaired and the present bell hung. It is 92 feet high (or, with the battlements, about 102 feet). The walls diminish from 3 feet 7½ inches to 2 feet 9 inches at the top; the door is 11 feet 9 inches from the ground, and is from 2 feet 1 inch to 1 foot 10½ inches wide, and 5 feet high, with a flat lintel projecting 5 inches. It is built of red sandstone, with deep scores on the jambs. Mr. Wilkinson³ notes the beautiful close jointing of some of the masonry.

The internal diameter diminishes from 9 feet 2 inches at the door to 7 feet 2 inches at the top; it has seven offsets above the door. The stories are respectively 12 feet, 12 feet 10 inches, 12 feet 1 inch, 12 feet 3 inches, 12 feet 7 inches, 11 feet 9 inches, and 6 feet. The windows face, in the second story above the door, west; third, west; fourth, north; fifth, east; sixth, south; and top, four facing the cardinal points: all, except the fifth, have flat lintels and inclined jambs; the fifth has externally an angular head of two blocks, the splay having a semicircular head; it is 60 feet above the ground. There is an extensive view from the summit, extending out to sea over Ballycotton Bay; caution should,

¹ "Annals of the Cathedral of St. Coleman of Cloyne" (Dr. Richard Caulfield, Cork, 1882) (limited to 150 copies). To this valuable work I am greatly indebted in this section of the Guide. The plan is by Mr. Arthur Hill.

² Called "Guileagh," like those of Rattoo and Ardmore, the peasantry understood this to mean "a bullrush." Dr. O'Brien's "Irish Dictionary" says Cloyne Tower was called "Cuileac Cluana umha."

³ "Ancient Architecture, &c., of Ireland," p. 71.

however, be used, as, when I was last up it, the floors were much decayed. The bell bears the inscription—"Rowland Davis Dean of Ross. w.v—J.c—1683—P.w—R.w—H.w." Excavations were made in the tower by the South Munster Society of Antiquarians, 1841. R. Rolt Brash gives a very careful description in one of the earlier volumes of our *Journal*.¹

There are several seals of Cloyne, of which impressions remain, figured by Dr. Caulfield, in "Irish Episcopal Seals."² As the work is scarce, a short notice may be acceptable—No. 1. "Sig.: Nich: Dei Gratia episcopus Clonensis" (Bishop Nicholas Effingham, 1284-1320). 2. "Sigillum: commune Decani et capit: Clonen: 1700." 3. "Sig. officii curiæ consist: Clonensis." 4. "The seal of Charles Warburton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cloyne, 1820." The "1700" seal has a conventional representation of the church, showing a tower at the S.W. corner: this has excited speculation, and indeed many very good archæologists have made positive statements, founded on the fancy designs of seal carvers, as to the existence of non-existing features in some of our churches. For instance, though we have a very convincing drawing of Emly Cathedral in Dyneley's Tour, the conventional church on the seal of that see is preferred by some writers as an accurate view. A comparison of the supposed representations of Cashel, Emly, Cork, Lismore, Waterford, Killaloe, and Cloyne (and contradictory duplicates of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th), with old drawings and existing buildings, ought to sufficiently convince anyone of the utter absurdity of considering such representations as preserving even the most elementary likeness to the buildings supposed to be delineated.

A small, square castle, probably built in the fourteenth century by John, Bishop of Cloyne, stood in the street. It was demolished, and the market cross removed about fifty years since.³

There is an interesting cromlech in the Longfield's demesne, described by Brash as standing in a circular artificial depression. It consists of two parts. The first is a huge slab, 15 to 11 feet broad, 7 feet long, and 3 feet 6 inches thick. The west end is propped on two stones, one upright and one horizontal, raising it 10 feet above the ground. Other blocks lie 20 feet distant; a slab 6 feet 6 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide and 1 foot 3 inches thick; its end rests on another pillar, 6 feet high. Smith says it was called Carig Croith, which he renders "Rock of the Sun"; it is now Carrig a Cot, suggestive of Kits Coity house and Hakims Ceit at Staunton Drew, and perhaps with Ballycottin, not far from Cloyne.

¹ The following Papers relate to Cloyne in our *Journal*: New Series, vol. ii., 1858—Cloyne Antiquities (R. R. Brash); Series iii., vol. i., 1868, Fitzgerald Monuments, Cloyne. See also "Annals of the Cathedral of St. Colman, Cloyne" (Dr. Caulfield). "Ancient Architecture of Ireland," p. 71 (Wilkinson). Cork Hist. and Archæol. Journal, iii. "Cloyne and Kinneigh" (J. Coleman). *Ibid.*, Series 2, vol. ii. "Bishops of Cloyne" (Dean N. Fleming).

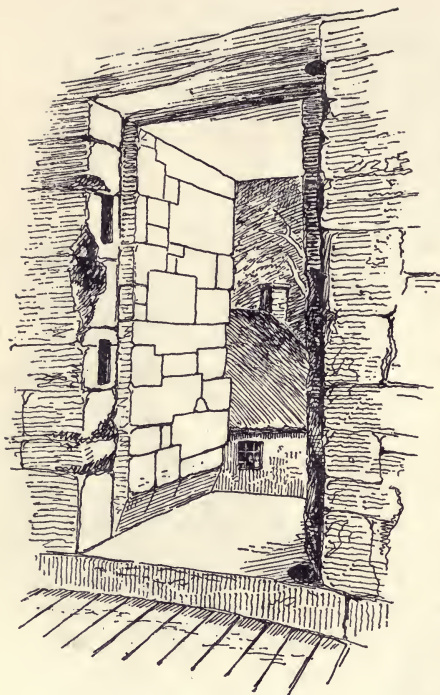
² Plate vi., and p. 32.

³ Windele's "South of Ireland," p. 204. Borlase's "Dolmens of Ireland," i. p. 15.



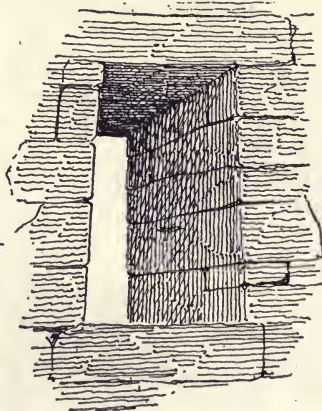
Round Tower of Cloyne.

ENGRAVED BY H. F. WAKEMAN, 1892.



III.

IV.



V.



H. F. Wakemans
1892.

Details of Door and Window Opes, Round Tower, Cloyne.

PART VI.—FROM THE BLACKWATER TO WATERFORD HARBOUR.¹

ARDMORE.

HAVING passed the mouth of the storied Blackwater (Avonmore), we shall, some six or eight miles further on, if circumstances be favourable, catch a glimpse of the noble round tower of Ardmore, rising in solitary state above the ruined cathedral and oratory of St. Declan. One of the latest of its class, the Ardmore Tower is also one of the most perfect and interesting. A unique feature is the series of sculptured corbel-stones which project *between* the floors on the inside. Exteriorly the tower is divided into five parts or sections by four projecting belts of masonry. A conical roof of stone surmounts the whole. With a total height of about 100 feet, the structure has an air of peculiar grace and lightness. The diameter at the base is only 15 feet, and the door is 16 feet from the ground. To the archæologist the cathedral, with its twelfth-century nave, and elaborate external arcading, is an object of perennial interest. The cathedral consists of nave and chancel united by a very early and very beautiful pointed chancel-arch, which springs from massive round pilasters. Two ogham-inscribed pillar-stones which stand in the chancel will attract the student of prehistoric monuments. St. Declan's "Bed," or "Grave," stands a little to the east of the cathedral. A narrow, lintelled doorway, with inclined jambs, sufficiently indicates the age of the building. A second small church similar in character and age to the "Bed," and known as the "Oratory," is situated a quarter of a mile further on, close to the edge of the cliff.

WATERFORD COAST.

From Ardmore Bay to the mouth of Waterford Harbour the coast does not offer much to satisfy the appetite of the antiquary. Many of the headlands show, across their necks, traces of prehistoric fortifications, as, for instance, Danes' Island, Dunabrattin Head, Annestown Head, Black Knob, or *Shinun*, &c. Mine Head owes its name to the mines of iron, &c., formerly worked there. Helvick Head marks the entrance to Dungarvan Bay. The word Helvick, being Danish, reminds us of the *quon-dam* occupation (or visitation) of this coast by the northern sea-rovers. At Bonmahon, a few miles to the east of the Helvick, copper ore has been dug from time immemorial. Extensive operations were carried on here

¹ By the Rev. Patrick Power.

till quite recently by the Mining Company of Ireland. Three high towers on the headland to the west, and two similar towers on the eastern head, mark the entrance to Tramore Bay, so dreaded by mariners. Another half hour's steaming and we are at the mouth of Waterford Harbour. Those two islands in the distance, off the Wexford coast, are the Saltees, on one of which Colclough, of Bagenal Harvey and '98 fame, sought refuge on the suppression of the rebellion.

TOWER OF HOOK.

On the whole south coast of Ireland there is no more remarkable object than the Tower of Hook, which stands on the extreme point of the long promontory to our right. This tower, the erection of which is variously attributed to the Danes, to Florence De La Hogue (1172), to the half mythic Rose Macrume, reputed founder of New Ross, &c., is circular in shape, 100 feet in height, and has walls of great thickness and strength. Hook Tower, with seven acres adjoining, appears formerly to have belonged to the Corporation of New Ross.

DUNMORE.

Opposite to the Hook, on the western, or Waterford shore, nestles the pretty seaside village of Dunmore with its pier on the erection of which upwards of £100,000 of imperial money was expended. Dunmore owes its name, not to the old circular tower, the stump of which is to be seen in the middle of the village, but to the great prehistoric earthen fort, or *dún*, the lines of which are traceable on the promontory sheltering the harbour from the south. Dunmore was formerly a mail-packet station, the service between it and Milford being maintained by four small steamers which made the journey from Ireland to Wales in *thirteen* hours. From Dunmore the mails were conveyed by car to Waterford for distribution.

DUNCANNON FORT.

Proceeding up the river we pass on our right two or three small ruined castles. The first (nearest Hook Tower) is Slade Castle. A square tower further up the harbour is all that remains of the once flourishing preceptory of Kileloghan (otherwise Templetown). On our left, nearly opposite to Templetown, the ruins of Killea (Cill Cloëa) Church are visible. Next, on the right, Duncannon Fort appears, backed by a couple of Martello towers. Duncannon has played no insignificant part in Irish history. On the entrenched Dun of the Irish chieftain, from whom Duncannon takes its name, a castle was built as early at least as the time of the Sixth Henry. This castle was afterwards, in the early years of Elizabeth's reign, strongly fortified to resist the threatened Spanish invasion. Ever since the place has remained vested in the Crown as a fortress. From 1640 to the end of the Commonwealth *regime*, Duncannon

saw stirring times. In 1645, it was surrendered to Preston for the king. General Wogan, who long held out for the Confederates, was obliged to surrender it to Ireton in 1649. Rinuccini made more than one stay here during the term of his embassy; and here James II. embarked for France after the disaster of the Boyne.

BALLYHACK AND NEW GENEVA.

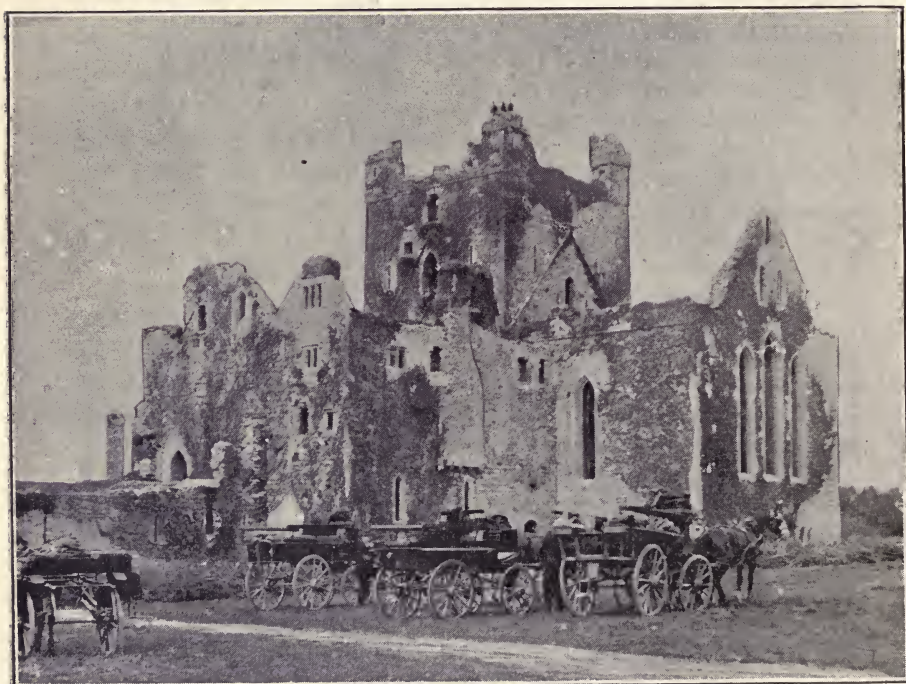
A mile or two above Duncannon, we find ourselves opposite the fishing village of Ballyhack, with its strong square castle in a good state of preservation. A small chapel in the castle, in some respects similar to the chapel in the castle of Ferns, is well worth a visit. At Ballyhack was formerly an establishment of the Knights Templars, subject to the commandery of Kilcloghan above mentioned. Meantime, on the opposite, or Waterford, side we catch a glimpse in passing of the ruins of New Geneva. At this place, the Irish Parliament in 1783 laid the foundations of what promised to become a flourishing town. Lord Temple, then viceroy, was memorialised by a number of Genevese artizans for permission to settle here. The prayer of the petitioners was granted, and Parliament voted a princely sum to cover the expenses of their immigration. A town, too, was built for the foreign craftsmen, but alas, the colony did not prosper. The colonists, who were chiefly gold and silver smiths, demanded privileges which the Government was unwilling to concede; and so it came about that the Genevese, dissatisfied, after a sojourn here of only five or six years, shook the dust of Ireland from their feet, and returned whence they came. To propitiate and encourage the strangers the standard of gold in Ireland had been changed, an assay office had been established at New Geneva, and an assayer appointed, and even a special set of hall-marks had been devised. But all this to no purpose, as we have seen! During the '98 troubles, New Geneva was utilised as a military station for a couple of regiments. Close to the walls of New Geneva are noticeable the scant remains of the once wealthy preceptory of Crooke.

PASSAGE.

A mile or thereabout further on, the fishing town of Passage is discovered nestling at the foot of a church-surmounted cliff. From this place Perkin Warbeck, having abandoned the siege of Waterford, sailed for Cork in 1497. Passage, standing out for the Confederates, was captured in 1649 for Cromwell by six troops of dragoons and four of horse. General Farrell made a sortie from Waterford in the hope of capturing a place so necessary for the safety of the city. The sortie party was driven back, however, and would have been cut to pieces had not Ormonde, from the north bank of the river, intervened to cover the retreat. Passage was formerly, in part, within the liberties of Waterford. It had a block-house, mounted with several guns, standing on what is now the old mole.

DUNBRODY.

Turning our attention again to the east or Wexford bank, we observe (1) the insignificant ruin of Buttermilk Castle, at which tolls upon fishing-boats were levied by the Abbey of Dunbrody; (2) St. Catherine's Church, a dependency of Dunbrody; and (3) the magnificent pile of Dunbrody, rising above the alluvial meadows that flank the Campile stream. Dunbrody dates from the twelfth century, when it was founded for Cistercians by Henry De Montemarisco, marshal of Henry II. The monastic church, of which the general style is early English, is in a fair state of preservation.



Dunbrody Abbey from South-East.

(From a Photograph taken on the occasion of the Society's visit, April, 1896.)

Architecturally it is characterised by severity and strength, and consists of choir, nave, aisles, transepts, and six chapels. From the junction of nave and transepts springs the solid, crenellated tower. The Abbots of Dunbrody sat as Lords in Parliament, and exercised civil jurisdiction. It is pleasing to be able to add that the majestic pile has been recently overhauled by the Board of Works, that all necessary repairs have been artistically executed, and that the safety of the remains is ensured for at least another generation. A little above Dunbrody, we come to the point



Reginald's Tower, Waterford.

where "the river of Rosse meets the river of Waterforde"—the confluence of the Suir with the united Nore and Barrow. On our left is Cheek (Síðe, *i. e.* "fairy") Point, once the site of a cotton factory, and for some time a packet-station. Proceeding slowly between well-wooded, villa-studded banks we pass the "Little Island," where a hermitage or monastery was founded in the sixth century by St. Bairfionn, a disciple of St. Comgall. On the island is a sixteenth-century castle, modified and modernised to serve the purposes of a nineteenth-century dwelling. Ballinakill House, which we see on our left in a straight line with the western point of the Little Island, is alleged to have been the last night's resting-place of James II. on Irish soil.

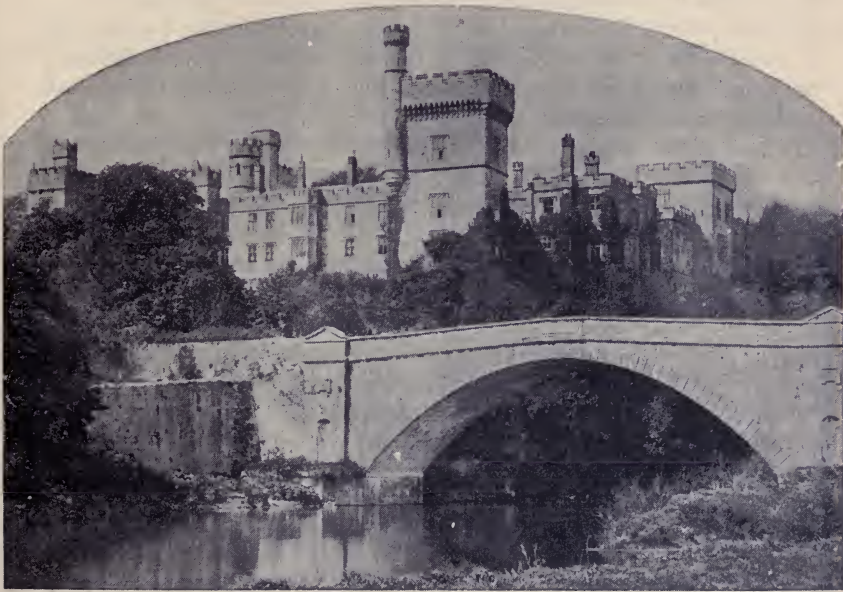
WATERFORD CITY.

Ten minutes or thereabout from Ballinakill, we find ourselves in the *Urbs Intacta*, where the present cicerone's office terminates, and where almost the first object that challenges the visitor's attention is the historic Tower of Reginald the Ostman, dating back to the days of Danish Waterford.

In the city, the archæologist will find much to occupy and interest him. As a catalogue of places worth visiting, the following list, though brief and bald, may be found serviceable:—Reginald's Tower, French Church (Franciscan), Christ Church Cathedral (tombs, crypt with base of clustered column, &c.), Deanery crypt, Town Hall (charters, parchment book, swords, and cap), Blackfriars (Dominican), St. John's Church (Benedictine), St. Thomas' Church, City Walls (King's-terrace, Stephen-street, and Castle-street), Holy Trinity Cathedral (ancient vestments of *temp.* Henry VIII., plate, &c.).

PART VII.—LISMORE.¹

THIS beautiful and most interesting spot, an ancient centre of light and learning in the darkest ages, and the birthplace of Boyle, the philosopher, who so well bore his part in the great revival of modern learning, derives its name "Great fort," from the ancient mote Dun sginne, or Magh sgiath. Its history commences long after the introduction of Christianity, for the confident assertion of some that Ptolemy mentions this town and its river, rests on the supposition that Ivernus and Dabrona (? Sabrona) are not Cork and the Lee (Sabhrann).



Lismore Castle and Bridge.

A holy and learned monk, St. Carthagh, of Rahan, fled from his enemy, Prince Blathmac, about 631, and found refuge in Cloyne. He figures as the founder of the cathedral and college of Lismore, but nearly a century before, as Colgan points out,² the place had been a bishopric, blessed Lugad of Lismore having died 588, and its Abbat Neman in 610. Protected by the warlike, learning-loving Deisi—who had themselves, say our historians, been fugitives and outcasts from the northern parts of

¹ By Thomas J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.

² "Acta SS.," p. 539. The flight of Carthagh is fixed Easter, 635—"Chron. Scot.," "Annals of Ulster," and 631, "Annals of the Four Masters."

Meath—Carthagh, or Mochuda, still remembered as St. Macodi, founded with loving care a large monastic city and college round his church, on the high ground beside that lovely river: half of the city was an asylum so sanctified that the gentler sex dared not set foot in it. The founder died on the 14th May, 638,¹ being succeeded by Cataldus, afterwards Bishop of Tarentum. The college rose to its highest repute under Colman (or Mocholmoe), who died 702, but it perished in the dismal period of the Danish wars a century later, only leaving a few inscribed tombstones, and a vague but honourable memory. The monastery was a place of retirement for princes—Torlough, King of Thomond, and father of St. Flannan of Killaloe (*circa* 670); Mortough, King of Ireland, his descendant (1118), and Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Desmond (1127). It is alleged, without authority, that Alfred, King of Northumbria, also studied here before 685.

St. Carthagh's rule was one of extreme severity, nevertheless such multitudes flocked to his foundation, that the town is said to have possessed no less than twenty churches, of which only a few foundations remained in 1746. Lismore was plundered by the Pagans in 819, then burned and the whole country wasted in 832. Twenty-one years later Amlave treacherously captured the town, and, as the brief record pathetically says, martyrs were carried thence by force. The Norsemen built a fort to command the river at Youghal, which was destroyed by the Deisi in 864. Lismore was burned by the sons of Ivor, 869, and plundered again in 913. Little wonder if Learning and Art had failed to survive so awful an ordeal. Yet we find the monastery rising from its ashes, producing wise and upright men, becoming the burial-place of the famous saint and reformer, St. Celsus, in 1129, and making the elaborate crosier of Lismore.

The castle, as Giraldus Cambrensis records, was founded, with those of Ardfinnan and Tibrach, by John Earl of Morton (afterwards king), this is borne out by a document² of 1218, in which the Bishop of Waterford complains to Henry III., that, while absent from Ireland conferring with the king and council, the Justiciary seized on his castles and villis of Lismore, Ardmore, and Ardfinan. The castle was long occupied by the bishops, some of whom were men of note. Christian O'Conorchy (1150–1175), a Cistercian and abbat of Mellifont, while bishop of this see, presided with Cardinal Paparo at the Council of Kells, being also Pope's Legate: he resigned the see, "being tired of all worldly pomp," 1175. The office was not an easy position of dignified leisure, for we find Pope Innocent III. in 1203, directing the excommunication of the Bishop of Waterford, who seized, despoiled, wounded, imprisoned and beat the bishop elect of Lismore.³

¹ Or 631, *i.e.* 636 say others. The tomb, shrine, and cross of "Cataldus Rachan," of "Lesmoria," are still revered at Tarentum.

² "State Papers, Ireland," No. 851.

³ "The Calendar of Papal Letters," 1203, p. 15.

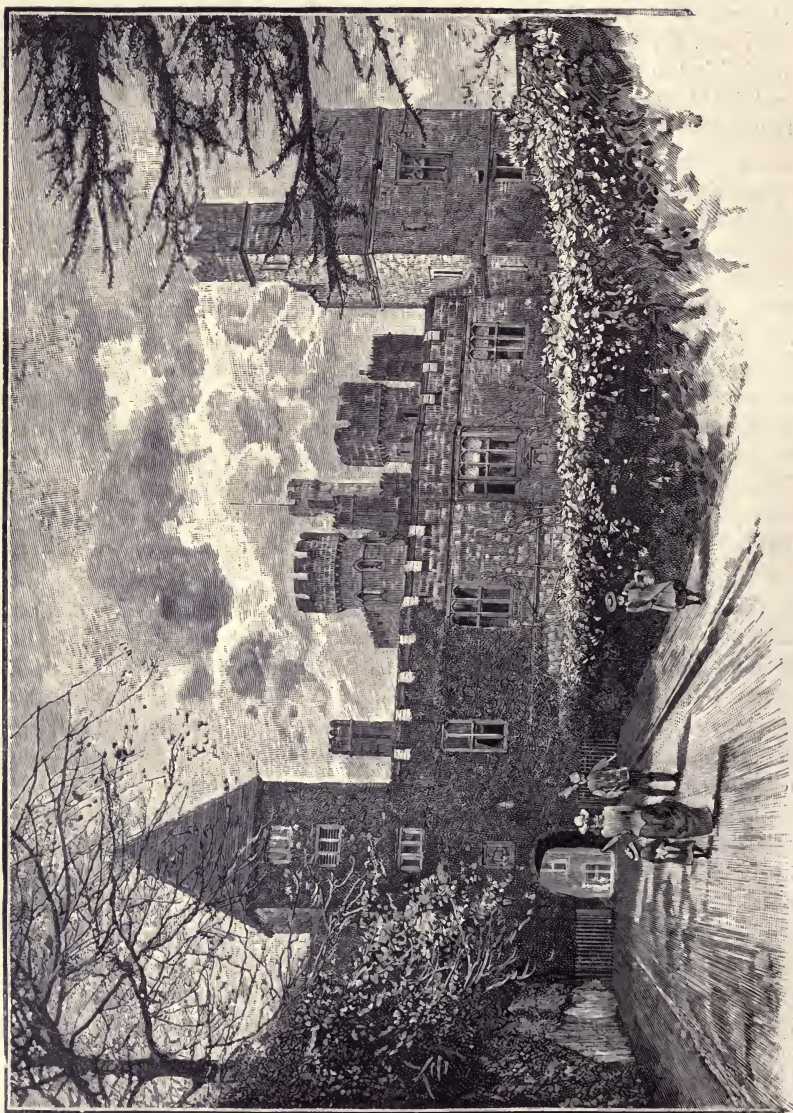
The see, after many unsuccessful attempts, causes of much strife and jealousy, was united to Waterford, by John XXII., in 1327, the revenues of the two being hardly fifty marks. But in other records,¹ Thomas Reeve (1358 to 1393), canon of Lismore, was first bishop of the united sees: the Bull was confirmed by Edward III., October 7th, 1368. The bishops resided in the castle down to the time of Miler Magrath, Bishop of Lismore, and Archbishop of Cashel, who granted it before his resignation (1589) to Sir Walter Raleigh, at a rent of £13 6s. 8d. A few years later Richard Boyle purchased it from its last owner.

The next great event in the history of the place was the restoration of the castle and town, by Richard Boyle, eventually Earl of Cork, in the reigns of Elizabeth and her two successors. Very fully is his story told in the ten volumes of the "Lismore Papers." Coming to Ireland in 1588, possessing of this world's goods only a couple of suits of clothes, a bracelet, and £26 3s., he had become a great landowner in fourteen years. He purchased the castle and estate from Sir Walter Raleigh, and well he used his riches: he rebuilt the town, strengthened the castle, established iron works, settled and improved both this district and the town of Youghal, encouraged native industries, imported tench and carp for the first time,² and was beginning to pull down "the owld defaced chappels of Lismoor" cathedral, as a preparation for its complete restoration (1638); when the war broke out. He then raised his tenants and hired soldiers; his three brave sons, all advanced to the peerage, garrisoned his castles, and led his troops, but in those evil times his career of peaceful beneficence ended. He died in 1644, and his admirer's comparison of him with David held true at least in that he was not permitted to build the Temple, whose restoration was his favourite design. His untitled son Robert was only connected with Lismore by the accident of his birth. Educated at Eton, a traveller in France and Italy, a resident in Oxford and London, his great career lay outside our island, and he lies buried far from his birthplace in the heart of London. The rest of its history must be very briefly recorded. It was besieged by Sir Richard Beling and 5000 of the Irish forces and defended by Lord Broghil, the owner's third son. The following year the Roches tried to surprise and burn the town, but the alarm was given by Philip O'Cleary, who paid for his heroism with his life. It was taken in 1645 by Lord Castlehaven, Major Power and 100 of the Earl of Cork's tenants getting terms, although they had killed 500 of the besiegers. The castle passed to the present owners on the death of the 4th Earl of Cork, whose only daughter Charlotte, Lady Clifford of Lanesborough, whose portrait hangs on the great staircase, had married, 1748, William, fourth Duke of Devonshire.³

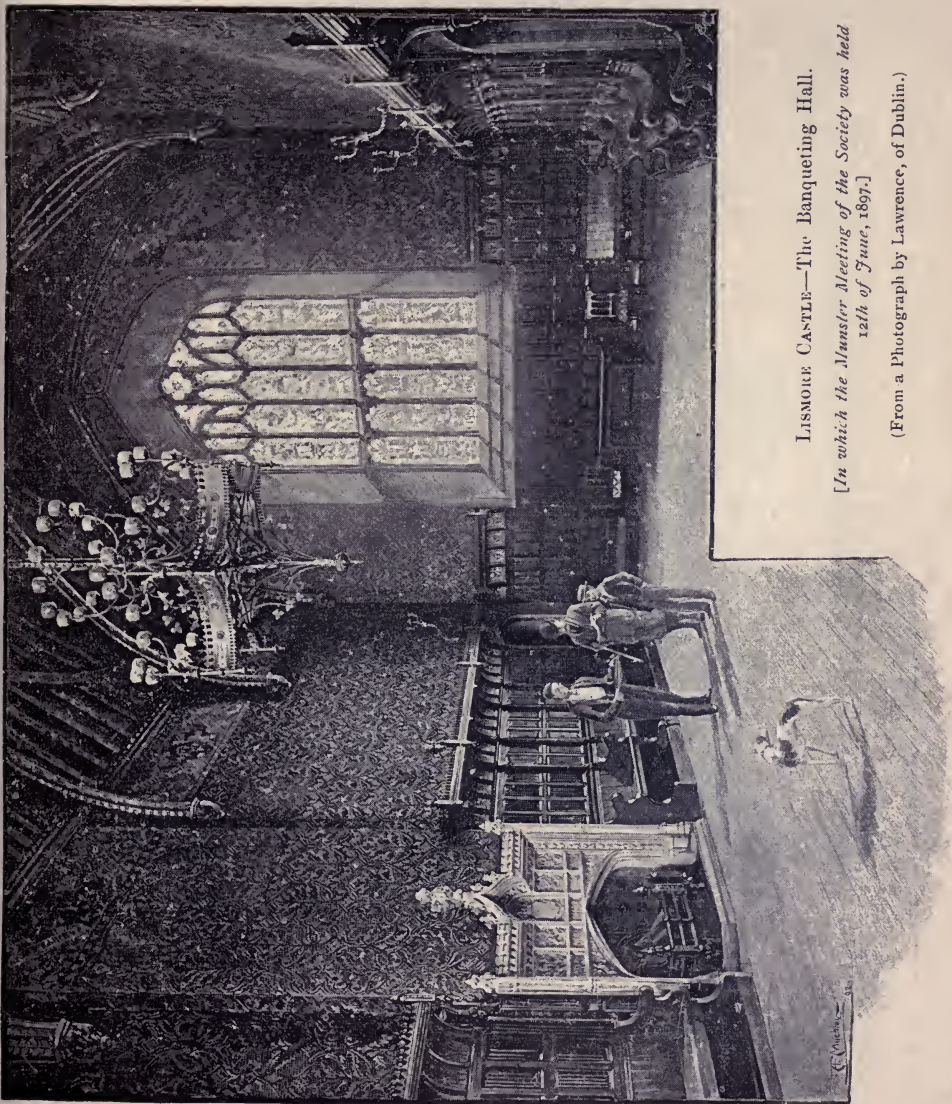
¹ "Theiner," p. 238, and "Liber Mun. Hib."

² "Lismore Papers," Series 1, vol. v., p. 161. This valuable series of books is a veritable monument of the patient research and labour of Rev. A. Grosart.

³ The Cavendish family derives from Sir John Cavendish, Chief Justice of King's



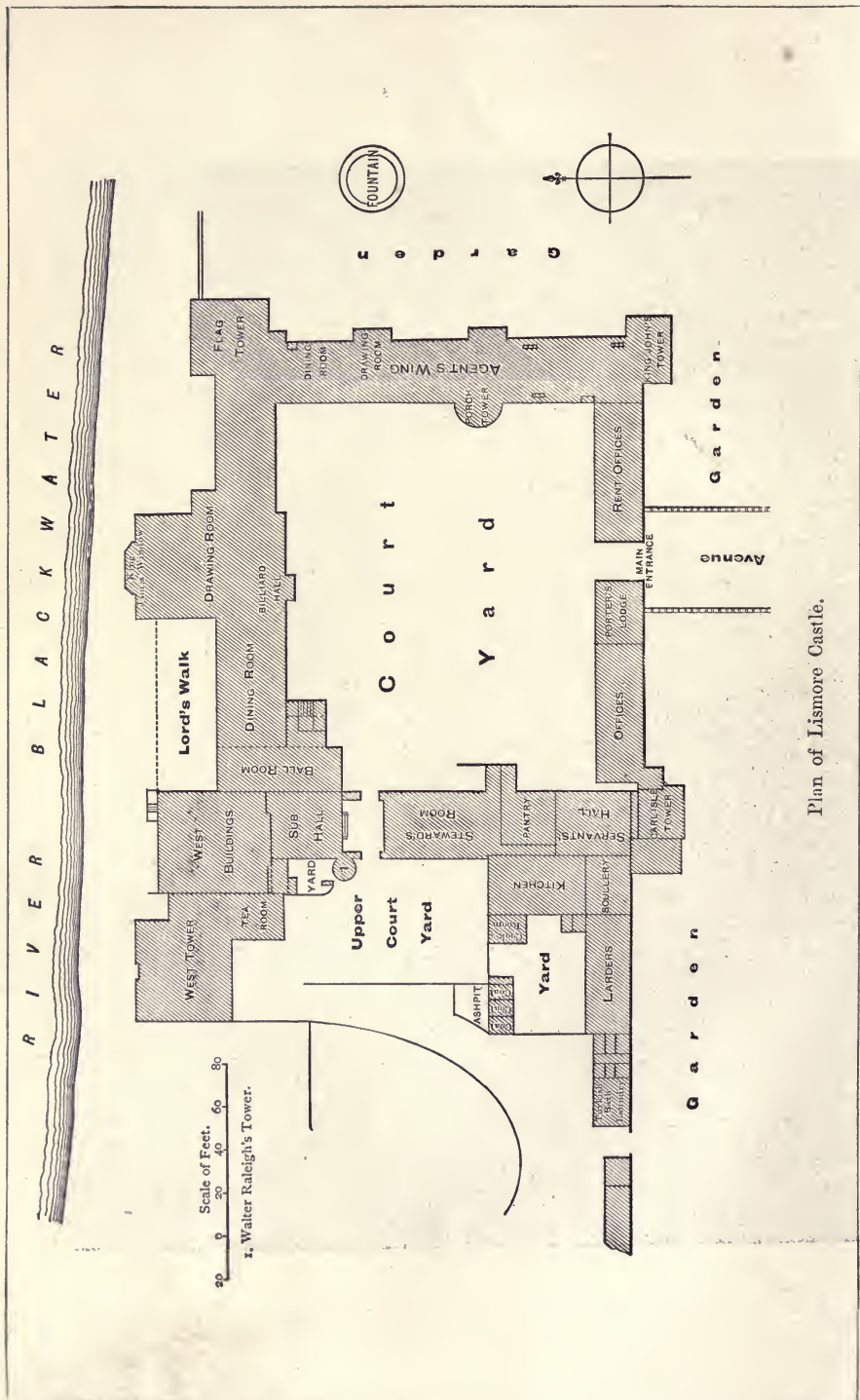
LISMORE CASTLE—The Gateway.



LISMORE CASTLE—The Banqueting Hall.

[In which the Munster Meeting of the Society was held
12th of June, 1897.]

(From a Photograph by Lawrence, of Dublin.)



Plan of Lismore Castle.

LISMORE CASTLE.

The Castle is said to have been founded on the site of Mochuda's Abbey. Of the oldest buildings, all that survive to our day are the outer wall, the bastions at its angles having beehive roofs; the old gate, its arch adorned with rows of chevrons, and one tapering round tower of rude rubble with plain loops and cornice, now called Sir Walter Raleigh's Tower; it had no external door, but was entered from the first floor of the adjoining buildings: it and a similar turret destroyed before 1864,¹ probably flanked a gate between the two courts. The Earl of Cork employed "a free mazon of Bristol" on some of his works. The modern buildings were designed by Sir Joseph Paxton.

The grey stone gate was called the "Riding house"; it has a recess on each side for a mounted horseman; from it a straight avenue, bordered with trees and ancient walls, leads to the castle.

The main entrance has the "Carlisle Tower" to the left, and "King John's" to the right. The "Flag Tower" stands at the N.E. angle, and the oldest wing occupies the eastern face and looks over the gardens. A passage to the left leads into the upper court, in which "Sir Walter Raleigh's Tower" flanks it to the north. The principal door of the house has an Ionic porch of Bath stone, said to have been executed by Inigo Jones and brought from England. In the entrance hall are preserved the sword and mace of Youghal, and the exquisite crosier of Lismore. The latter was found built up in a recess of an ancient wall, with the valuable "Book of Lismore" or rather of the Mac Carthies. It is an ancient oak staff enshrined in bronze, with bosses and ornaments of interlaced and panelled work, gilt and enamelled. An inscription records its history—"A prayer for Nial Mac Meic Aeducain, for whom was made this precious work; a prayer for Nectan the artist, who made this precious work"; Mac Aeducain, Bishop of Lismore, died 1113.² The "mane" of the crook consists of lacertine animals with blue eyes. Some of the bosses have blue glass beads, and there were ornamental plaques, now torn off; they were probably of silver, as the pins are of that metal. The edge of the crook has twelve panels of metal and eight of enamel in blue and white checkers. About the middle of the staff, which is 3 feet 4 inches long, is a richly decorated boss (note the panels with kilted figures), and there is a beautiful end knob and spike.³

Bench, 1366, murdered by the followers of Wat Tyler, who had been killed by his son. Another very noteworthy member, George Cavendish, Gentlemen Usher to Cardinal Wolsey, has left us a charming history of that great prelate.

¹ See article in *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1864, p. 539, and "Historic Houses of the United Kingdom" (Cassell & Co.).

² "Annals of Innisfallen."

³ There are views and descriptions of this bachal in "Fine Arts and Civilization of Ireland," by Henry O'Neill, 1863, and "Christian Inscriptions of Ireland," vol. ii. The crosier was found about 1822.

The "banqueting hall"—the ancient chapel—is a very picturesque apartment; the great perpendicular window, with its showy heraldic glass and the oak roof and seats, are of strikingly ecclesiastical character. The window of the "musicians' gallery," at its end, has the arms of England and Ireland and the figures of Saints George and Patrick. In the dining-room, between this and the hall, are paintings after Raphael, Titian, &c., and the portrait of the famous Robert Boyle—a thin, pale youth.

The drawing-room overhangs the valley of the Blackwater. The glorious view of the wooded banks, bright river, and the lovely valley down to Cappoquin, form an enchanting prospect. A second glen, "Oon a shad," winds towards the west side of the great dome of Knockmealdown, four miles away to the north. Well might King James II., in 1689, start back in surprise as he approached the window.

A fine avenue of yews grows in the garden; it is 180 feet long, and their branches have interlaced. A most picturesque view of the castle is attainable from the bridge below.

ST. MOCHUDA'S CATHEDRAL.

As this church stands at present, the greater part is modern. It had suffered hideously in the Desmond rebellion, and had been destroyed by Edmund Fitzgibbon, "the White Knight." When Richard Earl of Cork commenced his restoration in 1633, the body, aisles, and several chapels were defaced masses of ruin. He repaired the chancel at a cost of £216 13s. 9d., put on a new slated roof, glazed the windows, and put up a pulpit and good pews. Five years later he prepared to finish his pious work. He commenced to pull down the ruined chapels, purposing to build a new nave and a mansion for five vicars choral; then the wars broke out, and nothing further was done. W. Gostelow,¹ in 1653, visited Lismore, and saw the improvements, schools, and almshouses of the Earl of Cork. "Now I really believe," he writes in 1665, "that he intended to rebuild the church." Evidently the chancel alone was then in repair. Edward Jones, Dean of Lismore, in 1679, set on foot a plan to restore the cathedral and build a campanile. In 1738 the "cupilow" had to be rebuilt; it was a low octagonal tower and spire, with a large weathercock, square windows (probably to the cardinal points under the cornice), and semicircular-headed windows below.²

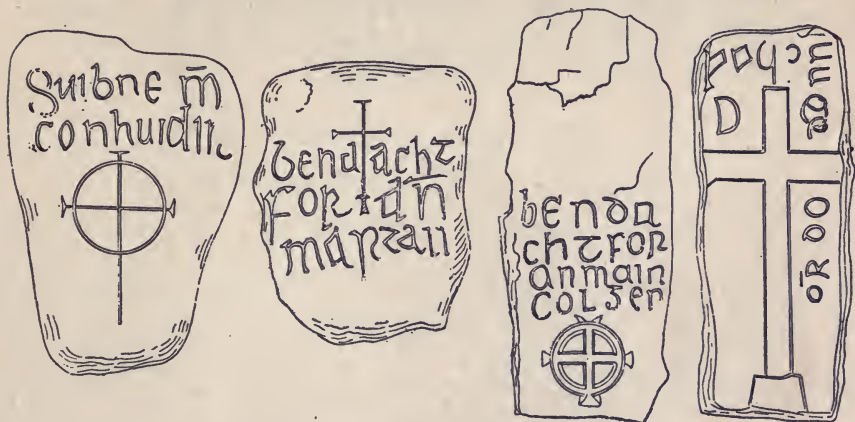
The "cupilow" was evidently taken down soon afterwards; for, in the large engraving of Lismore Cathedral and Castle in Smith's "History

¹ "Charles Stuart and Oliver Cromwell united," quoted in "Lismore Papers," Series 1, vol. v., p. 244. This volume contains the entries relating to the restoration of the cathedral.

² Harris's "Ware," 1739.

of Waterford" (1746),¹ we see only the long, low church, with a small belfry on the west gable. From both these views it is evident that in 1740 the chancel alone retained any external mediæval features.

In plan the present church is cruciform, aisleless, with a handsome modern belfry and steeple at the west end. A circular arch in the nave probably belongs to the twelfth century; some of the older carvings are also preserved, built into the west end. The arches into both transepts date from the reign of Edward I., also the basement and shafts (of which only one survives, though five existed in 1739) in the outer south wall of the chancel. The fire-marks on the base of the north piers probably represent the "White Knight's" work of destruction, in the reign of Elizabeth, rather than the conflagration of 1207. The oldest relics in the church are the inscriptions, engraved on water-worn sandstone blocks:—**✠ Suibne m̄ Conhuirp**"; **"bendacht pop anmain**



Tombstones in Lismore Cathedral.

"M̄ rian"; **✠ bendacht pop anmain Colgen**"; **"op do Donnchad"**; and **"op do Cormac p."** (**"Suibne, son of Cuodhir," "Blessing on the soul of Martan," "Blessing on the soul of Colgen," "Pray for Donchad,"** and **"Pray for Cormac Presbyter."**)²

In the west wall, near the Irish tombs, are set several fragments: a richly carved capital adorned with foliage; an ancient cornice; and a grotesquely hideous figure of St. John, identified by the mutilated words

¹ This view of the cathedral, republished on a larger scale in Mr. T. Fallow's "Smaller Cathedral Churches," page 65 (which first appeared in *The Reliquary*), is wrongly dated 1774, as the "History" was published in 1746.

² See our *Journal*, vol. iii., 1854, p. 200; "Early Irish Monuments at Lismore" (E. Fitzgerald); and Miss M. Stokes's "Christian Inscriptions of Ireland," vol. ii. The deaths of these persons are possibly recorded in the "Annals" under the following dates:—Colgan, 850; Suibne (?), 854; and Martin, 878, Abbats; Cormac (Bishop), 915. Donchad has been identified with a person of that name assassinated in the cathedral of Lismore, 1034 ("Annals of Innisfallen").

"Erat Verbum" on the open volume in its hand. There is also an elaborately carved Elizabethan altar-tomb with a floriated cross, emblematic figures and animals on the top, and an arcade with figures of saints round the sides and ends.

The following seals of Lismore are given by Caulfield¹:—1. The seal of Bishop Richard Corr (1279), with figure of a bishop in full pontificals, between two crosses patées under a star to the right and a crescent to the left. 2. "Sig: comm: Vicariorum: chor: ecc: de Lysmor." 3. "Sigillum comun. d'ecani (*sic*) et capituli ecclesie lismoren," on a deed of 1627; it shows a church front, with a bishop in its porch, and a shield with a saltier. The others are of the reign of Charles II. The older church-plate bears inscriptions of the same period.²

¹ "Cathedral Seals of Ireland," plate iv. and p. 211.

² The views on pages 352 and 353, and the plan on 354, are from illustrations which appeared in "Historic Houses of the United Kingdom," published by Messrs. Cassell & Co. (London).

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OF IRELAND,
FOR THE YEAR 1897.

PAPERS AND PROCEEDINGS—PART IV. FOURTH QUARTER, 1897.

Papers.

ON IRISH GOLD ORNAMENTS.

WHENCE CAME THE GOLD AND WHEN?—ARTICLE No. 2.

By WILLIAM FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., VICE-PRESIDENT.

A PREVIOUS communication upon Irish Gold Ornaments was principally devoted to considerations relating to the history and probable origin of our Irish Lunulæ or “Minns,” and their resemblance in shape and use was pointed out to certain decorations represented on early Roman coins showing similar head-dresses worn by empresses; also it was endeavoured to suggest a probable date for their employment by the natives of Ireland from these facts, and the equally important circumstance of numerous references recording their being worn here by women, contained in manuscripts giving dates commencing from the end of the first and second centuries down to about A.D. 620.

Lists were likewise submitted of all the gold lunulæ, then known to me, that are preserved in the National Museums of the Royal Irish Academy, of London, and Edinburgh, with a few specimens still retained in private hands. To this was added accurate measurements of every specimen, accompanied by brief descriptions. Moreover, the exact quantity of gold which each contained was noted, and from a comparison of their weights the deduction drawn that whoever made them and wherever they were fabricated, they were the result of employing definite amounts of precious metal varying in proportion according to the requisite size of the lunula itself, which was the produce of skilled workmanship by men who knew how to calculate accurately beforehand what they required, who made use in their workshops of a metal of fixed standard

and high degree of purity, and finally, the result of the investigation demonstrated that the "unit of weight" they adopted ranged within narrow limits between 70 and 72 grains.

A "unit of weight" such as this composed of gold containing a moderate definite amount of alloy, and therefore possessing recognizable fixed value, which could be obtained without difficulty in sufficient abundance to enable working goldsmiths to fabricate besides lunulæ the large number of ancient gold ornaments preserved in our museums, and the still greater number which have disappeared and been melted down in past times; such a unit must have depended on the employment of minted coins already standardized, in general circulation, easy to procure, and possessing closely similar weights to that which the goldsmith required.

The practice of making ornaments by reworking gold already coined has always been employed in Western Europe, and is followed in India to the present day, where it is simpler for a workman to obtain his needful supplies from metal already minted than in the form of ingots, a fact, too, illustrated in English history by repeated stringent legal enactments and the severe punishments threatened against goldsmiths who engaged in such forbidden habit of destroying and remelting the coin of the realm, which, of course, proved unavailing to deter those who possessed no other equally simple means of carrying on their trade. They likewise realized how simple and satisfactory in its results the practice was of adding a trifling amount of baser metal, copper or silver, as alloy to the melting pot or crucible to compensate for possible accidental loss liable to take place during the process, and so indemnify the worker, and to some extent augment his profits. These measures were not limited to one land or time, but were and still are common amongst those engaged in such manufactures where precious metals are required.

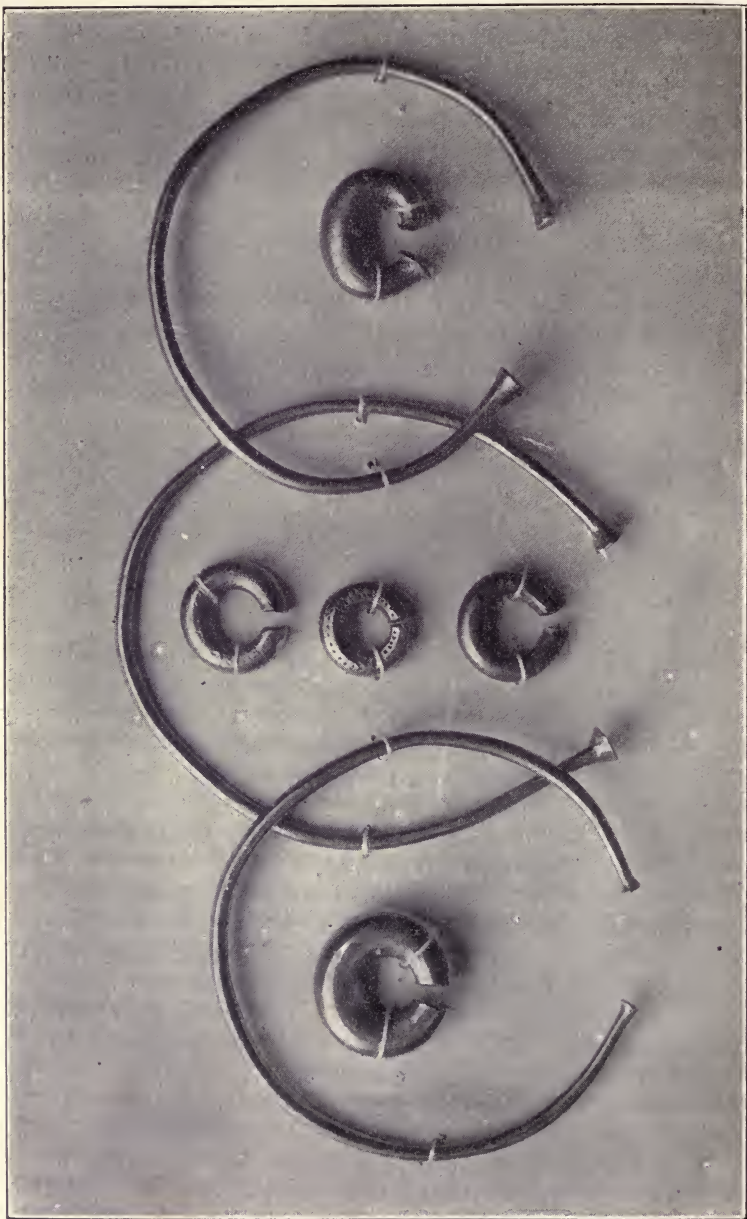
English sovereigns and the guineas of former times were struck usually from gold of the required standard of 22 carats fine, being the proportion of alloy that gives the best results as to hardness of metal adapted for the needs of a circulating medium; and from the same description of gold we made our wedding rings and old-fashioned watch cases; but Birmingham and Sheffield can now supply what is called gold of 18, 15, and some as low as 9 carats. In these vast centres of manufacture it is no longer necessary to melt down sovereigns; abundance of refined gold is always obtainable of every specific gravity and quality to suit the demands of trade. In the earlier ages the goldsmiths of old Rome and its numerous provinces possessed no advantages which they could employ of this description; hence, so far as my limited investigations extend, all their ornamental work appears to have approximated with remarkable closeness to the standard of *aurei*, allowing possibly for the addition of some small amount of alloy. This is the case, I believe, with reference to our Irish lunulæ, and the different varieties of penannular rings, to illustrate which the present Paper is specially written. I have as

yet ascertained the specific gravity of only a single lunula which was kindly placed at my disposal by Sir Montagu Chapman, Bart.; whilst the rings examined, though far from sufficient, were at least numerous enough to establish the great probability of my deductions as to gravity, and in all cases the recorded weights amply confirm my views. In addition to the ascertained densities of our Irish gold rings already recorded, I am able to add other additional proofs, that of a ring of small size weighing 117 grains, which gave the specific gravity 16.26; and the Dalriada brooch can also be referred to; it was figured several years since in the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, Old Series, vol. 4, where its weight is stated to be 2 oz. 6 dwt. 18 grains, and the specific gravity of the gold it was made from resembles other examples, being 16.248.

It would be a matter of great importance to determine in every case the specific gravity of all gold antiquities found in Ireland and elsewhere. The process is not difficult, and the results quite as valuable as that of recording their relative weights. A commencement is attempted in these papers of this desideratum which it may be hoped will conduce to better results hereafter founded on wider data.

I am indebted to Mr. Edmond Johnson, M.R.I.A., of Grafton-street, Dublin, one of our principal manufacturing jewellers, for the following facts relating to the practical manipulation of metallic gold by fusion. On mentioning that it had attracted my notice how closely the weights of our gold ornaments corresponded with calculated results, and what trifling loss must have taken place in their fabrication, he stated that gold in the process of melting, usually with some flux such as borax, differed from other metals similarly treated, in its particles adhering together in one fused mass, and that none of it became lost by adhering to the crucible; the full amount employed was therefore available for casting into ingots or other intended articles of manufacture.

Scandinavia and Hibernia are countries which possess several striking points of resemblance in their early Archæological history which naturally serve to elucidate each other's obscure past. Both are lands similarly unproductive of gold in its native state, and yet agree in possessing considerable quantities of it converted into ornaments of various descriptions, Ireland, however, having a far greater amount than Scandinavia has yielded. They may further be considered as lands situated to a great extent under corresponding geographical conditions in their relation to neighbouring kingdoms, owing to their isolated positions. Scandinavia, accessible along its sea-bathed shores, is so cut off on its northern boundaries by tundras and deserts from the rest of Continental Europe that, in its essential relations, it may be considered an island rather than a promontory, and therefore circumstanced similar to Hibernia, with its surrounding barrier of waves and "melancholy ocean." The importance of these corresponding geographical features caused me to appreciate at their full value the remarks of Montelius in his work on "The



Gold Rings belonging to W. FRAZER, F.R.C.S.I., *Vice-President.*
(Represented of full size.)

Civilization of Sweden in Heathen Times," published in the year 1888, in which he directs his observations to some deposits of Roman gold coins found concealed in the Islands of Oland and Gotland, the greater number of which were referable to so late a period as the fifth century, A.D.; and he mentions that two hundred *aurei* were obtained in those places, the *aurei* got in the Island of Oland alone constituting more than one-third of all those yet known in the north. Limited as this quantity of coined gold is numerically, it is far in excess of our finds in Ireland of similar unmelted pieces; for at the utmost a few isolated *aurei* or so represents the entire amount yet discovered here; a result not difficult to account for. With our Irish races coin was unvalued, and practically useless to them; whilst that which reached Scandinavia, and which must have been derived from distant territories within the boundaries of the Roman Empire where it had free circulation, was possibly obtained by means of peaceful commerce as well as by bands of wandering Vikings, or warriors returning from Byzantium.

The following quotation from the same learned archæologist is of greater importance for my purpose. It shows that Montelius accounts for the presence of considerable amounts of gold manufactured into ornaments, which are found in Scandinavia (a land unproductive of that metal as already stated) in a similar manner to the solution I arrived at when seeking to explain its remarkable abundance in Ireland (a land equally barren in auriferous sources as Scandinavia), as testified by the numerous specimens found in our National Museum, so rich in lunulæ, different forms of rings, and so on. Nor would my explanation be restricted to Irish gold ornaments alone; for I believe it will be found that similar articles found in Great Britain are also the product of remolten Roman gold. These results, it appears to me, were arrived at by both of us from following parallel lines of investigation, and the employment of corresponding modes of reasoning, save that in these Papers, with the object of strengthening and confirming my deductions, I have further called in the assistance of definite researches, based upon the ascertained specific gravity of the gold from whence Roman *aurei* were coined, and that used to make our Irish ornaments; and in addition urge the suggestive fact that the weights of precious metal which enters into their fabrication can be employed to elucidate their origin from such *aurei*. Montelius says:—"We find that this stream of gold, flowing from Byzantium, was much larger still (than the concealed limited finds of *aurei* obtained in Sweden), if we bear in mind that most of the beautiful gold ornaments, in which the Swedish finds of this period are so rich, seem to have been made in that country out of Roman and Byzantine coins melted down."—*Op. cit.*, p. 125.

During my investigation into the problem of the positive amount of precious metal made use of by the fabricators of Irish ornaments, having reduced the calculations of weight to simple grains, in the greater number of instances I was enabled to obtain unmistakable evidence

they were referable to definite multiples of either 70 or 72 grains, allowing for trifling losses from abrasion, or during their manufacture. This at once suggested as the probable period to which they should be referred, that recognized epoch when Roman gold, under Diocletian, fell to a corresponding weight standard from previous times when the *aureus* was considerably heavier; and further, that such a period occurred when Britain, long protected by Roman soldiers, became exposed to successive invasions from Ireland and the northern Celtic tribes, which utterly destroyed all traces of its former prosperity, and led to its division into distinct Celtic kingdoms.

One difficulty yet occurred to me demanding satisfactory solution: this was the observation that a few examples of gold rings, composed of aberrant weights, not immediately explicable by either 70 or 72 grains, came under my notice; this occurred most often amongst rings of smaller size; for instance, there was one ring in the National Museum of the Academy weighing only 14 grains, which could not be referred to such heavy weights, and there was another in my possession that likewise should be accounted for in some reasonable manner. The suggestion offered will be appreciated by those who are familiar with practical goldsmiths' work. Thus we can make a ring or spoon of one, two, or more sovereigns or rupees, whilst it would be equally simple to fabricate two, three, or any greater number from a limited quantity of coin; so regarded, it became obvious that the little 14 grains ring was derived from the fifth part of a 70 grain *aureus*; and when once this was cleared up, further discrepancies admitted of easy explication, as my subsequent lists demonstrate. I have mentioned my explanation to some leading working jewellers who fully agree in this being a satisfactory and reasonable suggestion.

As already stated for convenient calculation, the weights of our Museum, specimens usually recorded in ounces, pennyweights, and grains, have been reduced to a common standard of grains, the result being easily divisible by the assumed weight of the *aureus* which remained tolerably uniform from Diocletian's reign to the fall of the Eastern Empire. Appended is an accurate list of the penannular fibulæ in the Museum of the Academy—their weights so calculated and the total classified into two groups according as they appear to have been made from coins weighing either 70 or 72 grains each, ranging in the amount of metal they contain from 437 grains, somewhat under one ounce of gold, up to 6148 grains or above twelve ounces of that metal, to 8374 grains approaching close to $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, and in one instance reaching the enormous weight of 13,557 grains, exceeding 28 ounces. It is difficult to understand to what practical use such massive ornaments could have been applied, or how they could possibly be worn; we may suppose their possession was the evidence of their owner's social rank, and prized by them accordingly, somewhat like our imperial crowns, far too heavy for wear, and esteemed for their intrinsic weight of metal and

jewels. The following list consists of plain penannular rings with slightly expanded ends, devoid of ornamentation.

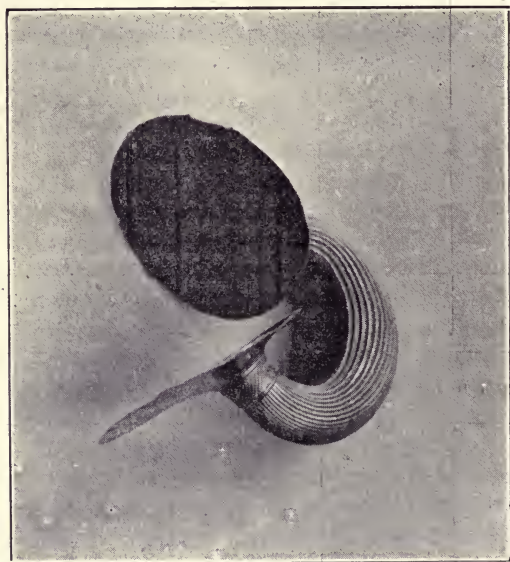
GOLD PENANNULAR FIBULÆ IN MUSEUM OF ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Referable to Aurei of 72 grains each, Diocletian's Standard.		
Weight.	In grs.	Aurei.
oz. dwt. gr.		
0 18 5	437	6 plus 5 grains.
1 4 16	584	8 " 8 "
1 18 15	927	13 less 9 "
2 4 5	1061	15 " 19 "
2 16 5	1349	19 " 19 "
3 5 20	1580	22 " 4 "
3 9 9	1665	23 " 9 "
3 12 2	1730	24 plus 2 "
Do.	Do.	Do. do.
4 0 20	1940	27 less 4 "
4 3 2	1994	28 " 22 "
4 11 17	2291	32 " 13 "
5 4 6	2502	35 " 18 "
6 0 12	2892	40 " 12 "
10 3 5	4877	68 " 19 "
28 4 21	13557	192 " 11 "
1 2 2	530	Made from half of 15 heavy aurei less 10 grs.
1 2 7	535	Do. Do. 5 grs.
Referable to Lighter Aurei of 70 grains each, subsequent standard.		
Weight.	In grs.	Aurei.
oz. dwt. gr.		
1 8 22	694	10 less 6 grains.
1 11 17	761	11 " 9 "
1 14 12	828	12 " 12 "
2 6 19	1123	16 plus 3 "
2 15 6	1326	19 less 4 "
6 13 18	3210	45 exact.
12 16 4	6148	88 less 12 "

FIVE FIBULÆ LATELY FOUND NEAR NEW ROSS, DEPOSITED IN ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY MUSEUM.

Weight.	In grs.	Aurei.
oz. dwt. gr.		
2 1 9	991	14 Heavy aurei, less 17 grains.
2 4 16	1072	15 Do. 8 "
4 11 2	2186	30 Light aurei, 16 "
17 8 22	8374	120 Do. 26 "
1 7 22	660	Made from half of 19 light aurei, less 5 grs.

The next of these tabulated lists includes a highly interesting class of gold articles ranking perhaps next to lunulæ. It embraces all penannular rings which have distinctive cup-shaped extremities; these are often decorated with ornamental designs, produced either by simple chisel work or by such as shown in the accompanying illustration, an ornament that must have required a workman possessed of special abilities for its production, and regarding which I hope some time to be able to offer suggestions respecting the means probably employed to bring out its striking peculiarities. I am greatly indebted to Mr. Edmond Johnson for permission to figure it, and to determine its weight and the gravity of its metal. It contains 625·5 grains of gold, which may be



Ornamented Penannular Ring of Gold, belonging to MR. EDMOND JOHNSON, J.P.
(Represented of full size.)

considered the equivalent of nine light *aurei*, from which it appears to have been fabricated, less by $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains. Its specific gravity was 17·2.

I have added a note to this table respecting one amongst the many of our Irish gold brooches, of which a representation and description is contained in an early volume of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*. This was made by melting down sixteen Roman coins, and its gold has sp. gr. 16·248. The determination of its density and weight are amongst the earliest recorded of an Irish gold ornament made long antecedent to the present investigation, and being sustained by independent testimony they afford useful confirmation of my views advanced on these subjects. Amongst the articles included in this list will be noticed wide ranges as

o weight from a single ounce of gold up to close to 17 ounces, the latter object being equivalent in the amount of precious metal it contains to 117 lighter *aurei* of 70 grains each less two grains.

GOLD PENANNULAR RINGS WITH EXPANDED CUP-SHAPED TERMINATIONS
IN MUSEUM OF ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

Referable to Aurei weighing 72 grains each.		
Weight.	In grs.	Aurei.
oz. dwt. gr.		
1 18 15	927	13 less 9 grains.
2 11 7	1231	17 plus 7 "
2 16 1	1345	19 less 23 "
3 3 6	1518	21 plus 6 "
3 5 0	1560	22 less 24 "
4 15 19	2292	32 " 12 "
5 0 19	2419	34 " 29 "
5 5 16	2536	35 plus 16 " (or 106 aurei, made into 3 rings, each less 8 grs.).
6 15 2	3242	45 " 2 "

Referable to Lighter Aurei of 70 grains each.		
Weight.	In grs.	Aurei.
oz. dwt. gr.		
1 0 11	491	7 plus 1 grain.
1 14 23	839	12 " 1 "
2 4 3	1059	15 " 9 "
2 18 13	1405	20 " 5 "
3 0 16	1456	21 less 14 "
3 6 12	1594	23 " 14 "
3 16 2	1826	26 plus 6 "
3 18 19	1891	27 less 1 "
4 7 1	2089	30 " 11 "
4 11 2	2186	31 plus 16 " (or 91 heavy aurei, in 3 rings, each less 4 grs.).
16 17 4	8092	117 less 2 "

The beautiful gold ring, penannular, with flat, plain discs, the solid connecting-bar deeply decorated with longitudinal groovings. In possession of Edmund J. Johnson, J.P.; of specific gravity, 17.2. Weighing 1 oz. 4 dwt. 7 gr. (625.5 grs.); equivalent to 9 light *aurei*, less $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs. (See illustration).

Dalriada brooch (see *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, No. 13, vol. iv.). Weighing 2 oz. 6 dwt. 18 gr. or 1122 grs.; representing 16 lighter *aurei*

of 70 grs. less 2 grs. Its specific gravity has been ascertained to be 16·248.

The next of these lists includes in it thirty penannular rings of smaller size, some of which have ornamental patterns and others are plain. Six of these it will be observed correspond in their weight to that of aurei, and the remainder admit of explication of being likewise referable to Roman coin on the views already stated—namely, that working goldsmiths find no difficulty in making five rings, say each of 14 grains weight, out of a single coin which weighed 70 grains, or two rings out of three similar coins, or three, four, or five rings from varying numbers of aurei, provided they are sufficient for their purpose, following in this respect the usual practice of workers in metal in our own and foreign lands.

To summarise the deductions arrived at by these observations and researches, I conclude all our ancient Irish gold was obtained abroad, and every thing in Irish and British history indicates Roman Britain as its most available source. Ireland is not a land of gold; the small amount found in a small district of Wicklow was unknown beyond one hundred years ago, was soon practically exhausted and differs in composition from that contained in our ornaments.

These ornaments correspond remarkably in weight with multiples of Roman *aurei*, and closely as to specific gravity, the latter fact becoming still more obvious as additional determinations are made.

Britain became thoroughly drained of its gold, of which, like other Roman provinces, it must have possessed a considerable amount; this disappeared at the same time when large numbers of captives reached our shores, and the value of one such captive is recorded as estimated at an "ounce of gold," by weight, not in the form of coin.

TABLE OF 30 SMALLER-SIZED GOLD PENANNULAR RINGS IN MUSEUM OF ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY, THE WEIGHTS TAKEN CONSECUTIVELY FROM MS. CATALOGUE : SHOWING HOW THEY WERE PROBABLY FABRICATED.

Gold Penannular Rings made from Aurei.

Catalogue Number.	Weight.	In grs.	Aurei of 72 grains each.
	dwt. gr.		
10	1 12	36	Half an aureus.
3	6 0	144	2 aurei.
26	6 2	146	2 plus 2 grains.
27	6 3	147	" 3 "
30	8 14	206	3 aurei of 70 grains less 4 grains.
24	8 19	211	3 aurei of 72 grains less 5 grains.
29	11 19	283	4 " " "

Gold Penannular Rings made from varying numbers of Aurei.

Catalogue Number.	Weight.	In grs.	Aurei of 72 grains each.
11	dwt. gr. 0 14	14	Equivalent to 5 rings made from an aureus of 70 grains.
6	2 5	53	Equivalent to 4 rings made from 3 aurei of 72 grains less 1 grain.
9	2 6	54	Do. do. do. exact.
19	2 6	54	Do. do. do. do.
4	4 7	103	Equivalent to 2 rings made from 3 aurei of 72 grains less 1 grain.
17	4 8	104	Do. do. exact weight.
13	1 22	46	Equivalent to 3 rings made from 2 aurei of 70 grains.
22	7 19	187	Equivalent to 3 rings made from 8 aurei of 70 grains.
25	13 20	332	Equivalent to 3 rings made from 19 aurei of 70 grains.
20	3 16	88	Equivalent to 4 rings made from 5 aurei of 70 grains.
28	11 5	269	Equivalent to 4 rings made from 15 aurei of 70 grains.
2	2 8	56	Equivalent to 5 rings made from 4 aurei of 70 grains.
1	3 12	84	Equivalent to 5 rings made from 6 aurei of 70 grains.
16	3 12	84	Do. do. do.
23	7 3	171	Equivalent to 5 rings made from 12 aurei of 72 grains less $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
15	2 11	59	Equivalent to 6 rings made from 5 aurei of 72 grains less 1 grain.
7	2 13	61	Equivalent to 6 rings made from 5 aurei of 72 grains plus 1 grain.
18	1 7	31	Equivalent to 7 rings made from 3 aurei of 72 grains each.
12	1 16	40	Equivalent to 7 rings made from 4 aurei less 1 grain.
8	1 17	41	Do. do. do. exact.
21	3 6	224	Equivalent to 8 rings made from 25 aurei less 1 grain.
5	2 17	65	Equivalent to 10 rings made from 9 aurei of 72 grains each.
14	2 17	65	Do. do. do. do.

GOLD ARTICLES OF SMALL WEIGHT IN MY POSSESSION, FOUND IN IRELAND.

Specific Gravity.	Grains.	Derived from Aurei.
15·81	71	Penannular ring, equivalent to 1 aureus of 72 grains less 1 grain.
16·45	206	Armlet, equivalent to 3 aurei of 70 grains less 4 grs.
15·94	326	Penannular ring, made by converting 14 light aurei into 3 rings less $\frac{1}{2}$ grain each.
16·07	89	Penannular ring, made by converting 5 heavy aurei into 4 rings less 1 grain.
16·40	170	Penannular ring, made by converting 12 heavy aurei into 5 rings less $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
16·03	195	Armlet, made by converting 11 heavy aurei into 4 rings less 3 grains.
16·11	196	Do. do. do. less 2 grains.
16·26	118	Penannular ring, made by converting 5 heavy aurei into 3 rings less 2 grains.

NOTE ADDED IN THE PRESS.

When pursuing these inquiries, I noted down the weights of several similar gold penannular rings, described in Archæological Journals, which were discovered from time to time in England, Wales, and Scotland, all of which, so far as yet ascertained, fall under the rule stated regarding the amount of metal they contain, that is, they were multiples of Roman coins of 70 to 72 grains weight. In support of the conjecture that the same standard ought to hold true for Scandinavia as well as in Ireland, on referring to an instructive Paper in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, N.S., vol. xi., for 1871, written by C. J. Schive, on the "Weights of English and Northern Coins," translated from the Danish by Sir John Evans, F.R.S., see p. 63, mention is made of "two so-called payment rings, Betalings ringe" of gold, found in Norway in year 1860. The weights there given are as follows:—

No. 1.—1251·874 grains.

No. 2.—1247·47 grains.

These figures correspond, with striking similarity, to the absolute weight of metal contained in eighteen Roman aurei, each of 70 grains, which is equivalent to 1260 grains of gold.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Thomas Longfield, M.R.I.A., I obtained two additional weights of penannular gold rings and their densities. These rings he presented, some years since, to the Museum of the Science and Art Department, Kildare-street.

No. 1, weighing 420·6 grains, affords almost the exact amount of six aurei of 70 grains each, equal to 420 grains. Its specific gravity was 16·15.

No. 2, weighing 162 grains, had specific gravity 16·61. It contained 162 grains of gold, and would represent seven light aurei, or 490 grains of gold, converted into three rings each of equal weight.

THE RANGERS OF THE CURRAGH OF KILDARE.

By LORD WALTER FITZ GERALD, FELLOW, VICE-PRESIDENT.

As far as I have been able to ascertain no list of the Rangers of the Curragh has ever before been compiled, though a list of the Rangers of the Phoenix Park (which was enclosed in 1663) is to be found in vol. i., part 2, of "*The Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ*."¹

By contributing to the *Journal* a list of them, some of our Members may be saved the fifteen hours' research it took me to make it out; even then it was only through the kindness of Mr. M. J. M'Enery, of the Record Office, that I was put on the right track.

The source from which I gathered the names of the Rangers was "the Receipts and Payments of the Receiver General of his Majesty's Revenue in the Kingdom of Ireland."² These books consist of manuscript quarterly volumes, commencing from about the middle of the seventeenth century to the year 1822.

From an early date the Curragh was a great common, the grazing rights of which were in the possession of the Crown, who carefully mention them when granting leases of the neighbouring lands to any persons whom it was desired to reward for services done in its cause. Thus in 1586, when John Lye,³ of Clonaugh, near Balyna, in the county Kildare, was granted Rathbride close to the Curragh, which formerly belonged to David Sutton, of Castletown of Kildrought (Celbridge), a branch of the Tipper family, who was attainted for high treason, the grant mentions especially, "with a liberty of common pasture on the Curragh of Kildare."

It is not, however, until about a hundred years later that I have found the first mention of a Ranger.

To guard the grazing rights, to prevent encroachments, to mind the game (hares, partridges, &c.), appear to have been the principal duties of the Ranger. The Crown gave him, to start with, £20 a year and his livery. This salary, about the middle of the eighteenth century, was raised to £320 yearly, and £5 17s. for livery, besides fees received from the Jockey Club: all this was abolished by the Curragh Act of 1870, so that now the Ranger (who has a deputy paid by the Government, and a residence for whom is reserved on the Curragh) gets nothing. At the

¹ The Index to which is contained in the "9th Report (1877) of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records in Ireland."

² Under the headings of "Incidents," or of "Concordatums."

³ For an account of whom, see Father E. O'Leary's Paper, at p. 133 of the second volume of the County Kildare Archæological Society's *Journal*.

present day his livery is a green morning coat with brass buttons and a buff waistcoat. The Ranger is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

The earliest mention, in the Receiver General's "Receit and Payment Books," of a Ranger is in the year 1687. The entry runs as follows:—

"Paid to Simon Allen, of his Majestie's bountie, for his care and attention in preserving his Majestie's Game in and about the Curragh of Kildare, as by concordatum dated the 6th of June, 1687, with acquittance appears. £10 : 0 : 0" (for a half year).

(Two years previously Simon Allen was also paid £10, but what for is not stated.)

The next entry occurs in the following year:—

"Paid to Ed. Woogan, as of his Maj^{ties} bountie, on account of services as ranger at y^e Currah of Kildare, as by concordatum dated y^e 31^o of October, 1688. £14 : 11 : 6."

About the year 1697 John Bates's name appears, and he is described as "his Majestie's Game-Keeper and Ranger of the Curragh of Kildare." From this date the payments to the Ranger are entered regularly.

LIST OF THE RANGERS.

In and previous to the year 1687, he was a Simon Allen. In 1688, Ed. Woogan.

FROM	TO	
<i>Circa</i> 1697—1730.		John Bates.
„ 1730—1752.		Thomas Carter, Esqr.
„ 1752—1756.		Thomas Church, Gent.
„ 1756—1760.		Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.
„ 1760—1765.		Charles O'Hara, Esqr.
„ 1765—1788.		William Sherlock, Esqr.
„ 1788—1789.		Denis Bowes Daly, Esqr.
„ 1789—1799.		Lorenzo Moore, Esqr.
„ 1799—1818.		James Knox, Esqr.
„ 1818—1868.		Robert Browne, Esqr.
„ 1868—1892.		Henry Moore, 3 rd Marquis of Drogheda.
„ 1892 —		The Baron De Robeck.

There appear to have been no Deputy Rangers of the Curragh prior to the Curragh Act of 1870. The first Deputy was Lieut.-Col. Richard Wellesley Bernard, fourth son of Colonel Thomas Bernard, of Castle Bernard, in the King's Co. On his death, in September, 1877, he was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. F. R. Forster, the present Master of the Horse to the Lord Lieutenant.

FORTIFIED STONE LAKE-DWELLINGS ON ISLANDS IN LOUGH SKANNIVE, CONNEMARA.

COMMUNICATED BY EDGAR L. LAYARD, C. M. G.

LAST year I visited Lough Skannive, near the little village of Carna, in Connemara, wherein is situated the ruin that first attracted my attention, and measured the remains. I unfortunately lost my memorandum on my return home, which compelled me to defer writing on it, until another visit would enable me to procure fresh details. This visit was paid in July of the year 1896, and a further acquaintance with the subject has enabled me to detect several other "stone dwellings," not only in the same lough as that previously indicated, but in several smaller loughs in the neighbourhood.

Before describing the "stone dwelling" to which I have alluded, let me call attention to the "Journal of the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland," vol. ii., 4th series, for the years 1872-73. At page 11 there is an engraving of a "stone dwelling" on Lough Bola, a lough not far from that, which I will presently describe. As far as regards the truthfulness of the picture, I may say that it equally well represents Windsor Castle and Park. It is an entirely fancy sketch. I regret that a photograph taken of the "dwelling," by my son, under very adverse circumstances, has proved a failure. We could not find any rock near enough on which to plant the camera. From the only available one, the light was very bad, and the footing so precarious as to promise a ducking to both instrument and operator.

The Plate in the *Journal* represents an apparently four-sided building of considerable altitude, occupying a considerable portion of a lough, surrounded on two sides by hills, with a river meandering down between them into the lough. There is not an island or rock represented, other than the stone dwelling. Now Lough Bola is the second largest lough in the parish, being over half a mile long by three-eighths broad. It is very irregular in shape, most profusely dotted with islands and rocks, on one of which, I fancy, the "stone dwelling" is founded. The mountains are a considerable distance away; the only stream connected with the lough is that through which it empties itself into the sea; the "stone dwelling" is small, and nearly round; and the walls so low, that an ordinary man, standing in a boat, can look over them. Sheet No. 104 of the "Ordnance Survey of Ireland" Maps, shows this lough, also the others, to which I shall have to allude, and a reference to this is necessary to enable my reader fully to understand my description.

You may perhaps conclude that some alteration may have taken place

in the height of the walls in the twenty-four years since the fancy sketch was drawn, but there is no trace of fallen stones, and the natives assert that none have been removed. Mr. Robertson, the intelligent Scotch Government Factor in charge of the Government plantation for reforesting the country, in which the lough is situated, has made a few explorations in the "dwelling," but found nothing to reward his toil, or throw any light on the age of the building, or the builders. He tells me that when the lough is moderately full of water, the floor of the dwelling is submerged.



A.—LAKE-DWELLING, LOUGH SKANNIVE.

Showing one of the Foundation Rocks on which the Structure was built.

A reference to Sheet No. 104 will at once show that Lough Skannive is the largest sheet of water in the parish. It measures nearly a mile and a quarter in length, by nearly five-eighths of a mile across, at the broadest part. It is on this lough that the fine "stone dwelling" is situated. If you will look closely, you will see a small round island indicated at the lower end of the lough (that nearest the sea), situated between a long island and the shore of the lough. This small dot is the

"Castle," as it is called. It is not a perfect circle, measuring—long axis, 70 feet; short axis, 50 feet; circumference, roughly, 220 feet. In the long axis, which faces right up the lough, there is a little dock, into which a canoe (or two, if small) might be drawn, and thus be out of reach of any missile from the shore, whether arrow or sling stone. It measures 25 × 10 feet. The walls of the "Castle," which are in wonderfully good preservation, are about 10 feet high above the water, and are continued down to the foundation, about 2 feet below the water. I could not ascertain of what material, stone or earth, this foundation was composed. Between the "Castle" and the shore the depth of water reached 10 feet, so no one could wade across to assault the stronghold. The walls appear 3 or 4 feet thick, but the interior is much overgrown with



B.—LAKE-DWELLING, LOUGH SKANNIVE.

Showing the connecting Wall of Stones between two of the Foundation Rocks.

brambles, mountain-ash, and other bushes, and precludes examination without a regular clearance. The top of the wall has fallen inwards, and in some places outwards. These breaches show that the *facing* of the wall was carefully laid over a more confusedly piled interior. They slope slightly inwards, and are beautifully even and level, the stones carefully fitted into their places, of course without mortar of any kind. I cannot help thinking, from the general uniformity in size of the stones, composing every one of these "stone dwellings," that they have been broken to a certain size, perhaps for the convenience of transport, if not for the facility of building. You may search the ground round about, for hundreds of yards, and will hardly find a dozen stones like them on the surface.

There are also to be traced the remains of a square, or elongated, house, and we thought we could distinguish a fireplace, or stone hearth; on one of the islands beyond the long island already alluded to. It is fortified by walls here and there, but not continuously. It is approached so closely by a rocky point stretching out from the shore of the lough, that it could not have afforded much security from an attacking party.

If you run your eye up the left side of the lough, as shown on the map, you will see a large island, then a little round one, and, just beyond,



C.—LAKE-DWELLING, LOUGH SKANNIVE.

Showing a portion of the Wall which surrounded the Island.

a small long island. The round one in the middle is another "stone dwelling," of which I send three views, taken by my son.

No doubt exists as to the foundation on which this "Castle" is based. The builders have selected a clump of rocks, the biggest of which is well shown in the view A. In view B another side of the rock is shown, and some of the others as well, with the connecting wall of stones built up. View C gives the wall on the opposite side of the Castle to view A. This is a beautiful spot, and fortified with great care. The cleft in the rock, shown in view A, is carefully filled up with stones. To the right, in the picture, are seen other similar rocks in the distance. The "Castle" itself is in the mouth of a deep bog or passage, behind the big island, and faces

the broad part of the lough. It has deep water all round it, though a little pinnacle of rock, from whence view was taken with some difficulty, is rather near it—a good stone's throw, perhaps. Like the previously named "Castle," it is so thickly overgrown with brush and brambles, as to be almost impenetrable. This is a characteristic of all these fortified islands, and I account for it thus. My idea is that they were covered over with a more or less domed roof, or covering, bee-hive shaped, in fact. Probably when they were erected, trees still existed about the country, the remains of which are to this day found embedded in the bogs, whence peat is cut for firing. One end of the poles rested on the inner edge of the stone walls, the other was directed to a common centre, or to a ridge pole. These rafters were joined by wattlework, on which was placed a covering of rushes, and finally strips of grassy turf over all, as a protection from the weather. This style of roof still exists in these parts, and we saw long rolls of grass turf, ready cut and piled, to be used for the purpose. When the structures were abandoned and the roofs fell in, this turf-mould filled the floor, and on it seeds, transported by birds, gradually sprang up. As cattle could not get to them to devour them, they have flourished, until on these fortified islands are to be found the only resemblance to trees existing for miles round. The holly, mountain-ash, and another tree, of the name of which I am ignorant, form the chief covering, with brambles and ferns.

A stream flowing into Lough Skannive from Lough Pibrun, passes alongside Loughanvolger. On both these loughs are islands, which, I fancy, will be found to have been fortified. They are densely overgrown with brush, on which colonies of herons have bred for years.

At the lower end of Skannive, and connected with it, is a lough called Sheedagh. Three islands will be found marked on it. That nearest the connecting stream is, I am sure, from its appearance and shape, another artificial island. It is densely overgrown.

The road from Carna to Recess passes through a lough called Keamna-cally. It is about three-quarters of a mile from the hotel. On this are two little dots of islands; the farthest off is plainly an old "stone dwelling." The stone walls, though very much broken down, can still be traced, though it also, like the others, is now densely overgrown.

The question of how all these stones have been transported to form these islands and castles has occurred to me. My idea is that during the summer months they were accumulated on the banks of the loughs, and when the waters were frozen over in the winter, they were slid over the ice to their destination. Those for the foundation were of course first gathered into one spot; then, when the ice melted, they sank into position. When the foundation was sufficiently solid, the materials for the walls were sent over in a similar way, and remembering the proverb "that many hands make light work," the superstructure soon rose.

I have forgotten to notice a curious deviation from the uniform, even

surface of the walls, which we observed in the Bola "Castle." Just level with the water when we were there, we found a carefully squared indentation, which was, as far as my memory serves me, about a yard long by two feet broad. What it was for we could not guess.

Four or five years ago, when fishing in the island of South Uist, in the Hebrides, we noticed similar "lake dwellings" on some of the lochs, notably "Milltown Loch," and a loch by the road side, that went by the name of the "Mill Loch," from the old mill on it. The island on this last was connected with the mainland by a narrow causeway of flat stones, only broad enough for one man to pass. Our gillie said that in old times one of the stones was so placed as to capsize and entrap the unwary, unless the passing foot was placed in the right spot.

One afternoon, walking across the moor, at the lower end of Skannive, I stumbled over a stone mound, which I instantly recognized as a grave, and on looking about several more were seen in the neighbourhood. Our gillie, Pat O'Maley, said they were supposed to be the graves of the people who built the "Castle." Another tradition gave them to be the "graves of Cromwell's soldiers." Pat said there were fifty or sixty of them scattered about in the heather.

The peasantry in the neighbourhood do not seem, so far as we could gather, to have any traditions about these "Lake Stone Dwellings" excepting, of course, that the "Castle" on Lough Skannive contains "buried treasure." We saw numerous evidences that the country was at one time more or less timbered. Large trunks of pine and oak trees, and their roots, are dug up from time to time in the peat bogs, and the timber is sawn up for boat-building purposes, being almost indestructible from immersion in the tanning water of the bogs.

That portion of Lough Skannive, in which the "Castle" is situated, belongs to my venerable friend, Colonel Forbes, who would not object to excavations being carried on.

THE ISLANDS OF THE CORRIB.

By RICHARD J. KELLY, B.L., Hon. Sec. for North Galway.

LOUGH CORRIB is described in the Parliamentary *Gazetteer of Ireland* for 1845 as being "situated partly on the boundary between Mayo and Galway, but chiefly within the latter county. It is a large lacustrine expanse, very variable in width, depth, and scenery, but to a large extent gemmed with green islands, and either bounded by luxuriant grounds or overhung by wild and lofty mountains." It is the second largest sheet of inland fresh water in Ireland, being thirty-five miles in length from Galway to Maam, varying in breadth from eight miles as between Oughterard and Cong, to one quarter of a mile as from the wood of Doon to Curraun Point, where it narrows between the Joyce Country and Iar Connaught hills. Its general direction is from west north-west in a curvature to south south-east. In depth it varies considerably, being, says the late Sir William Wilde, in many parts full of rocky shoals, having but 6 or 7 feet of water in some places, and in other parts descending to 152 feet, as between the island of Inchmicatreer and Cong, and between Doorus Island and Farnaght Point, where portions are styled by the fishermen "the old Lough." The Corrib covers a space of 44,000 acres, and its water-shed comprises 780,000 acres in the two counties. The summer level of the lake is 14 feet above the medium data of the sea at Galway, and 37 feet below the surface of Lough Mask. It is connected with the sea at Galway by the Corrib river, which is four miles in length, and the extent and volume of its waters may be imagined from the fact that often at its outfall 800,000 cubic feet per minute are the volume of its floods, equal to 10,000 horse power in machinery. The lake, according to Nimmo, has fifty miles of shore, and occupies 30,000 Irish acres, 1000 acres being arable land. The surface of the lake is only 13 feet 9 inches above high water, and the medium rise in floods about 3 feet.

The lake is fed by many streams, namely, the Shrule, Cloghenower, Killroe, Cregg, and Claregalway rivers. One of the most remarkable is the river of Fough or Owen Riff, which, according to an old account, "whenever the river runs shallow, sulphur is found on the stones in the channel, from the mountains, till it passes by the castle of Fough." On the north side of this river is a well in honour of St. Michael the Archangel, which O'Flaherty says was discovered by revelation in 1654. Fough Castle was called Nowghe in 1586, and stood on a natural bridge. It was pulled down, and out of its stones the barrack of Oughterard was built. The river of Cong is, says an old writer, the confluent of divers

waters which, springing under ground from the south side of Lough Measg (Mask) are divided into two rivers which enter into the earth again till they break out in one near the castle and abbey of Cong, and about a quarter of a mile thence in a deep, narrow, and smooth stream, "exonerates itself," as he expresses it, into Lough Orbsen. From hence, says he, "an eel carried a purse of 13s. 4d. sterling, and a knife for about sixteen miles through Lough Orbsen, till it was caught in Galway." O'Flaherty tells the story also, and gives the name of the Cong fisherman, as one William M'Ghoill, whose knife was so lost and found. The district about Cong (so called from the Irish *cunga*, "a neck") abounds with curious natural and artificial structures and cavernous formations. Strange limestone caves, such as those at Cuslough, Kildun, Altiricard, Caher Paetar, or at Lis Leenard, in Ashford demesne, or Kelly's cave, at Learganeal, are to be found in almost every field from Knockma to Benlevi.¹ At Cong is a curious flagstone called Leachnapoll, or the flagstone of the holes where a limpid stream ever runs. But to describe all these strange sights would occupy too much time. To those not familiar with the natural appearance, beauty, and characteristics of this romantic district, this brief description must suffice. We are more concerned here and now with the Corrib's history and its antiquities as found and seen upon its principal islands.

At the top of the Corrib Lake lies Cong, as we know, a place replete with many interesting monuments of the past, and at Ashford,² one of the most magnificent structures of the present day, the picturesque residence of our respected Hon. President, Lord Ardilaun. Cong is full of sights natural and antiquarian. Its historic abbey alone is a classic spot. In the townland of Cluanna Marbh, at the head of the lake, there is a remarkable cavern called Poll-na-gColumb, or the pigeon-hole, which Lady Morgan and Lover wrote about, and in the adjoining townland of Dooghta are two holy wells, one dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the other to St. Fechin the patron saint of Cong. Near the latter is a flagstone called Leac Feichin, beside which, according to O'Donovan, men were put to trial by ordeal. Cæsar Otway also mentions a story about this curious custom.

Of the islands of the Corrib, however, with which this Paper concerns itself, the first, starting from Cong, which a traveller will meet with, is Kirke or Hen's Island. It is near the arm of the lake, which

¹ These are divided into two groups by M. Martel, a French scientist, in his "*Irlande et Cavernes Anglaises*" (1897): one comprising Kelly's Cave, Captain Webb's Hole, Spindle Hole, Steward's Cave, Lady's Buttery; and another group, the Horse's Discovery, the Priest's Hole, and the Pigeon Hole—all marvellous subterranean formations of unexampled beauty and grandeur. M. Martel, speaking of the region, says that one of the most remarkable of subterranean rivers is that which connects the Corrib and Mask lakes.

² Mlle. de Bovet, in "*Trois Mois en Irlande*" (1891), described Ashford as "*une oasis dans un chaos de pierrailles.*"

receives the water of the river Belanabrack. Upon this island are the ruins of Caislean-na-Circe. O'Flaherty, the first and real historian of this district, thus describes it in his "Iar Connaught":—"Kirke Island, or the Hen's Island, is that part of Lough Orbsen which is within Ross half barony, and had a strong castle till broken in Cromwell's time. In Anno 1225, the Lord Justice of Ireland, coming to the port of Iniscreawa, caused O'Flaherty, Lord of West Connaught, to deliver that island, Kirke Island, and all the boats of Lough Orbsen into the hands of Odo O'Connor, King of Connaught, Cathal Redfist's son, for assurance of his fidelity. In 1233 Fedlim, King of Connaught, brother to the former, demolished the castles of Kirke Island, Galway, Hag Island, and Donamon." From the references to Kirke Castle in the "Four Masters," we learn that it was erected by the sons of Roderick O'Connor, assisted by Fitzadelm de Burgo, and the tradition in the country is that it was built by O'Conchubhair, King of Connaught. O'Donovan gives the measurement of the castle as being upon the inside 42 feet in length by 29 feet in breadth, and as having a small room arched overhead called O'Connor's Room, probably from its founder, measuring $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length by 5 feet 9 inches in breadth, and 6 feet 3 inches in height.

Near is Inchagoil Island, situate midway between Lemonfield and Cong. O'Flaherty, to whom we must have recourse, thus describes it:—"Inch-na-Ghoill, so called, that is from a certain holy person who there lived of old known only by the name of 'an Gall Craibhtheach,' that is the devout foreigner, for Gall is one of the Gallic race: they call every foreigner so. Inis-na-Ghoill, the foreigner's island, between Ross and Moycullen barony, on Lough Orbsen, contains half a quarter of pleasant land belonging to Cong Abbey, and hath a fine chapel therein, which is not for burial of any body. On the island died Anno 1128, Murgess O'Nioc, Archbishop of Tuam. Inis-na-Ghoill had two chapels, the one dedicated to St. Patrick, the other to the saint of whom the island is named, which admits not of the burial of anybody, but in the first it is usual to bury."

Of these chapels the one dedicated to St. Patrick is said to be the older, and more interesting, and Petrie ascribes its origin to the apostle's time. It is divided into nave and choir, and its doorway, which is placed in the west gable, is in the semi-cyclopean style. According to O'Donovan's measurement, the nave is 23 feet long, and 17 feet broad, and the choir is 11 feet 6 inches long. The doorway is at present 5 feet 9 inches high, 1 foot $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the top, and 2 feet 1 inch at the bottom. The lintel is 4 feet 8 inches long, 1 foot high, and originally extended the entire thickness of the wall, that is 2 feet 7 inches, but it is now partly broken on the inside.

The other chapel which O'Flaherty says was dedicated to Gall Craibhtheach is now called "Teampul na Naomh," that is, the church of the saint. It lies a short distance to the south-east of the church of St.

Patrick, and a winding old road or passage which led from the one to the other is still distinctly traceable. This church was a highly finished specimen of the kind of religious house erected by the Irish from the eighth to the eleventh centuries. The antiquary, says O'Donovan, has "to lament that it has suffered severely from the touch of envious time, but enough of it, however, remains to satisfy the curious investigator of the architecture of the ancient Irish that it was a highly finished little church." As, says the same eminent historian and antiquary, "the strength of a lion may be inferred from one talon and one jaw, so may the beauty of this church be proved from the fragments which remain of its characteristics." Like St. Patrick's, it consists of a nave and choir, but it is built of smaller stones. The nave measures on the inside 21 feet 10 inches, and in breadth 12 feet 9 inches. The choir measures on the outside 11 feet 6 inches in length. The choir arch is still standing, but has suffered so much from the storms, and particularly that of "the big wind" of 1839, that it is fast losing its peculiar characteristics. It is about 8 feet 8 inches high by 8 feet 8 inches broad. The south side wall contains a window which is broad inside and narrow outside, being on the inside near the top 1 foot 7½ inches wide, at bottom, 2 feet, and 3 feet 9 inches high. There is a very ancient stone inserted in this wall, ornamented with a cross, but containing no inscription. The west gable contains the doorway, which was highly finished, very like that in the church of Killestrin, near Cong, but now very much injured. It consisted of three concentric arches formed of red grit stone, but the two external ones are nearly destroyed. The arch which remains, but which is the doorway, is 5 feet 9 inches in height by 1 foot 11 inches broad at the top, and 2 feet 5 inches at the bottom. The walls of the church are 2 feet 3 inches in thickness, and the inner arch is 1 foot 4 inches in thickness. At the north-east corner of the choir is a square tomb which is probably that of the Archbishop Muirge O'Nioc, who died here in 1128.

A short distance to the south-west of this church is a small headstone of hard granite now 3 feet over ground, and not more than 5 inches square, which exhibits a very ancient inscription, in Roman characters, of about the fifth or beginning of the sixth century. This stone has two crosses on the east side, but on the reverse side to the letters one is nearly broken off. The inscription is reproduced and translated by O'Donovan, but a whimsical attempt was made in another quarter which cannot upon this or any subject be regarded as an authority. In Dutton's "Survey," mention is made of the inscription having been translated by an intelligent soldier in the Tipperary Militia in this wise—"Underneath this stonely Goill, Ardan and Sionan." The translator adds that the letters are in what he calls hard Irish virgin characters or ogham. This false rendering of the inscription, and falser description of it, made O'Donovan naturally indignant at imposing such trash upon a too credulous public.

Dutton, however, says more of Inchagoill, and speaks of many extraordinary traditions afloat concerning the island, which he says was called after Goill interred under the stone, one of the three brothers buried underneath the pillar, and he gives this as a specimen story:—"The noise of beasts and birds upon the island is said to have been so loud and so often repeated as frequently to have interrupted the devotional exercises, in consequence of which an earnest appeal was made to Heaven, and although the place still contains many of the quadruped and winged species, the former is not heard to bellow, nor the latter to warble." This is of a piece with the whole description of Dutton, so characteristic that one would think it was taken from a modern tourist guide, those publications that print such a lot of maudlin and meaningless nonsense under the head of information. O'Donovan gives the exact translation of the inscription as referring to Presbyter Lugnath, who was the son of Liemania, otherwise Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick. This is a highly probable reading, for although we have no authentic account of his having lived or having been buried on this island, we can trace Lugnath to an island on the adjoining Lough Mask. According to the "Book of Lecan" (fol. 51, p. b, col. 5), Presbyter Lugna, otherwise Lugnath, was the alumnus of St. Patrick, and the son of his sister, and he lived at a place called Fearta, of Tir Feic on Lough Mask, not three miles from this very spot, where not improbably from its association with his name his grave is situated. A king of Connaught named Duach Teanga Umha (we learn from the same authority) gave Lugna and his fellow labourers the lands extending from that part of Lough Mask which was called Suamh Tíre Feig to Sail Dea. In the same ms. (fol. 45 *a*) he is called St. Patrick's Luamaire, or navigator. The Irish authorities, however, are not exactly agreed upon the history of this saint, some making him out to be the son of St. Patrick's sister Lupita, some of his other sister Darerca, and others of Liemania. All agree in the essential fact of his near relationship to the National Apostle, and of his association with these parts. The stone stands a very strong proof of his authenticity, and we can safely agree with O'Donovan in regarding it as strong historical evidence to prove that the son of Liemania lived or died here. This inscription in the Uncial or old Latin character is one of the oldest specimens of Christian writing in Ireland. O'Donovan regarded it as the most ancient he saw up to the time of his memorable visit to Inchagoill in 1839—a visit recorded in his report to the Ordnance Survey authorities in the interesting form of letters to Sir Thomas Larcom, never published by him then or since, but altogether availed of by Wilde in his account of these and other parts of the Corrib.

If Baxter and Camden are to be relied upon, the Ausoba of Ptolemy is our present Corrib—others are of opinion that this eminent geographer referred to Galway Bay—any way to this western district of Ireland he referred, and whether Corrib had a place and prominence in

the classical geography, it undoubtedly has a remote antiquity to boast of. Its old name was Orbsen, which became corrupted into Oirb, and it ultimately acquired its present form of Corrib. It was called Orbsen after a famous merchant of that name, remarkable for carrying on a commercial intercourse in his remote days between Britain and Ireland. He was, according to O'Flaherty, commonly called Manannan, also Mac Lir, or son of the sea, from his expertness in swimming, and because of his skill in reading the changes of the weather, by which he always avoided storms. In Cormac's "Glossary" he is spoken of as "Lir," a famous merchant who was in the Isle of Man; while William Sacheverell, who was Governor in 1702, stated he was the father, founder, and legislator of that country. He was the best navigator in the western world. He used to discover by observation of the heavens when there would be good or bad weather, and when each would change by the moon. Hence the Scots or Britons used to call him the God of the Sea, and they said he was the son of the sea. From him the Isle of Man is named. He fell in battle at Moycullen, on the margin of that spacious lake which, says O'Flaherty, "discharges its redundant waters into the Bay of Galway, by the river of Galway, being stabbed by Ullin, the grandson of Nuada, King of Ireland, by his son Tadhg. The site of that battle was called after Ullin, and the lake after Orbsen." Concerning these Flann of the monastery writes thus:—

"Mac Alloid of prowess fell. | The great fierce champion Manannan. | In the battle at hard Ullin. | By the hand of Ullin of the red brows."

Magh Ullin, therefore, the plain of Ullin, in which the battle was fought, by changes of time became what it is to-day, Moycullen, one of the most extensive baronies in the county Galway, with certainly a name the most historically interesting. O'Flaherty, the historian of the Corrib, writes thus of this territory:—"This was my natal soil and patrimony through a long series of ancestors. It was a manor exempted by patent from royal tribute, endowed with the privilege of holding a market and fairs, and honoured with the liberty of a seneschal's court to settle litigation. But having lost my father before I was two years of age, I came under the tutelary protection of the king by the laws of the country regulating minors, and paid, as was the custom, money for my wardship, but before it was lawful for me to enter upon the enjoyment of my patrimonial inheritance, I lost the patronage of my guardian by the regicidal execution of my king in the nineteenth year of my age, and the royal heir (the prince) half a year younger than I, was forced to seek refuge in a foreign country. The Lord has wonderfully restored the prince to his kingdom, by the consent of all good men without contention or blood, but He has not found me worthy to be restored to the kingdom of my cottage. Against thee, O Lord, only have I sinned. Blessed be the name of the Lord for ever." Thus the historian of Corrib and its

hundred isles submitted patiently to his fate. The Cromwellian confiscations were bad enough, but the Stuart's ingratitude to his ward whom he was bound to protect, was worse. The O'Flaherty patrimony, embracing some of those islands we are speaking of, was parcelled out and distributed, and none ever came back to their original owners. The district of Gnobeg went to the Martins.

On the brink of the Corrib, upon the townland of the same name, were two famous castles called the Castles of the Two Sisters, round which many romantic tales linger. One of the castles was blown down in the memorable year of the "big wind," illfated 1839. Another equally remarkable structure was the Castle of Aughenure, which means in Irish the field of the two yews. Two trees grew here in former times, and one so late as the beginning of the century, even down to 1840. It may still be there. It grew west of the castle, and was supposed to have been over a thousand years old. The castle is situate on the brink of the Corrib, two miles east of Oughterard, and is described, as only he could, by George Petrie in the "Dublin Penny Magazine" of 1841.

O'Flaherty's fairly accurate description of the general aspect of the Corrib as known to him is worth reproduction:—"It is a very spacious and large lake, hath its sources at Bunbannon in the half barony of Ross, and extends thence 8 miles eastward to the river of Cong, having the half barony of Ross partly on one side, partly dividing Ross from Moycullen barony, and partly having Ross on the north side. It extends southwards twelve miles in length, till it discharges itself into the river of Galway, having the baronies of Kilmain and Clare on the east, and the barony of Moycullen on the west: somewhere four miles in breadth, and sometimes less than a quarter of a mile. It is said to have as many islands as there are days in the year, all of them belonging to the west as far as where a boat can pass between them and the east side."

We next come to the famous island of Inchiquin, the largest of the Corrib's Islands. It is situate about a half mile off the shore near the Killursa side. It is a long low island, running north and south, upwards of a mile and a quarter in length, and containing 292 acres. Here, according to O'Flaherty, "St. Brendan built a chapel and worked divers miracles. In the same island, St. Meldan, whose festival day is the 7th February, was abbot of a famous abbey, about the year 580 A.D. He was the spiritual father of the great St. Fursa of Verone, in France, who carried the relics of this saint along with him, and enshrined them at Verone." The island is often now called Inis-na-cuinn, and it was so celebrated in former times that the lake itself came to be called after this famous part. O'Donovan explains the origin of the name as the island of the descendants of St. Meldan, they being called Hui Cuinn, and it, therefore, as the island of the descendants of Con, monarch of

Ireland, in the second century. It was here Roderick O'Connor, the ill-fated king, tarried on his way to Cong, in 1183, but, says the old chronicler, "finding a favourable breeze spring up, he said, well if the land is against me the wind is with me," and so set sail for Illaun Re. A name often occurring in connexion with Inchiquin, is that of Rathmaily, often to be found in Irish hagiology, so called from the rails of the field, the local habitation of the saints on this island, the ruins of which are now scarcely discernible, but occupying the site is an old churchyard.

The learned Bishop of Clonfert, Dr. Healy, thus in his excellent work on Irish Saints and Scholars, describes St. Brendan's connexion with Inchiquin:—"It seems that after Brendan's return from Britain, he paid a second visit to Connaught. During his first sojourn there, he became familiar with the great plain, stretching westward from Tuam to Lough Corrib, and doubtless also saw the beautiful islands that stud that noble sheet of water. In one of these islands called Inchiquin, which is separated by a narrow rocky channel, from the eastern shore of the lake, near Headford, he founded his first monastery in the province of Connaught. He was accompanied to the island by his nephew, Bishop Moennu, or Moinenn, whom he afterwards appointed to preside over Clonfert. With their own hands they carried the stones and built their cells and little oratory. Here, too, St. Fursey received his early training." While Brendan was at Inchiquin he founded a convent for his sister at Annaghdown, not many miles inland, and a parish and townland near it, in their present perpetuated name of Killursa, bear testimony to the labours of St. Fursey. From Inchiquin, St. Brendan went off to near Erris, founding there upon the island of Inisgluair a celebrated oratory. A few paces to the east of the doorway of his chapel, there are two flagstones which mark the place where the immortal children of Lir are buried. St. Brendan died at Annaghdown, in 557, and his remains were carried away by stealth, from the devoted people of the Corrib, who wished to cherish them, to repose in his famous foundation at Clonfert.

There are 145 islands in the Corrib altogether, not as many as O'Flaherty thought. Some of them have names, but a number are practically mere nameless bits of land. Among the best known are Ineimaetreer, Doorus, Cannaun, Lee's Island, Illauna Conaun, Bilberry Island, Cussafoor, Coad, Inisbeagh, Carrickashlin, Inchbrana, Inisdoorus, Glenillaun, Inishaboe, and Ardilaun, after which the popular and respected lord of the soil took his title with patriotic appropriateness.

Lee's Island contains $47\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and was the scene and occasion of a murderously memorable conflict between the O'Flahertys and the O'Lees. The latter were in early times a numerous and a powerful clan. Concerning one of the name, one Morough O'Lee, a curious story is told. He received, he said, a book from one of the inhabitants of

O'Brazil, the mythical island off the Galway coast, with a command not to look into its pages for seven years. He obeyed the injunction, and at length opening it found it to contain a lot of valuable information upon medicine, and the healing art generally. He became a great doctor, and the Book of O'Brazil (now in the Royal Irish Academy) became famous. It is a medical manuscript on vellum, forty-six large quarto folios, written in fifteenth century Irish and Latin, and bearing date 1434.

We learn that in the year 927, the islands of the Corrib were pillaged by the Danes. O'Flaherty, speaking of Echenis, or Inis Gerain, or Horse island, says:—"It lies very near Enagh Coelain continent, but nearer Ard, part of Aughenure. In this island, St. Enna, of Arran, visited St. Coelan, priest on Lough Orbsen. This Coelan is worshipped the 25th April (Vita St. Endei). Of him, likely Enagh Coelan, nigh Aughenure, is named." This Enagh Coelain is now called Annagh Keelaun. Then there is Inisflannan, "an island," says the same writer, "which retains the memory of St. Flannan, patron of Ballydoon parish. St. Flannan, of the noble Tuamonian blood, consecrated by Pope John the Fourth, A.D. 640, first bishop of Killaloe, is patron of the parish of Ballydoon, in which is the celebrated well of the seven daughters."

There is an island opposite the castle of Cargins, called Iniscrewa, or Garlic Island, upon which are the remains of an ancient circular cyclopean wall, which used to encompass the whole island. From this isle, Macamb Iniscrewa, a wonderful ancient magician, took his name. In 1225, the Lord Justice of Ireland, coming into the port of Iniscrewa, caused Odo O'Flaherty, lord of West Connaught, to deliver up that island, Kirke Island, and all the boats on Lough Orbsen, into the hands of Odo O'Connor, King of Connaught, for assurance of his fidelity. Upon the Ordnance Map the island is called Illaun Carbery, from the circumstance of a modern hermit of the name of Carbery, having built himself a hut upon it in the last century, and lived there in peace and quiet during his untroubled life. The ancient fortress on it is worth a passing notice. A still finer specimen of that peculiar style of mortarless building of cyclopean dimensions may be found two miles further inland from the shores of the lake, at Cahergal, or the white fort; some of its stones measure 9 feet 4 in., as placed in position; the walls average $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet in thickness, and enclose a space of 137 feet in diameter. Two islands upon the Corrib River, which joins the lake to the sea, are worth a mention, one is called Jordan Island. According to O'Flaherty, in Cromwell's time, a fanatic sect of Anabaptists came thither "to dip themselves by the island's side, as alluding to the River Jordan." But they quarrelled among themselves, and soon disappeared from the place, not before some curious examples of their fanaticism had taken place.

We shall allow O'Flaherty to describe another island:—"There is an island where the river issues from the lake, now called Olen-na-mbrahar,

or Friar's Island, but anciently Olen-na-gCleragh, or Clergy's Island, for the Irish Annals mention that A.D. 1178, from midnight to noon, Galway River became dry from Clergy Isle to the sea, and much fish and goods long afore drowned therein, found by the people of the town. It became dry the second time, A.D. 1190, wherein was found the head of a spear, one cubit long ('Ware Ant. Hib.,' c. 12, p. 65). It became suddenly dry in our own memory twice, first on Tuesday, the 7th September, 1647; a second time was a mighty great frost, from 28th November, 1683, to 3rd of February, whereby the river was all congealed; only the rapid stream from the Wood-key of the town to the sea. This stream suddenly stopped on Wednesday, 23rd January, from the night before to the night after, so as the channel was all along dry during that time, and though the frost continued as much after as before, yet the stream runned the day after and filled its channel, so also did it after the 7th September, the first time. The river hath the same fish with the lake whence it springs, and in the mouth thereof where the sea flows abundance of yelvers or eel fry is taken up by casting trident spears at them with long ropes, to draw up the spears again." Before we come to this, and near the Friar's Cut is Caislean-na-Caillighe, or the Hag's Castle; and if we refer to the "Donegal Annals," we find another of the same name mentioned as, in 1195, being on Lough Mask.

The old Irish divisions of the territory of Moycullen were Gnomore and Gnobeg, and the present parish of that name extends from the Corrib to Galway. The old castle of Moycullen belonged to the O'Flahertys. The two castles of Tolokian and the Hag's Castle stood on the brink of the lake, and were called the castles of the two sisters, concerning which many romantic tales were told if not written. Moycullen was the ancient territory of Dealbhna Feadha, one of the seven Dealbhnas or territorial divisions, of which there were five in Connaught. Dr. O'Brien's "Irish Dictionary" calls it by Irish names, which signify "Delvin of the land, between the two lakes, viz., Corrib or Orbsen, and Lurgan or Galway." Sir William Wilde tells a humorous legend about the Hag's Castles as accounting for their origin. It is said that when the old maids were too old to visit, they built for themselves these castles, close together, in order that they might conveniently barge at each other from their respective windows, but the truly sisterly occupation was cut short by one of the viragoes killing the other. One of the castles was blown down in 1839. With these brief notes we must close our present remarks upon the interesting islands of the picturesque and historic Corrib.

A CRANNOGE NEAR CLONES.

BY DR. S. A. D'ARCY, MEMBER.

(Continued from page 220.)

OBJECTS OF WOOD.

THE following articles were found:—An object formed of oak-wood still sound, and roughly dressed as with an adze. It is curved, and measures 12 inches in length along the rim, and 5 inches in depth. The wood, the grain of which runs in the direction of the longest measurement, is about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick at the rim, slightly thinner below. This article is evidently part of a wooden vessel, the most notable point about it being the rounded notches cut on the inner surface of the rim, which are almost an exact reproduction in wood of the designs seen on five pottery fragments from this crannoge. The holes in the wood are 4 inches apart; the one to the right is the largest, measuring on the inner surface of the rim $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in the longest diameter. They are both rather oval in outline, which may be due to shrinkage of the wood; and their edges, especially in the case of the left, are crushed looking, and considerably splayed on the inner surface of the rim, both holes being very much smaller, with clean cut edges on the outer surface. These apertures were probably intended for a short handle of thin rope, both ends of which were passed through from the outside, and then knotted; no doubt there was a similar arrangement on the opposite side of the vessel, which could thus be lifted up like an ordinary tub. The constant pressure thus exercised by the handle-knots would account for the edges of the holes on the inner surface having become crushed and splayed. This, I think, affords a clue to the use of the perforations in two fragments of pottery, one of which is illustrated by fig. 12 (p. 391). These, I have no doubt, served also as handle holes; but with this difference, that such earthen vessels had probably only two such holes, placed directly opposite to each other, or perhaps sometimes four, not, however, placed in couples side by side as in the wooden specimen, but also at opposite points of the rim. That cord, or wire, the ends passed through from without, and then secured, was also used here, is borne out by the fact that the marks of wear are on the inner side of the holes, in the case of the pottery also, which, as it is encrusted with soot on the outside, evidently belonged to a cooking vessel. In this case in order to resist the flames, wire was

probably used for a handle, the ends having been secured on the inner side by a button arrangement, or perhaps merely by a couple of tight twists on the end of the wire itself.

With the crannoge folk such vessels, no doubt, took the place of the three-legged iron pot, so common in the houses of the peasantry at the present day; and the fact of their having had a handle to lift them on and off the fire, must have greatly facilitated their use. It has been stated that such perforations in crannoge pottery, served for the escape of steam during the process of boiling. This may have sometimes been the case, yet it implies that in these instances there must always have been a lid, or cover for the vessel; and although I believe these have come to light in other crannoges, it is remarkable that here, among the hundreds of pottery fragments which turned up, not a trace of any object of the kind was discovered. This wooden article was found in the mud at the water's edge, at the northern side of the crannoge. Perforated pottery has also been found in the Swiss Lake-dwellings.¹

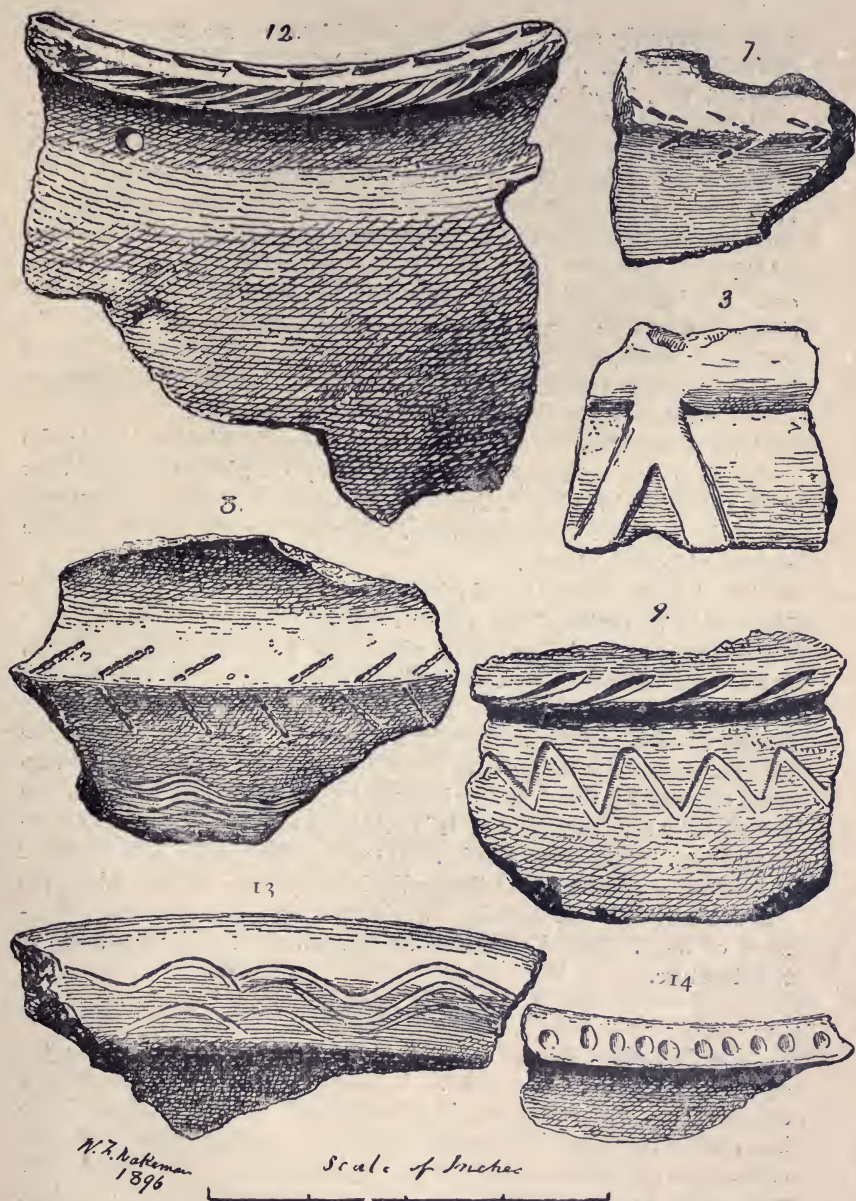
A small paddle, or rather some fragments of one, for having been reduced almost to a state of pulp by long saturation, the spade played sad havoc with it ere it came to light. When placed end to end the pieces measure 31 inches in length; and when first discovered the blade was about 4 inches broad, and 1 inch thick, but in the course of drying, the fragments have become greatly shrunken and warped. Found near the water's edge, at the northern shore of the island.

A small lid made of willow wood. When found it was nearly circular, and measured $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, but has since become rather oval by shrinkage. This lid probably belonged to some small wooden vessel; it was found deep down at the eastern side of the crannoge.

An oak board; its greatest length measurement is nearly 18 inches by 8 inches broad; it is pierced by two holes, the one that is perfect being rather oval, and measuring nearly 2 inches in its longest diameter. The wood has been broken away across the other hole, which must have been somewhat larger than its fellow. The board has been formed by taking a longitudinal slice from the side of a round log: thus the inner surface is somewhat hollow, while the outer is rounded. It is not easy to assign a use for this object; it is evidently imperfect, on the right-hand side particularly showing signs of hard usage. Could it be a fragment of a boat? A "dug-out" canoe of oak, with perforated floor, was found in Lough Erne, and another in Lough Mourne, county Antrim.² One of my workmen asserted that it was nothing more nor less than part of a three-legged stool; and this view of the matter may be as near the truth as any other. Two articles from Fermanagh cran-

¹ "Prehistoric Times," by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., 5th ed., p. 199.

² "Lake-Dwellings of Ireland," pp. 49, 172, 173.



Fragments of Pottery found in Killyvilla Crannoge, near Clones.

noges, apparently somewhat resembling this one, are figured in the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. vii. (4th Series), No. 65, Plate VII., facing page 388, figs. 1 and 2.

A board of black oak, greatest length measurement 33 inches by 12 inches broad, and one inch thick. This object was one of the oak planks before referred to, and marked *g* in the plan of the island (p. 207, Part 3, vol. vii.). It is pierced by two holes, each about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and 12 inches apart. When first discovered one of them contained a round plug of soft wood; this has since shrivelled up, and fallen out. I think that this article originally formed part of a boat, probably either the prow or stern of one of those flat-bottomed crafts known in Ireland as cotts, the holes having been intended for drainage, as for instance when the boat became filled with rain water. The plugs, of course, must have been always replaced before launching.

Two pieces of an oak sapling 10 inches long by 4 inches broad; the entire piece had evidently been first chopped off with an axe, and then split and the pieces bored, the holes being one inch in diameter, and evidently made with a good auger. Found near the surface, at the western side of the island.

The top of a small barrel; it is 13 inches in diameter, formed of black oak, and pierced by a small hole. There were also found a small segment of a similar article, also of black oak, three barrel staves, and a fragment of one, each grooved across one end, a chip pierced with two holes, and the bottom of a small vessel, all of oak, and about thirty fragments of a platter, made of willow-wood. All these lay near the surface, at the northern shore. Mention may also be made of a fragment of wood 3 inches long, and marked across the broken edge by the holes left by two small rivets; it is evidently part of the handle of some small instrument, such as a knife. If one took one of the bone plates off the side of a penknife, and then split the bone longitudinally along the line of the rivet holes, each half would then exactly resemble this fragment of wood. Found several feet below the surface, to the north of the structure.

BONE AND HORN.

The following objects were discovered:—An implement exactly $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch broad. It has been formed from the shaft of a long bone of an animal, one side showing the external surface of the bone, while the other side shows part of the medullary canal, and some of the cancellous tissue. It is somewhat knife-shaped, and all the outer surface, the lower end which is quadrangular, as well as the straight edge, and the lower half of the curved one, are covered with minute striæ running chiefly in an-oblique direction, as though caused by friction against some rough, gritty substance. This object, I think, served the purpose of a sort of spatula in pottery making, and the pointed

end would answer admirably for drawing the chevrons, wavy lines, &c., seen on the fragments. Found about 3 feet below the surface, near the centre of the island.

An object also made from the shaft of a long bone. It is 3 inches long by about $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad, and looks like a kind of gouge: it may have been used as a marrow scoop. Found near the centre of the island.

A small piece of bone, the point of which is sharp and polished by use: it probably served as an awl for piercing holes in leather. Found near the foregoing.

Fig. 6 (p. 215, Part 3, vol. vii.) represents a peg or pin: it has been carved out of a piece of compact bone, the marks where the minute shavings were taken off being visible. It was then either polished, or else used for some purpose which subjected it to much friction. The point has been broken off, and an attempt has evidently been made to repoint it by paring. Found about a foot below the surface, in the midden L (p. 207, Part 3, vol. vii.).

Fig. 7 (p. 215, Part 3, vol. vii.) shows a piece cut from the tine of a deer's horn. The cutting instrument used, saw or otherwise, must have been a poor one, and was evidently unequal to the task of cutting straight through the horn, the method adopted having been to make a number of short cuts round the tine, not always at the same level, and then to break it through with a smart tap. This article was probably intended for a knife-handle, and was found near the surface, at the western side of the hearth I (p. 207, Part 3, vol. vii.), together with a fragment of a whetstone. Another tine, 8 inches long, was found in the crannoge; but it had simply been broken off the antler, and had received no artificial shaping. I also recently obtained a couple of antlers of the red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) found in the bog adjoining Killyvilla Lake, which shows that this animal probably once existed in the vicinity.

GLASS.

Only one small bead of opaque blue glass came to light; it was found about 3 feet below the surface, near the centre of the island. The hole is somewhat larger in comparison to its size than is the case in modern beads; doubtless the lake-dwellers threaded their beads on a piece of thong, a custom which I have observed among some of the Caffre races of South Africa.

Two pieces of ordinary transparent glass turned up, apparently broken off a rounded rod of that substance; through the fragments run spirals of white which closely resemble those sometimes seen in the modern glass marbles used in children's games. One of these pieces has had its edges rounded, either by the action of fire, or friction, or by these agents combined; and it is possible that both of them may have been undergoing some process for the purpose of giving them a globular shape. Beads are manufactured in Birmingham at the present day, by

a process which, minus details, is as follows:—The melted glass is drawn out into tubes, which are then chopped into pieces according to the size of the beads; these pieces are put into an iron drum which revolves over a furnace; thus the bits of glass, being softened by the heat, become rounded. These fragments of glass were found at the eastern side of the island, near the heap of stiff clay D (p. 207, *ante*). A small portion of a clay crucible was also found; such a vessel would have been very suitable for melting glass. Fig. 8 (p. 215, *ante*) is a small piece of porcellaneous material, crossed by a thin, wavy, white line; it may have formed part of a large hollow bead or other ornament: it is represented nearly real size, and was found near the water's edge at the western side.

LEATHER.

Fig. 9 (p. 215, *ante*) illustrates a very interesting "find"—a dagger, or knife sheath, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ broad at the widest part. The leather is black in colour, and almost every available hair-breadth of the object is covered with a variety of designs; either, I think, engraved on the surface by a cutting tool, or perhaps traced on it by means of a pointed piece of metal heated from time to time in the fire: but time of course has rather obscured this. The upper half of the anterior surface is occupied by a lattice or open kind of basket-work ornamentation,¹ the spaces between the interlacing lines being filled in by a minute design of somewhat the same nature; in some cases this has become obliterated, but can be plainly seen in a few instances, and faintly in others: above this is a band ornamented with oblique lines, and the whole is bounded by a dotted band. The lower half shows chiefly a spiral style of ornamentation, mixed with the dotted band and lattice designs, and also foliage; in the centre of the two spirals is a dot. Certain knife-like objects of bone from a chambered cairn, Slieve-na-Caillighe, are figured in the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. vi. (4th Ser.), page 382. In the centre of each spiral on one of them is also a dot, supposed to have been caused by the stationary leg of the compass used in the production of the design; and mention is made of the fact that similar dots form the centres of the spirals which appear on the largest of the bronze sword sheaths obtained from the famous Lisnacrogghera Crannoge. The posterior surface is somewhat torn, and down the centre runs the seam showing where the edges of the leather were sewn together; to the right of the upper half appears a continuation of the design seen on the anterior surface, while to the left are chevrons crossed by oblique lines. Down the lower half, on each side of the seam, run two bands ornamented with parallel oblique lines. The lateral surfaces require some

¹ A lattice design, absolutely identical, appears in Mr. Wakeman's "*Archæologia Hibernica*," p. 29, sheet 1, fig. 1. It is an example of the rock-scribings in "*Gillie's Hole*," a cave in Knockmore, county Fermanagh.

description. The right side,¹ viewing the object from the front, exhibits nothing very novel, its style of ornamentation being practically the same as that described as appearing on the left side of the posterior surface. The only thing to be noted here is the incised surface at the top, showing where the loop, no doubt for attaching the sheath to the belt, has been cut off. The left side in the upper half shows a continuation of the lattice design appearing on the anterior surface; the lower, however, displays quite a new style of ornamentation, of the nature of a Greek fret, which somewhat resembles that seen on portion of the metal fittings of the harp from the crannoge of Ballinderry.² I think also that this design on the sheath bears a family resemblance (leaving out the circular bosses) to the central decoration appearing on the bronze ferrule, figured in the *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. vi. (4th Ser.), Plate facing p. 395, and also to that on the smaller ferrule to the left. I believe there is no doubt that the style of these decorations belongs to what is known as Celtic Art, though I am by no means satisfied that the spiral, for instance, originated solely and spontaneously in Ireland; since I myself have observed it on the doorway of the Treasury of Atreus, from Mycenæ, in the Archaic Room, British Museum. These spirals also show the central dot before referred to. I also saw the spiral on the capital of an Ionic column, from the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, preserved in the same Museum. This sheath was found in the same stratum of the crannoge, and not far from the "tracked stone," and knife blade (figs. 1 and 5 (p. 215, *ante*). Seven other scraps of leather turned up; they are small, and resemble those that fall from a cobbler's bench; one of them has a double row of small holes across one end, showing where the stitches once were: it might have formed part of a shoe.

POTTERY.

This crannoge was particularly rich in pottery, 202 fragments showing ornamentation were found. A certain proportion of these, of course, bear the same designs, having belonged either to the same, or to similarly decorated vessels; 893 unornamented fragments were found, chiefly of small size, none of them being much larger than a man's hand. All this pottery is of the same kind as that found in other Irish crannoges; it is hand-made, and unglazed, and pulverized quartz and felspar has been mixed with the clay of which it is composed. Some vessels were evidently better baked than others, but all are friable in comparison with modern glazed earthenware. Some of the fragments also show a characteristic which I have seen mentioned before in connexion with such pottery, viz., the vessels to which they belonged were blackened by fire, chiefly on the interior surface. Pieces of pottery were discovered

¹ The object is described as it actually appears. It is reversed in the illustration.

² "Lake-Dwellings of Ireland," plate xxviii., facing p. 125 No. 5.

in all parts of the crannoge, as a rule not deeper than about a foot below the surface. Nearly all the larger fragments were found in the mud, at the water's edge.

Fig. 1 (p. 397) represents, I think, the most remarkable specimen of all. I have never seen any crannoge pottery, or indeed any other, quite resembling it. The fragment evidently formed part of the bottom of a vessel; the decorated surface is blackened by fire, and the other, which is plain, is of a drab colour. The design, I believe, originally resembled a cross surrounded by a circle, which is known as a St. Patrick's Cross. Mr. Wakeman, in his monograph on Inismurray, referring to this style of cross, says:—"And strange to say, by what appears accidental coincidence, a figure in some respects not unlike it is occasionally found on the bases of burial urns discovered in prehistoric cists in Ireland."¹ The same author states that—"In not one single instance, on crannoge pottery, has there been discovered a trace of what might be called Christian art or design."² I noticed a raised cross-like figure on the bottom of an urn in the room in the British Museum where the antiquities from British Barrows are kept.

Fig. 1 has the cross, and the fragment of the raised circle surrounding it, decorated with a punctated design; it was found about a foot below the surface, near the northern side of the island, not far from portion of a human inferior maxillary bone.

Fig. 3 (p. 391) is part of the side of a vessel, strengthened externally by bands, one of which is bifurcated. Two similarly ornamented fragments from Fermanagh crannoges are figured in the *Journal R. H. A. A. I.*, vol. vii. (4th Series), Plate II. facing page 383, figs. 6 and 7.

Figs. 7, 8, and 9 (p. 391) also show raised bands. The design on 7 and 8 somewhat resembles that which is said to have been impressed on similar ware, by means of a plaited cord. In the case of this pottery, however, I think that a quadrangularly pointed instrument has been used.

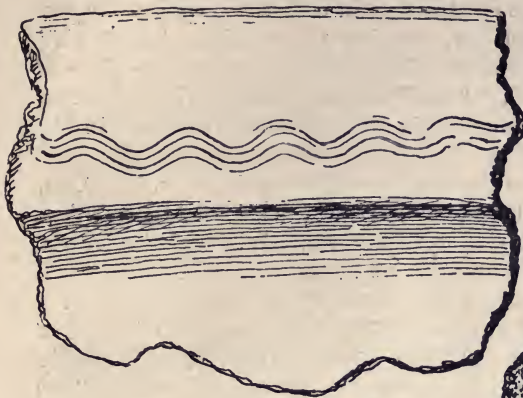
Fig. 12 (p. 391) is a large fragment, found in the mud, at the western shore, near the hammer stone described sixthly under the heading of Stone. It is well blackened by fire on the exterior, and slightly so on the interior surface, and belonged to a vessel which measured between 9 and 10 inches in diameter across the mouth; the perforation seen in the illustration, and referred to previously, when describing the fragment of the wooden vessel, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, and is situated $\frac{5}{8}$ inch below the rim, which is ornamented on both surfaces.

A small perforated fragment from the same vessel, showing that it

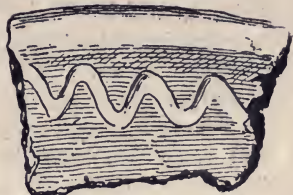
¹ *Journal R. H. A. A. I.*, vol. vii. (4th Ser.), pp. 240, 241.

² "Archæologia Hibernica," p. 251.

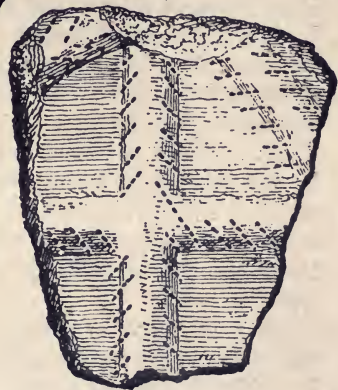
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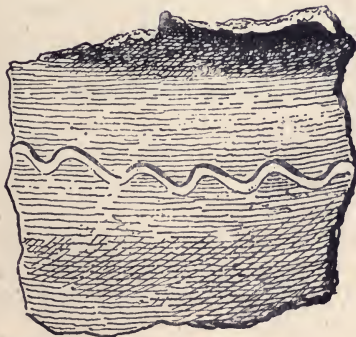
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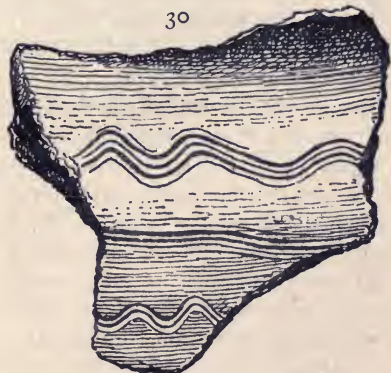
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*W.F. Wakeman
1896*

Scale of Inches



Objects found in Killyvulla Crannogé, near Clones.

had at least two holes, was also found. Five fragments of rims are worthy of description. The chief design in each case consists of a row of notches on the inner surface, forming the so-called "dog-tooth" pattern, which closely resembles the ornamentation on the piece of wooden rim, before described. A small fragment, marked with a chevron, also turned up. Only one example of a handle was found in the crannoge.

The designs appearing on the fragments illustrated by figs. 28, 29, 30, and 37 (p. 397), and fig. 13 (p. 391), require no special description. The ornamentation, in nearly every case, is merely a variation of the curved, zigzag, and wavy line style of decoration. Fig. 64 (p. 397), however, shows a punctated design. Some of the fragments are of a light greenish colour, and are more friable than the rest; instead of having had pounded quartz, or felspar, mixed through it, as is usually the case, the clay of which they are composed is studded with particles of a soft white stone, which can be cut with a knife, and effervesces with strong muriatic acid. I believe that in these cases, for some reason or other, ordinary limestone was pulverized and mixed with the clay; it was subsequently converted into lime, by the action of the fire, in which the vessel was burnt. It is interesting to note, that like our Irish crannoge pottery, the material of the pottery of the Stone Age, from the Swiss lake-dwellings, "generally contains numerous grains of quartz."¹

Fig. 14 (p. 391) represents part of the rim of a vessel; this is, undoubtedly, the rudest and worst made pottery found in the crannoge; it is thick, heavy, and so badly burnt, that it resembles sun-baked clay; it is of a drab colour, and does not show much admixture of quartz, though rather large particles of this substance may be seen here and there. The design consists of a number of shallow, oval depressions, which could not, I think, have been made by the finger tip, as the edges are too clearly defined; a similar style of ornamentation appears on four fragments of rims, figured by Mr. Wakeman; two of these were obtained from the crannoges of Drumdarragh, and Lankill, county Fermanagh,² The two others are from the sepulchral mound, in the grounds of Old Connaught, county Dublin.³ Oval depressions also exist on the rim of a fictile vessel, found in Ballydoolough Crannoge, county Fermanagh.⁴ One fragment of rim appears to show that an angular projection ran round the inner surface of the vessel, at the junction of body and rim; the other crannoge fictilia show a curved surface here.

A large fragment of the base of a vessel was found; it is flat, as is

¹ "Prehistoric Times," 5th ed., p. 199.

² *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. 7 (4th Series), fig. 4, Plate II., facing p. 383, and fig. 9, Plate III., facing p. 384.

³ *Journal, R.S.A.I.*, 1895, fig. 2, p. 109, and fig. 1, p. 113.

⁴ "The Lake-Dwellings of Ireland," fig. 80, p. 97.

the case with all the other bases of the crannoge vessels, judging from the fragments discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS "FINDS."

Bones were abundant in all parts of the crannoge; their fragments lay especially thick in the midden, L (p. 207, *ante*). Part of a human inferior maxillary bone was found about a foot below the surface. It has been referred to before in the description of the fragment of pottery, fig. 1 (p. 397). It consists of the right ramus and the chief portion of the body of the bone, which has been fractured across, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch posterior to the left mental foramen. The bone is dark in colour and extremely friable; the teeth cavities of the alveolar border are in a fair state of preservation; but all the teeth are missing, save the right third molar, commonly called the *wisdom tooth*. This bone probably belonged to a person past middle life; as, although the other signs of old age are wanting, the ramus is somewhat oblique and the angle obtuse. The discovery in a crannoge, among fractured marrow-bearing bones of various animals, of an undoubted human bone, broken also like the others, gives rise to many conjectures. Could it be that the lake-dwellers at any time were cannibals, who, after the flesh was consumed, fractured the bones to get at the marrow, the lower jaw alone remaining recognisable as human? or did they keep the skulls of their enemies as trophies of war, as we know was the custom with various savage races? It may here be worth mentioning that the lower maxilla is the only bone belonging to the head which depends solely on the soft parts for its attachment to the skull, and, therefore, would drop off, when these, in course of time, disappeared. Another supposition is, that this people may have allowed their dead (slain perhaps in defence of the stronghold) to lie unburied, their bones at length commingling with those of the animals killed for food in such "old savage feasting-places." We know in what a filthy state many modern savage tribes keep their huts. Captain Parry, in his description of the huts of the Esquimaux, mentions their unsanitary condition, and says that he "even observed a number of human bones lying about among the rest," viz. "innumerable bones of walrus and seals."¹ The crannoge may also have been used as a cemetery (in the same way as the neighbouring *lís*) by a subsequent generation, who knew not the lake-dwellers. Some confirmation would appear to be lent to this theory by the confused tradition, which I have referred to before, that the island was an old burial-place. If, however, either of the last two conjectures be true, what has become of the rest of the skeleton, most of the other bones of which could have been easily recognised? Human remains are stated to be very rare in the Swiss lake-dwellings²; and, as far as I am aware, only three other Irish crannoges

¹ "Prehistoric Times," 5th ed., p. 495.

² *Ibid.*, p. 220.

have hitherto yielded any.¹ Human bones were found on an ancient dwelling-site at Whitepark Bay, county Antrim.² They have been also found, *dislocated and broken*, in the Yorkshire barrows. In these instances there was evidence of imperfect cremation.³ The other osseous remains were those of pigs, and cattle of the short-horned breed, many of the horn-cores of which were found, together with fragments of their skulls; these, no doubt, having been fractured to take out the brains; bones of the horse and goat also occurred. A large proportion of the bones were in such a comminuted and decayed state that it was impossible to distinguish the animals to which they belonged. A number of osseous fragments occurred in the lowest stratum of the crannoge, some of them lying almost on the marl. The only way of explaining their presence here is, that they belonged to animals killed for food while the structure was being built. Strange to say, these fragments were invariably in a better state of preservation than those near the surface, the former being extremely hard, almost unchanged in colour, and fresh-looking, although they must have lain steeping in water and decayed vegetable matter for centuries, while the latter were in comparatively dry earth. This fact does not appear to corroborate a statement which I have usually seen made, that the exclusion of water is a special requisite for the preservation of bones. That this statement is a doubtful one is also borne out by the fact, that the bones lying in the water round the crannoge are in quite as good a state of preservation as those embedded in the earth. One or two pieces of rudely-made brick were found, and also several large shells of a freshwater bivalve, the largest measuring 5 inches long by 3 broad. Some fragmentary modern objects were also found, all of them either on, or within, a few inches of the surface, such as pieces of ordinary red glazed crockery, the same as may be seen in any kitchen. Strange to say, one of these pieces was found in the same spadeful of earth, and almost in contact with a fragment evidently from the same vessel as that illustrated by fig. 7 (p. 391). A fragment of delf, bearing the well-known willow-pattern, also came to light, as well as the bowl of an ordinary clay tobacco-pipe. All these were, doubtless, left on the island by potteen-makers, fishermen, and other casual visitors. I observed a good many fragments of quartz and felspar in all parts of the crannoge. I have no doubt that they were brought there for the manufacture of pottery; bits of wood-charcoal also occurred.

It may not be amiss to discuss, as briefly as possible, the question of the probable age of this crannoge—that is, the approximate dates of its construction and abandonment. This is one of the most interesting questions in connexion with any ancient structure, and generally, at

¹ "The Lake-Dwellings of Ireland," p. 90.

² *Journal R.H.A.A.I.*, vol. vii. (4th Series), p. 123.

³ "Flint Chips," pp. 401-402.

least as regards Irish archæology, the hardest to answer; and it makes one feel, to say the least of it, rather small, when some person makes the invariable inquiry, "How old is it?" evidently expecting a reply as glibly as a schoolboy gives the date of the battle of Hastings, or the signing of Magna Charta. And when, as often happens, eminent antiquaries, wishing to give an approximate date for any object, can go no nearer the mark than to say that it was doubtless used at some time between the periods B.C. 300, and A.D. 300, it certainly leaves them, in a manner, open to be twitted with the remark that "antiquaries are never quite sure whether a given object should be dated B.C. or A.D." It is easy to say 600 years or so, but (chiefly, I suppose, because our own existences are so brief) it is extremely difficult to realise what such a space of time means; however, if anyone takes up, for instance, a history of England, and (beginning somewhere about A.D. 1296, in the reign of Edward I.) traces the course of events up to the present time, he will have some conception of the mighty changes that can take place in six centuries. Certainly few things are more tantalizing, after having carefully explored an ancient dwelling-site, than to have to come to the conclusion that you are probably centuries at fault as to its age. In such cases one cannot help wishing that it were possible for something corresponding to the tablets of Tel-el-Amarna to come to light in an Irish crannog. History is silent as to the date at which crannoges were first constructed in Ireland, but one fact has struck me very forcibly, that with the exception of the crannog-hut discovered by Captain Mudge, I know of no case where the timbers of lake-dwellings in this country have been found hewn and shaped with stone implements, for in nearly all the numerous descriptions of the explorations of crannoges which I have read, particular mention is made of the long, clean, sweeping cuts, evidently of a metallic instrument, seen on the piles. As previously stated also, I noticed that the piles in Killyvilla crannog were sharpened in a similar manner. These facts, I think, show pretty clearly that, as far as we know up to the present, crannoges were not erected in Ireland during the Stone Age proper, that is, before metal was known. In Switzerland the lake-dwellings of the Stone Age can be easily distinguished from those of the metallic period by examining the piles. In the former, "the pointed extremity, which entered into the mud, still bears the marks of the fire, and the rude cuts made by the stone hatchets. The piles belonging to the Bronze Period, being prepared with metal axes, were much more regularly pointed, and the difference between the two have been ingeniously compared to those shown by lead-pencils well and badly cut."¹ Moreover, as far as I know, scarcely any crannog has been discovered in Ireland where there was an entire absence of metal, as is the case in the Swiss lake-dwellings

¹ "Prehistoric Times," 5th ed., p. 192.

of the Stone Age. This circumstance, it is true, does not afford so strong evidence as to the age of the Irish structures, as is supplied by the cuts on the woodworks, since but for the nature of these the explanation might be offered that many Irish crannoges, erected in the true Stone Age, continued to be occupied in that of metal, yet the fact is certainly worth noting. Stone, bronze, and iron objects were found in Killyvilla; this shows an apparent but not a true overlapping, since not one of the stone implements can be referred to the true Stone Age any more than our modern whetstones, &c.; neither is there any evidence that the crannoge existed in "the Bronze Age, in which bronze was used for arms and cutting instruments of all kinds."¹ It is quite evident that its inhabitants had abundance of iron, and were well acquainted with the working of it. All their weapons and tools were formed of this metal, none having been discovered composed of bronze.

The knife-blade, fig. 5 (p. 215, *ante*), is of a very early type, and from the situation in which it was found, deep down in the foundation, I think it shows that the crannoge was constructed in the beginning of "the Iron Age, in which that metal had superseded bronze for arms, axes, knives, &c., bronze, however, still being in common use for ornaments, and frequently also for the *handles* of swords and other arms, though never for the blades."² In "The Lake-Dwellings of Ireland," p. 57, appears the following:—"The historic limit to which the 'Iron Age' reaches back in Ireland is somewhere between the eleventh and earliest half of the tenth century. How long it had previously existed there must be matter of conjecture; but it is almost incredible that its natives should have been far behind their neighbours in the art of metallurgy; and we know that Cæsar ("De Bel. Gall. lib. 5, cap. xii.) found the Britons acquainted with the use of iron." The same useful work gives historical notices of two crannoges, distant only a few miles from Killyvilla, which run as follows:—p. 151, "Francis Jobson likewise represents the residence of a chieftain, named Brian Mahon, as a crannoge on *Lough Rouskey*, in the parish of Killeevan." Jobson made his survey of the county Monaghan in 1590; this crannoge mentioned by him is situated four miles south-east of Killyvilla. At p. 156 is the second notice:—"In 1025, it is stated in the *Annals of Loch Cé*, that a predatory expedition was made by the inhabitants of Fermanagh, on which occasion they burned the crannoge on *Loch-n-Uaithne* (Lough Ooney), and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake." Lough Ooney lies in the county Monaghan, in the barony of Dartry, the chiefs of which territory had their principal residence on this lake, whence they were sometimes designated "Lords of Loch-n-Uaithne." I have visited this crannoge and noticed some broken bones round its margin. It is circular, about

¹ "Prehistoric Times," 5th ed., p. 3.

² *Ibid.*

170 feet in diameter, and lies two miles S. E. of Killyvilla, "as the crow flies." The existence of an eleventh-century record of a crannoge a couple of miles distant from Killyvilla is an interesting fact; it is very possible that their periods of occupation may have, to some extent, coincided; but at what date Killyvilla was abandoned there is no evidence to show.

NOTE.—Figure 2 (page 397) represents the flint core referred to at page 217.

CALENDAR OF THE "LIBER NIGER ALANI."

BY THE REV. G. T. STOKES, D.D., M.R.I.A.

(Continued from Vol. VII. (1897), page 176.)

PART III.

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767. "William, son of John, of Clonmour, grants to the knights of the Temple of Solomon, the undermentioned lands," including one carucate of land called Le Dalgin, near Shankill.

768-770. "Luke, the Archbishop, grants to the men of Finglas, 158 acres, three stangs, with messuages and curtilages."

This deed is important for the local names of premises, fields, tenants, &c. A perusal of it would be useful for the local history of Finglas about the year 1250 A.D..

771. "John de Kylpech quitclains to L. Archbishop his right in Bally-okargylle in O'Konagh."

771. "J. Archbishop grants to John de Anno, son of Adam de Anno, a knight's fee in Coulbalysward in Munster."

773. "Hamo de Valonis grants J., Archbishop, for the expenses of the Church of Dublin, xx. carucates in lay fee in or about Fertir or in Omayle."

774-777. "King Henry V. confirms to Thomas the Archbishop, his patronage in St. Patrick's and its churches."

This is a long and important deed, describing the state of St. Patrick's at that time. It should be compared with another similar deed on pp. 781-784. Both show how ready the prelates of the 14th and 15th centuries were to resort to the Crown for support and protection.

777-779. "T., the Archbishop, grants by deed to John Passavand, citizen, for 20 years, a mill in St. Patrick's town."

The date of this deed is the time of Edward III. The mill, we are told, used to be called Shyre-Clap, and was situated in St. Patrick's-street, doubtless on the Poddle. This deed is important for the local history of St. Patrick's-street. Alan notes that the rental and contract touching this letting was then intact. It may have been the rental pertaining to St. Patrick's-street, published a few years ago by Mr. Mills, in the *Journal R.S.A.I.*, the original of which roll is now among the MSS. of Marsh's Library.

779. "Robert, son of Odo Maunsell, grants to John de Sandford the Archbishop two carucates in Culenary."

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780. "Taxation of tithes in Malahide, Swords, Lisposel, Cloghran, and other places in the north of the county Dublin."

781-784. "Concerning the union of churches and dignities of St. Patrick."

This document, comprising four closely-written pages, contains letters patent from the Crown dealing with the organisation of the cathedral. It shows what vast powers the Crown then claimed to exercise in such corporations. It deserves special notice from the historians of the cathedral.

785. "Robert Talbot of Belgard and Nicholas Fitz Simons of Dublin grant to W., the Archbishop, for life, a rent of v. marks, iii^s and 4^d. The date of this grant was July 20, 10th of Henry 8."

The Talbots were at Belgard in the time of Edward VI. and of Philip and Mary (see the Fiant of these reigns). Reginald Talbot was owner of Belgard under Edward VI.; Robert, his son, under Elizabeth. The Robert of this deed was evidently father of Reginald, and grandfather of Robert the younger.

Fitzsimons is a very old Dublin family name. Nicholas Fitzsimons, probably the same, appears in the "Fiant of Elizabeth" (see Index").

786. "Robert de Talbot de Belgard grants to W., the Archbishop, iii acres in the Dowhous in Kilmanaghe in the Co. Dublin."

787. "Robert Talbot quit-claims, April, 1512, the right of W., the Archbishop, in the Dowhous." Kilmanagh and the Dowhous seem to have been in the neighbourhood of Clondalkin. See Fiant of Edward VI. No. 80, lease to Edward Bassenet, Dean of St. Patrick's; and No. 1683, lease to Walter Peppard, for a notice of Kilmanagh in 1552.

788. "Concerning Reginald Marnewell and his gift to the Hospital of St. John of Newgate." See "Index" to Fiant of Elizabeth under Dublin about the possessions of this hospital. There are about thirty fiant which deal with them."

789-791. "Award of the Judges concerning the rent of Newtown Rathcool." This deed is dated December 13th, 1526, and signed Patrick Bermingham, Justice, Richard Delahide, and P. Finglas, Baron.

791-793. "Concerning the gift of John Alleyne to the Poor." This is a long deed; it is dated 1504, and deals with Alleyne's Hospital near St. Patrick's: cf. Mason's St. Patrick's.

794-797. "John Alleyne's will."

797-801. "Concerning the union of the bishoprics of Glendalough and Dublin, and about the foundation of the Hospital on the Steyne." This is important for the history of the Church of Dublin in the 12th century: cf. "Butler's Introduction to the Register of All Saints," p. x.

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801. "John, the Archbishop, gives a certain land near the cemetery of St. Patrick's to Serlon of London."

Important original authority for the location of the official residences in St. Patrick's Close.

802. "Agreement between the rector of Kynneeth and the Vicars of St. Patrick's, Dublin, about the Chapel of Corballi."

The date of this deed is 1285, John de Saundford being Archbishop. It seems to refer to the parish of Kineagh, county Kildare, two miles S.W. from Baltinglass, which, till 1870, was in the patronage of the Vicars-Choral of St. Patrick's. Cf. deed on p. 840, about the parish of Kenneth, which shows it must refer to that now called Kineagh.

803. "Fulco, the Archbishop, confers the prebendal Church of Killiskey on the Archdeacon of Glendalough." Archbishop F. de Sandford, in 1267, erected this church into a prebend, and annexed it to the Archdeaconry of Glendalough. Hugh de Chaddaston was the first Archdeacon who held the Church. He was an Englishman: cf. about this transaction; Mason's *St. Patrick's*, p. 111; and Cotton's *Fasti*, ii. 218.

- 804-836. "Transcript of the documents concerning the dignity of the Church of Dublin.

This is a document upon which Alan seems to have laid the greatest stress, for there is, at the beginning, a note testifying that he had personally collated and compared all the documents. The date of this deed was in the time of Hugh Inge, D.D., Archbishop, 1521-28, and of William Power, Archdeacon of Glendalough, 1523-29. This deed treats of the custody of the spiritualities of the vacant diocese of Kildare. This diocese became vacant by the death of Edmund Lane, Bishop, 1482-1522. The Earl of Kildare endeavoured to obtain it for the Dean, Edward Dillon; he failed, but a certain Thomas Dillon was appointed, 1523-1531. This deed is full of information about the relations between Kildare diocese when vacant, and Dublin. The Archbishop evidently claimed complete authority over it, while the Dean and Chapter, assisted by the great convent of Conall, wished to assert their canonical rights. There are numerous documents quoted about Kildare, specially one composed when John Horwood was Archdeacon of Kildare, 1353-1357. Among the names which occur in it are—Walter Cusack, Prebendary of Rathmichael; Robert Eustace, Prebendary of Tipperkevin; Walter Wessely, Prior of Conall; Cornelius Duff, Prior of Kells; Lawrence Handcock, Literate; Thomas Walsh, Notary Public; Nicholas Staneyhurst, Notary Public for Kildare by papal authority; and Thomas Walsh for Ferns; Robert Sutton, Archdeacon of Dublin, 1498-1527. A great deal of the ancient history, claims, and customs of Kildare could be recovered by a study of this long document, and by a comparison of it with the Chapter-books of Kildare, now in the Record Office. The entries in these between 1660 and 1670 contain an account of Kildare Cathedral and its Chapter, laws, and customs, as the older members, who lived before 1640, recollected them.

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The arbitrator in this Pre-Reformation case was a certain retired bishop named Dermot O'Reilly. He had originally been Abbot of Kells, where he was succeeded by one Cornelius Duff, Prior of Kells, who signs this deed. Hence O'Reilly had been removed to the Bishopric of Kilmore. He was, however, a quiet and studious man, and he found Kilmore diocese a troublesome post. He retired, therefore, to Swords, and acted, in 1522, as Vicar of Swords. He was judge in this controversy. His name is not found in Cotton, because he was only Vicar to the Prebendary of Swords, who, at that time, was Edward St. Laurence. Bishop Dermot O'Reilly died in 1529. The reader should specially note the conditions and limitations of this award, set forth in English on page 836.

- 825-827. "John, son of Fancon, grants to John de Saundford, Ballymadan and Cumbre."

This deed and the next are inserted out of place in the middle of the previous deed, about the controversy between the Chapter of Kildare and the Archbishop of Dublin.

828. "Alexander de Anno, son of Godred de Anno, confirms to John de Saundford, the Archbishop (A.D. 1284) the tenement of Cubbalisward in the county Limerick"

Alan adds notes about the details of enrolments in the King's Bench in 1284, which prove his skill and knowledge as a lawyer.

837. "John, the Archbishop, lets to farm to David of Callan half a carucate of land in the tenement of Colloyn (Cullenswood)." Alan dates this deed in 1288. It was made between John de Saundford and David of Callan, a citizen of Dublin.

839. "Luke, the Archbishop, confirms to Meyler, son of Laurence O'Toole, the land which Laurence his father held." Luke was Archbishop from 1228 to 1255. This deed is important for names of places and persons at Glendalough at that time.

840. "Sentence of Luke the Archbishop in the controversy between the Chapter of St. Patrick's and Robert, son of Roulin, about the Church of Kenneth in O'Morthie." Cf. a deed of Archbishop Luke's on p. 802. This parish was in the gift of the Vicars-Choral of St. Patrick's.

841. "Richard Marewarde, free tenant of the Archbishop, releases four marks before the time to Richard the Archbishop."

There were four Richards Archbishops of Dublin before Alan's time :—

1. Richard de Ferings, 1299-1306.
2. Richard de Havering, 1307-1311. He was never consecrated. In 1321 he was made Archdeacon of Chester, while John Leech was promoted, in 1311, from Dunkeld to Dublin.
3. Richard Northalis, Bishop of Ossory, was translated to Dublin in 1396, but died the next year.
4. Richard Talbot, 1417-1449.

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842. "Stephen, of Hereford, remits to H., the Archbishop, the land of Stevardach." Alan notes that this denomination of Stevardach is in the lordship of Ballymore.
843. "J., the Archbishop, grants their burgages to his burgesses of Swords."
844. "The manifold title in spirituals of the Archbishop of Dublin in right of his Church and dignity."

This sets forth the titles of Alan as Abbot of the Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity, secular Prebendary and Canon of St. Patrick's, according to the use of Sarum, Archbishop and Metropolitan of Dublin, Bishop and Abbot of Glendalough, Dean of Penkridge, &c. I have set forth this title in "Ireland and the Anglo-Norman Church," p. 266. But the version there given as from Marsh's Library copy of the "Liber Niger," fol. 374, does not agree with Dr. Reeves' version. A good deal of this latter also I cannot make out or explain. The Archbishop exercised jurisdiction over Penkridge till Archbishop King's time. Why was it given up?

- 845-847. "Concerning the Church of Tachlow, or Tachtow, properly Taghadoe, granted to the Prior of All Saints, taken from the most ancient written register of the Dublin Curia."

This deed and the next, on p. 846, printed in the "Register of All Saints," pp. 101 and 102, deal with a trial about a church of Tachlow, or Tachtow, or Stachtow, belonging to the Prior of All Saints (now Trinity College). Tachtow is often mentioned in the said "Register of All Saints," edited by Dean Butler, in the Irish Archæological Series. The church was situated in the Deanery of Leixlip and county Kildare; and this trial about the parochial boundaries took place in 1410 when Adam Tylour was Prebendary of Maynooth, and Thomas Hunt, Vicar of the church. The town and lands of Tachtow now form part of the city estate of Dublin (see Dean Butler's Preface to the "Register of All Saints," p. lxi.). The Corporation of Dublin were also patrons of the living in succession to the Priory. It was an ancient Celtic foundation, as is evident from the round tower there still existing. It is situated about one and a-half miles from Maynooth, on the Naas road.

- 848-866. "This very long document or rather series of documents is headed 'De consuetudinibus ac Statutis in Tutoriis negotiis observandis instar curiae cancellariae.'"

On p. 861 is a long note in Alan's handwriting. The whole series of documents is concerned with laying down rules for the exercise of the episcopal office of guardian, *ex-officio*, of widows, orphans, insane persons, which the Christianised Roman Law of Theodosius and Justinian imposed upon bishops (see Van Espen, Index, s. v. "Tutela and Tutor." Cf. Lord Mackenzie's "Roman Law," chap. x.).

866. "Grant of Constableness of Ballymore made by Archbishop Richard to Richard Fitz Eustace, declared null."

The grant was made, according to Alan's notes, by Archbishop R. Talbot, 1417-1449. It was revoked by Egerton and the other Commissioners sent here by Henry VIII. about 1524, in favour of Archbishop Inge.

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- 867-870. "Decree of Oliver St. John, Lord Deputy, and the Privy Council, in 1617, in reference to a petition of the Mayor and citizens requesting the Deputy to prevent certain men, among whom are named Peterson and Thomas Graves, retailing goods and merchandise in St. Patrick's Liberty."

The Archbishop (Jones) defended his rights. The Lord Deputy postpones a final decision for some months till the Archbishop has time to look up his charters. This is another proof that entries were made in the "Liber Niger" after the Reformation and Alan's time. The simple fact is that paper was scarce, and men entered their documents on any blank page they came across, as is manifest from the ms. copy of Dudley Loftus's "Annals of Ireland," in Marsh's Library.

870. "Rules how to proceed when a vacancy occurs in the See. An official is to be appointed by two Chapters according to the agreement made to provide for such a case in 1284." This was the exact course followed at the last vacancy, upon the death of Lord Plunket.
871. "Bull of Pope Alexander." Alan adds a note that a Bull of Pope Lucius III. mentioned in it cannot now be found. Pope Alexander's Bull mentions the possessions of the Church in Dublin. It names Reehra or Lambay "cum villa sua," the Church of Killester, St. Michan's with its mill by the bridge, St. John the Baptist's, St. Michael's, St. Brigid's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. Kevin's Church "cum villa sua," which Alan glosses "nunc villa Sti. Sepulcri."

This is important for the topography of Dublin city and county. Cf. "Chartæ Privilegia," "Dr. Reeves's tract on the Diocese of Dublin and Glendalough," and "Stokes on Anglo-Norman Church," pp. 216, 226.

872. "William Mower grants to Thomas of Sueterby xxii. acres."

These lands granted lay between Crumlin and Kilmainham. The boundaries are set out very precisely. This deed is very important for place-names on the S.W. side of Dublin. Thomas of Sueterby was a Prebendary about 1296 (see Cotton's "Fasti," ii., p. 193).

874. "Robert Unred, citizen of Dublin, grants xv. acres in Cullen or Colonia to Nicholas of Hattingley." Simon Unred was one of the Provosts of Dublin about 1260. See the Christ Church deeds in the 23rd Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, p. 83, No. 508. Unred is a common name in these deeds of the 13th century. Cf. about the place-names mentioned therein near Rathmines and Terenure, the "Index to Fiants of Elizabeth" under St. John's Lees at Terenure, Nos. 347, 1250, 4390.

This is important for names and boundaries about Cullenswood and Rathmines. It frequently mentions a place called Le Paas, between Cullenswood and Rathmines.

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- 875-877. "Pope Urban confirms the Churches and lands belonging to the Prior and convent of Holy Trinity, Dublin."

This is preceded by a long note of Alan's explaining the ancient ecclesiastical state of the city and diocese. This note seems to refer back to all the bulls and deeds which immediately precede it. The Bull of Pope Urban begins by referring to those of Popes Alexander and Lucius. It should be compared with the documents and Bulls dealing with the Priory of the Holy Trinity, both in "*Chartæ et Privilegia*," and in the "Deputy Keeper's Report," No. xxiii., as well as in the Introduction to the "*Christ Church Obits*."

- 878-882. "Confirmation of the Christ Church endowments by King John."

This deed is historically important because of its references to the endowment granted to Christ Church, before the Conquest, by King Dermot and the Danes, and then by Earl Strongbow. It speaks of the Priory as founded before A.D. 1170.

- 882-884. "Confirmation by Luke, the Archbishop, of all lands, benefices, chapels, &c., belonging to the Priory of the Holy Trinity."

884. "Richard, the Archbishop, gives to Adam, son of John Dawe, a messuage and lands in Shankill."

885. "Simon Luttrell gives one acre with the patronage of the Church of Stackallan to John de St. Paul the Archbishop," date, April, 1350.

887. "The number, order, and taxation of the prebendaries of St. Patrick's is triple together with their vicars."

This deed is most important for the ancient history of St. Patrick's. It tells of the churches and parishes belonging to each dignitary and Canon. It divides the Canons into three classes—sacerdotal, diaconal, and sub-diaconal. The sacerdotal Canons are ten in number, viz. Cullen, Kilmactalway, Swords, Iago, St. Audoen's, Clonmethan, Wicklow, Tymothan, Castleknock, Mulhuddart. There are four diaconal and eight sub-diaconal. The date of this document is 1302.

890. "Benefices Collative in the time of John Alan, Archbishop of Dublin." Alan dates this 1531, and tells us he had then just forty benefices in his gift.

This is an interesting account of the Archbishop's patronage in the diocese of Dublin. In the city he would seem to have had but four benefices in his gift, viz. St. Audoen's, St. Peter's, St. Mary des Dams, and the perpetual Vicarage of St. Kevin's. In the rural deanery of Taney he had nine benefices in his gift, including Tassagard, Newcastle, Finglas, Kilmactalway, Castleknock. In deanery of Swords seven, and so on.

891. "Walter, son of Walter Aylmer, gives to Walter, son of Ralph, three acres in the tenement of Filewar."

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893. "Richard Produs grants to Walter Fox a lordship in the tenement of Grenok." Alan adds numerous notes.

Was Grenok in Meath or Dublin? In the general Index to the "Fiants of Elizabeth" there is one Grenok in Meath and another in Dublin. The Meath Grenok is now Greenoge, and gave names to a manor and rectory. The Dublin Grenock was near Palmerston.

894. "Adam White, the seneschal of the Archbishop, orders to Richard Walsh that the lands of William, son of John Fitz-Adams, be delivered to him, he being now of full age." Dated about 1360.
894. "William, Abbot of the Convent of the B.V. M., Dublin, promises canonical obedience to John VII., Archbishop, and his successors." Alan adds a note that this promise was made in 1531, and that it was that of an exempt abbot.
895. "Thomas Warde grants to Luke Dawnger three stangs in a tenement in Clondalkin." Date 5th year of Henry VI.
896. "Concerning Ballymackelly in Clondalkin." This deed seems to have been in Alan's hand. The original was dated, apparently, 1329. Its details are useful for local topography of Clondalkin district.
- 897-899. "Fulco, the Archbishop gives to William Torrell (? Tyrell) xxiv. acres of land in Tallaght and Kiltipper."

This deed is useful for the topography of Tallaght district. It gives names of tenants, farms, rents, &c. Date about 1266.

900. "An Act of Parliament made at Limerick 22nd year of Edward IV." It treats of the Earl of Kildare and his conquest of the counties of Kildare and Carlow.
902. "Hugh, son of Thomas, releases to Fulk, the Archbishop, the claim which he has in Ballylanchen and Ballyboght."

Ballyboght is in the county Kildare. It is mentioned in the "Fiants of Elizabeth," Nos. 1415, 4083, 6755, 6786. No. 1415 is specially interesting, as it designates the Dublin mountains "the Red Mountains," and names the villages bordering them, from Brittas to Dunlavin, appoints Robert Pefolde, of Holywood, ruler of them, from Ballynascorney to Imaal.

903. "Ludovicus, Abbot of the B. V. M., Dublin, transfers to John the Archbishop the rights which he had in the tithes of Lusk and of Kilbaroc." This deed also treats of the Church of the Sons of Nellan and of Ireland's Eye.
- 903-905. "Luke, the Archbishop, confirms to Joseph, son of William Albyn xl acres in Rathcoole." This deed is useful for names of persons and places in Rathcoole in the 13th century.

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905. "Sequentur nativi Domini archiepiscopi Dublin. temp. Johannis VII." Interesting for details of Archiepiscopal manors in 1531.

Dean Butler, in his Introduction to the "Register of All Saints," p. xv, explains the position of "Natives," or "Betaghs," on the episcopal manors, and points out that, in this shape, villeinage, or serfdom, survived in Ireland till the time of this deed, 1531, in which he remarks that "Archbishop Alan counts up his natives as he would count up his stock." He notices, however, that there was a still lower class of serfs noticed in the "Register."

906. "A copy from the white book of the Treasury concerning the Royal Service."
907. "Sentence by Archbishop Alan concerning tithes in the lands of the Canons of St. Thomas."
908. "Extract from the decrees of the Synod of Cashel concerning the English and Irish Churches."
909. "Henry, the Archbishop, grants to the Prior and Chapter of Holy Trinity Dublin, the land which Gilbert Comyn held at a gate into the Church of the Holy Trinity."

The rent paid for this land was three marks. The name of Comyn is very common in Anglo-Norman times down to the year 1600 (see Index to the "Fiants of Elizabeth," and to "Obits of Christ Church"). In Hardiman's edition of "Iar-Connaught," by O'Flaherty, p. 251, I notice a licence to Thomas Coman, of Athlone, which seems to show that the name took that shape about 1616. There are still several families, as at Ballinasloe and other places in Galway, which retain the ancient form Comyn.

- 909-913. "Thomas Weston, prior of the Hospital of St. John of Newgate, renounces his privileges."

This is important for the history of that ancient Dublin hospital. The name of Thomas Weston occurs in the Christ Church Papers in the twenty-third Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records, A.D. 1891, p. 141, No. 886. He seems to have died Rector of Lyons, in Kildare. His will and inventory there printed is a curious specimen of Dublin clerical life about the year 1450.

914. "John Marshal of Rathcoole gives to Simon Corklagh a messuage and lands in Rathcoole." Important for names and boundaries in Rathcoole, date about 1346.
915. "Thomas Galfred, son of John Leon, gives to John, son of Ralph of Kilreske, the land of Kilreske."
917. "Bounds of the Magheri within the four obedient shires divided from the marches."

This is important for the position and direction of the Pale. This document begins by defining the Magheri, as containing Ballybothar (Boosterstown), Myrreyong (Merrion), Tavelaght, Belgard, Tassagard,

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the lordship of Newcastle, and so by the mountains to Ballymore and the Liffey. It then describes the course of the Pale by Clane, Kilcock, Laracor, Athboy, the Blackwater, the Hill of Lloyd, Donaghpatrick, Telltown, Siddan, and the river of Dundowgyn to the sea. It refers to an Act of Parliament made at Drogheda in the third year of Henry VII., which is not printed, as apparently making all the four obedient shires part of county Dublin. The deed speaks of the new ditch made from Merrion to the waters of the Dodder. Is this the double ditch at the back of Aylesbury-road?

918. "State of the tenement of Kylreske."

This sets forth the condition of Kylreske before 1170, the supreme lord being Occadesi, or O'Casey, the chief of the district represented by the present barony of Balrothery West. Kilreske lies north of Castleknock.

919. "Memorandum in English setting forth that bishops have cure of souls in vacant benefices." Alan adds notes out of the Canon law.

920. "Luke, the Archbishop, confirms to William Furetur the lands his father, Walter Furetur, held in the Manor of Swords." Date, about 1250.

921-925. "Petitions of the Archbishops of Dublin about alienated lands, with decisions of the Lords Lieutenant." The first petition is addressed to Gerald, Earl of Kildare, and signed William Delahide, and dated eighth year of Henry VIII. The decisions are signed by Patrick Bermingham and Richard Delahide, Justices, and Barth. Dillon, Chief Baron. These documents are very important for the relations between Church and State in the earlier years of King Henry VIII.

925-926. "Richard II. gives to the Church of the Holy Trinity messuages and tenements of Richard Heygrave of Dublin," date 18th year of King Richard.

927-31. "Richard, the Archbishop, makes three Churches prebendal." The date was 1303. The Archbishop was Richard de Ferings; he died abroad in 1306; he was originally Archdeacon of Canterbury. The churches were those of Stagonil and the two Tipper Kevins.

931. "Concerning Kilmanaghe and Aghtre in the tenement of Tave-laght." Date was 10th of Edward II. This deed is a release by John, son of Ralph of Rathdown, to John le Then of Mohan-diston.

Kilmanaghe is the same as Kilmannaghe in "Fiants of Elizabeth," Nos. 660, 2660. It was a place-name in the west of the county Dublin near Tallaght.

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932-935. "Act of Parliament nullifying a Parliament held by Gerald, Earl of Kildare, at Naas." This document is in English; its date is about 1524.

935. "Concerning the right of patronage of the Priory of St. Wolstan," about 1531.

This deed gives the recollections of Richard Weston, then Prior, in his seventy-third year of the previous elections which had taken place in his memory, viz. those of Priors William Coleman, Richard Taverner, who were chosen by the convent, licence having been first granted by the Archbishop. Interesting as being the recollections of almost the last Prior of the convent. The Westons were a great clerical family in cent. xvi.

937-939. "The Knight's tenure and service." A memorandum in English with the King's answer, and a note at the end as follows:—"This copy was made out of an olde booke that John Caddell had of the Conquest of Ireland."

This document is couched in quaint old English. Caddell was a common Anglo-Norman name down to Elizabeth's time (see Index to the "Fiants"). The Caddells took the name of Blake, in Galway: see O'Flaherty's "West Connaught," ed. Hardiman, pp. 192-196. Perhaps the "Olde Booke" John Caddell possessed had something to do with the ancient documents Hardiman so largely quotes, *l. c.*

940. "H., the Archbishop, grants Elias de Piro two carucates in Rathbele and Ballydorgane." This land was in Ballybachill.

941. "Gerald, son of Robert, gives one carucate of land in Tipperkevin to Thomas, son of Robert of Camelford."

941. "Relevium de lege antiqua."

942. "Johannes Gormund releases to William Camelford the right which he had in Tipperkevin."

942. "Luke, the Archbishop, grants to the Burgesses of Rathcoole a common right in the hill of Slestell.

944. "H., the Archbishop, makes the Island of St. Saviour of Glendalough subject to the Prior and Convent of All Saints. Cf. Register of All Saints, ed. Butler, p. 7."

945. "Richard, the Archbishop, gives to Adam Daive, son of John, one messuage and half a carucate in Shankill."

This deed refers to the possessions of the Templars and the lands of Reginald McKanse, "Betagius," both in Shankill. It also refers to grants from the Archbishop in his other manors of Swords, Lusk, and Finglas. It mentions John Heyne as his Finglas bailiff.

946. "Sequestration of the office and profits of Corbe (Corbanatus) of Glendalough, by John VI., Archbishop of Dublin (Walton)."

This deed is very important for the history and social state of Glendalough, its manor, and lordship. It appoints Tadeus O'Skolly sequestrator of the church and vill of Glendalough. The Corbe seems to

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have had jurisdiction over the deaneries of Bray, Wicklow, Arklow, and O'Morthie. The date of this deed was 11th December, 1473, at Finglas. Cf. Ussher's "Works," vol. xi., pp. 428 and 435, for an account of this transaction where this deed is printed. Cf. Index to the "Fiants (and Nos. 4481, 6034) of Elizabeth," for later notices of Corbs and their lands.

948-952. "Nomina Ffeoffatorum per cartam in tenemento de Swordes."

This deed of four pages gives a list of the tenants and leaseholders in Swords. Very important for the local history.

952-959. "Names of the same in Ballymore Eustace." This list covers seven pages.

959-961. "Names of the same in Castlekevin."

This deed covers two pages, and is important for Wicklow and Glendalough names. These lists are most important for the local history of Dublin and Wicklow.

962-964. "Walter, the Archbishop, confirms to the Prioress and nuns of Grace Dieu their rights in the Glebe of Portran in the county of Dublin."

964-971. "Cereagium primorum Tenentium ex quo processit; apud Ballymore." Cf. Du Cange, *s. v.* Cereagium.

This long document sets forth the names of those bound to supply wax to various churches, and the amounts—(1) at Ballymore; (2) Clondalkin, Rathcoole, and Tallaght; (3) at Dublin; (4) at Finglas; (5) at Swords; (6) at Luske; (7) at Castlekevin; (8) at Shankill. This is important, because it gives, perhaps, the completest list of superior archiepiscopal tenants. Thus the Fitzwilliams appear as paying at Dundrum; and the O'Toole's at Shankill.

972. "William, Bishop of Glendalough, confirms to the Canons of St. Thomas a moiety of the Churches of Confie, Saltu Salmonum, Tagheumyng, and others," date about 1200.

974. "Michael, the Archbishop, grants to the use of the Canons of St. Thomas, Dublin, the Churches of Confie and Leixlip." A.D. 1463.

Confie is now Confey, a parish between Maynooth and Leixlip. There are now the ruins of an ancient castle, said to have been besieged in 1690 (see "Lewis"). It is often noticed in the "Fiants." At the Dissolution the Eustaces obtained the church property in this parish, and established this castle (see the "Fiants of Elizabeth," Nos. 593, 774, 2345, 2690, 4389). This deed is referred to under the head of Leixlip Deanery, in the "Repertorium Viride."

976. "John, the Archbishop, gives to the Canons of St. Thomas the Church of St. James."

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977. "Robert de Stant grants to the nuns of Tachmolinbeg the land which Walter Many held."

The church of Tachmolinbeg was dedicated to the B. V. M. This land was at Three Castles, and was given with his daughter Isabella, who had evidently joined the nunnery. Three Castles was a village between Brittas and Donard, W. of the Dublin mountains (see "Fiants of Elizabeth," No. 1415).

978. "William, of Athie, confirms to Peter, his son, *duos denariatus annui redditus*, out of a quarter of a carucate in the tenement of Comynstown which the Prioress of Techmolinbeg has."

Du Cange defines Denariatus thus:—"Modus agri ad valorem annuum unius denarii." It was about the eighth part of an acre, or half a rood.

979. "Bull of Pope Celestine confirming Churches to the Canons of St. Patrick." He refers to John Comyn's gifts to that Church including Swords, Kirlandessia (? Ireland's Eye), Clonmethan, Finglas, Clondalkin, Tallaght, Kilnesantan, Taney, &c."

This deed is printed, with variations, in the Appendix to Mason's "St. Patrick," out of the "Dignitas Decani."

980. "Roger, son of Stephen, grants to Roger, son of Roger, the fourth part of a tenement in Armacrenane."

981. "Alured, Prior of Inistive (? Inistiogue, Co. Kilkenny), promises to pay to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin, x shillings for land by the name of Atheruth."

981. "John, the Archbishop, grants to the Prioress and nuns of Techmolinbeg one carucate in the tenement of Armacrenane."

982. "The Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, Dublin, confirm the grant of the Churches made by Archbishop Luke to the Prior and Convent of Holy Trinity." The Churches so granted were Clonkene with the Chapel of Carrickbrenan, the Churches of Killbekennet, of Tilagh, and Stallorgan.

These corresponded to the modern sites of Clonkeen, or Dean's Grange, Monkstown, Dalkey, Tullow, and Stillorgan. Very useful for local history of Monkstown, Kill, and Stillorgan.

- 983-985. "Taxation of the Prebendaries of St. Patrick's, made A.D. 1227." This is printed in Mason's "St. Patrick's," App., p. viii.

985. "Memorandum about Finglas."

This sets forth how the taxes were to be assessed, giving lists of tenants, place-names, &c. Important for parochial history of Finglas. Among the names are Kardiffe, Michael Luttrell, Adam Chambré. Among place-names is Le Caberagh (see Cabragh, in the Index to the "Fiants of Elizabeth").

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986. "Robert de Wikeford, Archbishop of Dublin, constitutes William Fitzwilliam his seneschal," dated 1379 at London.
988. "Walter, the Archbishop, the Prior of the Holy Trinity, Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick, constitute Clement Fitz-Leo bailiff of St. Sepulchre," about 1485.
- 989-993. "Richard IV. (Talbot), Archbishop of Dublin, inspects and ratifies a charter of Archbishop Luke to Richard Chambre of lands in Dublin and Finglas at the request of Geoffrey de la Sale, date 1437. See the account of Finglas and its lands in Mason's St. Patrick's, pp. 37-39."
993. "Concerning John Comyn and Henry called Seorch Villein." This gives the usual and popular account of Henry of London.
994. "Osbertus, Prior of St. John of Kilkenny, Henry Purcell, seneschal of Leinster, and Thomas, of Callan, inspect the charter made by Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick to W. Marshal about the Church of Donachmore.
995. "William, son of William, son of Maurice, grants to J. the Archbishop the Church of Donachmore in augmentation of the common funds of the Canons of St. Patrick."
996. "Luke, the Archbishop, confirms to the Canons of St. Patrick the Church of Killescopsantan and of Kilbride."
997. "H., the Archbishop, grants the sepulchral Chapel of Graghelaghe to the Church of Holywood, and four shillings to the prebend of Clonmethan."
999. "Richard, Bishop of Meath, grants to the Chapter of St. Patrick's, houses in Dublin for the benefit of the common fund; date about 1230, when Richard de la Corner, previously one of the Canons, became Bishop of Meath."
1000. "H., Archbishop, grants burial and the Chapel of Palmerstown to the Church of Garristown."
1003. "The Church of Mone is granted to the Prebendaries of St. Patrick in augmentation of the Common Fund."
1005. "Luke, the Archbishop, assigns the Church of Derlasser and the Chapel of Harpstown to the Chancellor of St. Patrick's.
- Cf.* Mason's "St. Patrick," p. 37. Derlasser, Derralossory, was the principal church of Fertir, in the upland district of county Wicklow, from Powerscourt to Glendalough, variously called Fartry, Ferter, and Fertur. The ancient name is still preserved in the modern name Vartry, the river of that district.
1006. "William Marshal, Count of Pembroke, grants Symon, son of Ethelbald, with his fee of Ballymachenin to the Church of the Holy Trinity, and to the Archbishop." *Cf.* the deed on p. 905 about the "Nativi."

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1007. "William Marshal, Count of Pembroke, presents to Archbishop Henry, William de Insula to be admitted into the prebend 'quindecim marcarum.'"

Cf. Mason, p. 65, on Monmohennock. This is a very curious entry, but it would seem to point to the origin of the prebend of Monmohennock, of which Cotton professes himself ignorant: vol. ii., p. 174.

1009. "William Marshal, Count of Pembroke, grants to the Church of Mon-Columpkill and to the community of St. Patrick's the tithes of the mill of Mon-Columpkill. Date 11th King Henry III, 1227."

See the remarks on the preceding deed. This deed would seem to point to some connexion of the prebend of Monmohennock with St. Columba. In the Index to the "Fiants" it is variously called Monmohennock, Donmahannock, Donmahenoke, Dummanoge. It is situated in Kildare, on the borders of Wicklow, near Castledermot. There are some remains of the old Abbey of Dunmanoge, according to Lewis. See Reeves on the Church of Moone and St. Columba, "Adamnan," p. 280. The memory of St. Columba has been and is still revered in this parish. An ancient cross stands in the churchyard called St. Columba's Cross, marking, doubtless, an ancient mission-station of the saint.

1010. "John, the Archbishop, grants to the Canons of St. Patrick's in augmentation of their common fund a mill in the lands of St. Patrick, and to Audoen Brown the tithes of the lands of David de Latimer, and to Gilbert Comyn, his nephew, the mill of Donaghmolach. Date about A.D. 1200."

1011. "H., the Archbishop, grants to the Dean and Canons of St. Patrick's the pleas of their parishioners."

This deed refers to St. Patrick's, and its community, as being bound by the rules of Sarum Cathedral, and enjoying all its immunities and privileges. Upon this point, see Mason's "History," Append. iii.

1012. "John, the Archbishop, grants the Canons of St. Patrick's the liberties which the Canons of Oxford have."

1013. "Elena de Wavill grants to the Community of the Canons of St. Patrick the garden opposite to the Chancellor's garden, and the Common Hall, and a mill on the Dodder near Rathfarnham."

This deed is interesting about the gardens, &c., round St. Patrick's.

1014. "John, the Archbishop, presents to William Grenet for his life a rent of 57 shillings from Dowdinestown and Tipperkevin."

1015. "John, the Archbishop, remits to William Grenett a reversion of 57 shillings out of Dowdinestown and Tipperkevin near Ballimore."

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1017. "Richard, the Archbishop, lowers the rent, now excessive, out of a messuage and lands in Lusk, paid by Robert Bullock. Date 14 Henry VI."
1018. "Memorandum about the tenements belonging to the Rector of Howth."
1018. "Africa, the Prioress, and the Convent of Grace Dieu resign to Henry, the Archbishop, the lands which they have by the gift of John, the Archbishop. Date about 1235."
1022. "The Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's deliver to farm to John, the clerk of St. Patrick's, two carucates of land in Rathsalaghane."
1023. "Henry, the Archbishop, grants to the Dean of St. Patrick's two acres which are called Liscaillah of his lordship, near the Church of Esker which is a prebendal Chapel of Clondalkin, in exchange for two acres belonging to the lordship of the Church of Esker." Much of the land in the neighbourhood of Esker belonged, in ancient times, to the Deanery of St. Patrick's. Esker was, in ancient times, part of an ancient manor belonging to the Crown. The Court used to be held in St. Patrick's, and its Court-book is now in Marsh's Library.
1024. "John de Culna, heir to William, grants to Adam, son of Robert Elis, the land of Ballyogan which he held of the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's. Date about 1250."
1025. "Henry VIII. gives to John Alan, elected Archbishop of Dublin, the profits of the See from the death of Hugh Inge."
1026. "Description of the Lordship of Cullen." There are in it 246 acres of arable land, of which 92 acres are in the plains of Shanballymore."
- This deed describes its various parts and localities. It is important for old place-names round Dublin, as Bishopsmede, Ballymacgane, Barleycroft, Singenesmede, Crookedmede, Brodmede, Old Haggard, &c. We have already, in this "Calendar," come across the name of Shanballymore, which seemed to me to be situated near the modern Stephen's-green.
1027. "Richard, the Prior, and the monks of Castleknock, grant a moiety of the tithes of Castleknock to H., the Archbishop, and the Vicar of Castleknock." Cf. "Repertorium Viride" about Castleknock.
1029. "Fulk, the Archbishop, delivers to farm to Robert, the Prior, and to the Convent of the Holy Trinity, half a carucate of land near Finglas, granted without consulting the Chapter by Luke the Archbishop."
1030. "Three Liberties of the Archbishop."
1032. "Peter de Willeby grants to Walter de Gret Orlager land in St. Patrick's-street."

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1034. "Thomas, the Archbishop, annexes to the Precentorship of St. Patrick's, now pauperised, the Church of Kilmactallway."
1036. "Agreement between Thomas, the Archbishop, and the Abbot, and Convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Date Nov. 3rd, 1372."
1040. "Thady O'Toole, Abbot of Glendalough, grants to Luke, the Archbishop, the vill of Killmacabyrn. Date about 1240."
1040. "King John confirms Leinster to William Marshal, Count of Pembroke."
1042. "King Henry gives Meath to Hugh de Lacy."
1043. "John, Lord of Ireland, gives a certain land near Kilmainham to Henry Tyrrell." This deed gives the boundaries of the land in question very precisely.
1044. "Richard, the Archbishop, remits the rents to Nicholas White, of Killester." Killester is about three miles north of Dublin.
1045. "Archbishop Luke's decree about the Prebendal houses."

This deed begins by expressing the special tie by which the Archbishop was bound to St. Patrick's. It gives important details about the houses of the dignitaries and prebendaries. The names of those mentioned are—Richard, the Dean, Thomas de Cranville, the Chancellor, John Merleberg, William de Culna, &c.

1047. "Inquisition taken about the presentation of Dersenkylle in the time of T. Archbishop." Date, 47 Edward III., Nicholas Chedlington being Chancellor of St. Patrick's. Year about 1373. The details are very interesting, and might throw some light on the history of Shankill.
1049. "Thomas, son of John, son of Leo, gave to Alicia, daughter of Richard de Beck thirty-six acres in Killreske." Killreske was situated north of Castleknock, and west of Swords.
1050. "Fulk, the Archbishop, gives Glandelure to Mortagh O'Toole."

This deed lays down that the rent is to be paid half-yearly at the Desert of St. Kevin, at Easter, and at Michaelmas. Amount of rent, £1 7s. 4d. per annum. Glandelure is, I presume, the ancient way of spelling Glenmalure.

1052. "John de Cromlin gives to Richard of Killach thirty-seven acres of land at Kilreske."
1054. "The Archbishop of Dublin, and his requests of the Mayor and citizens."

This deed deals with the manner of riding the franchises, and the special rights enjoyed by the Archbishop in Dublin town. He had nine shops in the city, which were counted part of the Episcopal franchises.

1055. "William Meones confirms to Thomas Sparke nine acres of Moenestrath." This deed deals with the lands of Rathmines, and defines the boundaries towards Terenure. It mentions various

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- field- and place-names in that direction, as *e.g.* "the land called St. John's Leyes," the "Weyform Milles," "the Stokying of Terenure."
1056. "A copy of a letter sent from the Archbishop (Alan) to the Chief Baron, A. D., 1533, excusing himself for not paying certain dues to the Crown."
1058. "Adam Latumier gives to Elias de Ashburne certain lands in Coulacht."
- 1059-63. "Archiepiscopus non amercietur tanquam Baro." This deed treats of the privileges of the Archbishop.
1063. "Concerning the rolls in our chest." This deed gives various particulars about the records in Alan's possession. It shows how much more extensive should have been the Diocesan records if they had been properly kept.
1064. "Decree about the tithes of Swords."
1066. "Inquisition after the death of Elias de Ashburne." For a notice of Elias de Ashburne, see "Account Roll of the Priory of the Holy Trinity," p. 152.
1067. "Luke, the Archbishop, gives Grenoc to Henry of Tallaght."
- This is evidently Grenoc, near Palmerston, mentioned in the "Fiants of Elizabeth," Nos. 3613, 4012.
1069. "Sessions in Parliament."
- This deed gives the order and precedence of peers in Parliament, prescribes where the King shall be placed, position of the Archbishop of Dublin, &c. It is, in fact, a "modus tenendi Parliamentum." At the end of this deed is the following note:—"Had from Mr. Dan Mulineux, King-of-Arms for this kingdom of Ireland, who copied it out of an exemplification under the great seal of Ireland, remaining in the hands of Sir Robert Cotton, Kn^t. Signed, La(uncelot), Dublin," which proves that Archbishop Bulkely made entries in the "Liber Niger" down to 1650. Daniel Mulineux was Ulster King-of-Arms from the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign to the middle of that of Charles I. There is an account of him in the *Dublin University Magazine* for September, 1841, p. 307.
1071. "Jorden le Eueske promises to Fulco, the Archbishop, that he will sell the lands which he has acquired by the direction of the same Archbishop."
1072. "Concerning the will of Thomas de Kilmore." Date 28 Edward III.
1075. "Concerning the Church of Rathsallagh or Rathsallaugh."
1076. "John, the Archbishop, gives the Church of Newcastle towards Wicklow to the nuns of Grace Dieu."
1079. "John, the Archbishop, gives the Church of Kildrenny (Killedrenan) to the nuns of Grace Dieu. Date about 1305."

Cf. the article, by Bishop Donnelly, on Killedrenan, in *Journal*, 1893, p. 124.

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1081. "Evidences extracted from the muniments of the Belings family."

This deed deals with their claims to forty acres of land in Ballyloghia, in Swords. The family of Belings held land in Swords from King John's time. That monarch gave Henry de Belings five acres in Swords. In 1316 Richard de Houth granted a claim of William de Belings in Swords. The Secretary of the Kilkenny Confederation, in 1650, would seem to have been one of this family. The name is variously spelled in the "Fiants of Elizabeth" as Bealing, Bellings, and Billings (see the general Index to "Fiants").

1083. "John de Fullam confirms to Richard of Howth the land in the tenement of Swords. Date 22 Edward I."
1085. "Philip de Erana and Alicia Wythwey, his wife, give to Richard de Howth one burgage in the tenement of Swords."
1085. "Luke, the Archbishop, grants to William de Belings, son of Henry, the land of Swords."
- 1086-1088. "Peter of Howth, son of Richard of Howth, gives a messuage in Swords to three Chapels."

This deed relates to endowments belonging to the chapelries attached to the parish church of Swords, and granted, by the family of Belings, in the time of Richard II. About the chapelries of Swords, *cf.* Mason's "History of St. Patrick's," and Dr. Walsh's "Fingal and its Churches."

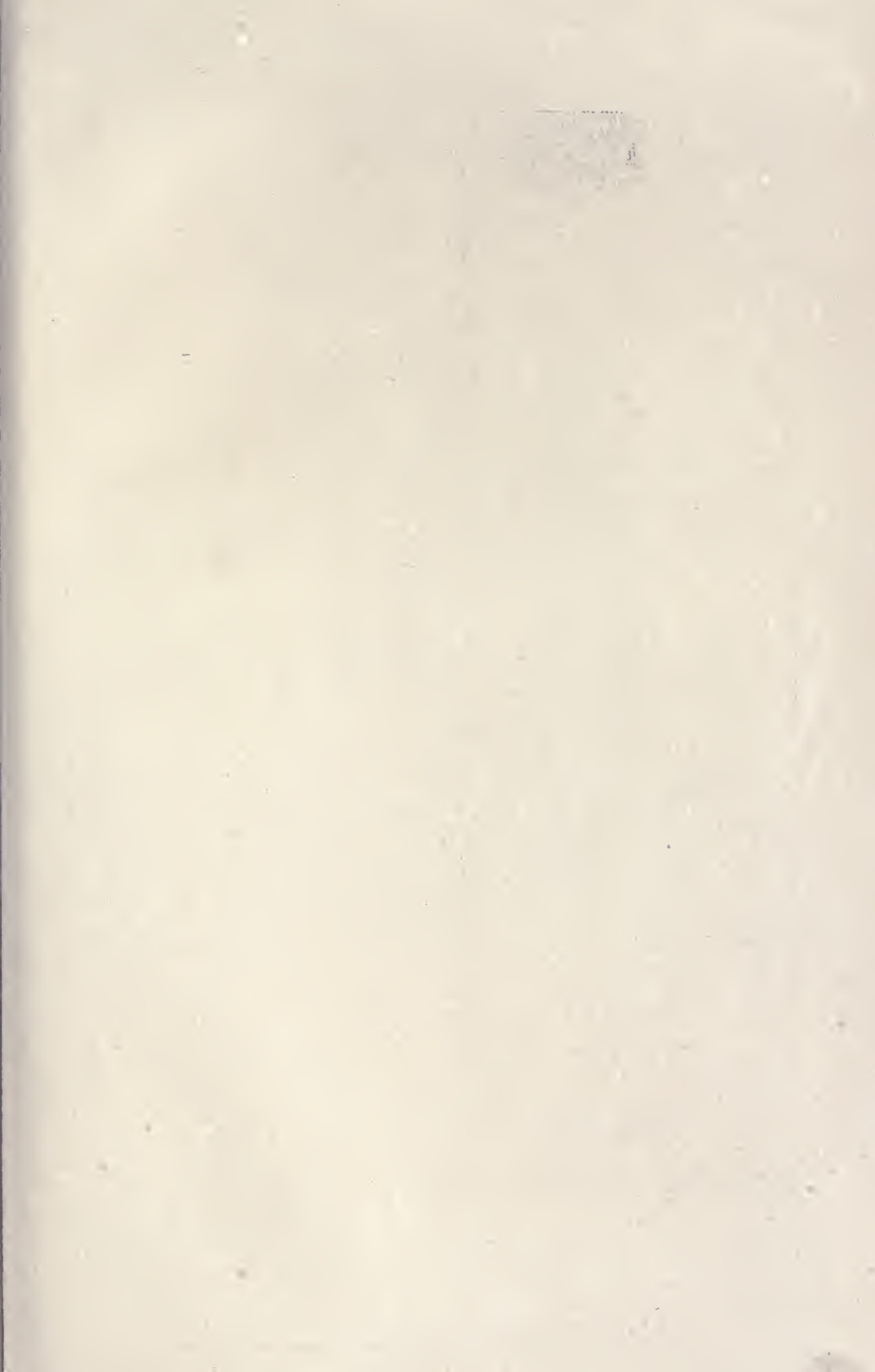
1088. "Genealogia de Uriells."

This deed is closely connected with the previous one, and with the descent of the De Bath family.

1089. "Memorandum about Swords."

This memorandum is a summary of the revenues of the various Episcopal manors round Dublin, Swords, St. Sepulchre, Finglas, Ballymore, &c., as they stood in the year 1325. It would seem to have been compiled from ancient documents some time in the seventeenth century.

Then there come, in Marsh's Library copy, a large number of blank pages, prepared as for the reception of new matter, and then some rough memoranda dated January 7th, 1728, and described as excerpts concerning the Dean and Chapter in the time of Richard IV. (Archbishop Richard Talbot). They do not confine themselves to the Deanery of St. Patrick's, as one entry is thus described:—"Alan tells what he had read at Rome about the disputes between the Sees of Armagh and Dublin about the primacy, p. 124, A.D. 1529."





Found near Castleisland, Co. Kerry.
(Two-thirds linear.)



Royal Irish Academy's Collection.
(Two-thirds linear.)

Miscellanea.

Bronze Dagger, with Original Handle, found near Castleisland, Co. Kerry.—This unique object, which was exhibited at the General Meeting of the Society, 28th September, 1897, is described and illustrated in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* for October last, from which the following is extracted :—

“The bronze dagger with handle, which is illustrated from a photograph reduced to $\frac{2}{3}$ linear dimensions, was found in a cut-away bog in the townland of Beenatirane, near Castleisland, county Kerry, in July of this year, by a man engaged digging turf. It was found while removing the seventh ‘spit’ or layer, and as the depth of the turf-spade or ‘loy’ is more than a foot, the depth which the object was found from the surface was about 9 or 10 feet, and as the peaty substance grows at an approximate rate of about 1 foot in a 100 years, the bronze may have lain in the position in which it was found for nearly 1000 years.

“The handle attached is perhaps more remarkable than the bronze itself. It appears to be horn, and was secured by bronze rivets, one of which is still in the dagger; the other has been lost.

“Only one similar object has been found in Ireland; it is in the Museum of Irish Antiquities in Dublin, but it is only about half the size of the recent find.

“The dagger with handle, now illustrated, measures $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the bronze blade is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the handle is 4 inches in length, the latter overlapping the bronze by about 1 inch, to which it was secured by the two rivets before mentioned; these rivets were about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, the butt of the handle being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

“The dagger belongs to Mr. Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., Secretary of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, to whom we are indebted for kind permission to give a representation of this extremely rare object.”

At the meeting referred to, Dr. Frazer, M.R.I.A., made the following observations on this rare exhibit :—

This very interesting bronze skene appears to me deserving of record, for specimens of similar implements, including skenes, daggers, and bronze swords, composed of fine golden-coloured bronze similar to this, are seldom discovered with the handle remaining attached, and in such perfect condition, as will permit of critical and accurate investigation; indeed, the recorded number of all such specimens yet found in Ireland in which any remains whatever of the hafts were preserved are comparatively few.

The haft, in this instance, is obviously cotemporaneous with the bronze dagger, or skene, to which it is attached, for it is still held in accurate apposition by a bronze rivet, and is closely fitted to the metallic handle of the implement. It is shaped to afford firm grip for the hand, smooth, and of dark colour. In parts at one corner, near the blade, its texture has become broken down and laminated, so that it resembled the structure of whalebone, which naturally suggested the inquiry as to whether it was composed of that material. However, careful and critical examination, aided by the microscope, and by comparison with the structure of both whalebone and horn, enables me to state definitely that it is composed of ordinary cow's-horn, a material well adapted for such purpose. Now there is a remarkable property in such horn, perhaps less generally known than it should be, that it is plastic, capable of being moulded with perfect accuracy by the application of sufficient heat; if, therefore, the fabricator of this bronze weapon had heated the handle of the implement, as no doubt he did, he would, by employing at the same time adequate pressure, have brought the horn handle, already rudely shaped, to admit of its clasping both sides of the weapon's hilt into accurate apposition, and when the two bronze rivets were fastened, the result would be what we observe at present—an admirably fitted handle—on the structure of which it would be difficult to improve.

Mr. S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., speaking on the same occasion, said:—“Amongst the interesting collection of antiquities exhibited at this meeting, the bronze skene, or dagger, with the original handle, is most important. The latter is almost as perfect as the day it was made, and was attached to the blade by two rivets, one of which is lost.

This is the first bronze implement I have seen with a perfect handle or haft. I have examined the principal public and private collections in Ireland, and have seen two bronze leaf-shaped swords with some fragments of the original bone or horn hafts attached, but very imperfect.

I consider Mr. Cochrane's dagger quite unique, from the fact that the original handle is perfect in outline, and one of the original bronze rivets still fastens it. It is a wonderful instance of the preserving property of bog, and I am inclined to believe that some bogs possess this quality in a higher degree than others, and to this we are probably indebted for the unique specimen now referred to.”

An illustration is given of another dagger, with handle, which is in the Royal Irish Academy's collection; its length, including handle, is 8 inches; length of blade, 5½ inches. It was found near Magherafelt, and was purchased at Bennett's auction-rooms in 1880.

The two daggers, now illustrated, are the only objects of this class known to have been found in Ireland with original handles.

Ironstone Chopper.—I was recently given an ironstone implement found by a boy who was picking stones off a field in the townland of Ballinlough.¹ It was a chopper roughly made from the broken piece of a polished celt. The finder, thinking that it was a useless object, threw it on a heap of stones, and in doing so chipped off a piece of the decomposed surface. The position of this flake is such that the scar it left shows the thickness of the decomposed superficial layer, both on the polished part of the original implement, and on the part which has been chipped to a rude edge. As the thickness on the former is about six times that on the latter, it follows that the celt was made at a period about six times as remote as the repointing of the broken piece (fig. 1).

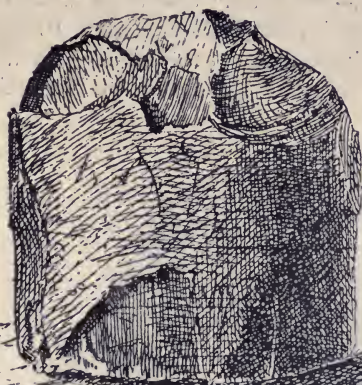


Fig 1.—Chopper made from fragment of a polished Celt.

In the figure the short curved band of dark shading in the left hand upper corner shows the thickness of the decomposed part on the original implement, while its continuation in a thin curve, pointing inwards and downwards, shows that on the repointed portion.—E. CROFTON ROTHERAM.

Find of Scrapers.—Last winter when crossing a field from which potatoes had been dug, I picked up one or two very small chert scrapers and a few flakes of the same material. Subsequent search at this place was rewarded by the discovery of about fifty of these scrapers, nearly all within a circle about twenty yards in diameter. The site which lies about a quarter of a mile to the west of Ballinlough Chapel, is in a Silurian district where no flint and very little chert is found, the latter being abundant about a mile to the south-west.

¹ The spot is about a mile east of the most easterly of the cairns of the Slieve-na-Caillighe, i.e. that on Patrickstown Hill.

Most of the scrapers were very small, and only one was of flint, being evidently made with great care and no little skill, showing that this material was highly valued in this locality. I have since seen part of a lance or large arrow-head of flint, and a sandstone whorl, both of which were found near the same place.

At a distance of about three hundred yards to the east of this site, I found a few flakes of chert and half a dozen scrapers, all near each other.

In the neighbouring fields several scrapers and flakes of both flint and chert, and a badly made slate whorl, have been recently picked up.—
E. CROFTON ROTHERAM.

Slieve-na-Caillighe.—Some time ago when walking over Belrath hill, the highest of the Slieve-na-Caillighe range, I noticed that during the winter, ferret-men in digging out rabbits at cairn W, also known as the "Pot" cairn, on account of the stone basin it contains, had thrown



Fig. 2.—Chopper and Disc from Cairn W, Slieve-na-Caillighe.

up some *débris*, consisting of bones and pieces of white quartz. One of the latter here figured (fig. 2) turned out to be a chopping stone or variety of stone hammer, and there can be little doubt that it was the implement used in hollowing out the stone basin, and in blocking out the sandstone¹ disc which is similarly indented on both sides.

I regret to have to state that the ferret-men, in digging for rabbits about this cairn, have displaced one of the large flags forming the sides of the chamber. This stone, so far as I was able, I have replaced.

In shape this chopping stone bears a very striking resemblance to a

¹ The dimensions of the chopper are 4 in. \times 3½ in. \times 2½ in., and the disc is from 5 in. to 5½ in. in diameter, and 2 in. thick.

palæolithic one I found some years ago in ancient river gravel, about fifty feet above the river Itchen, in Hampshire.

The discovery of this quartz chopper in cairn W caused me to examine all the pieces of quartz I could find among the cairns, the result being that on the west side of cairn D, the large cairn in which no remains of chambers have been discovered, I obtained several pieces of white quartz which had been used for chopping purposes, but as none of them were such good specimens as that here figured, I left them at the base of the cairn.

The drawing below (fig. 3) shows both sides of a rather small flag-stone which turned up some years ago when I was digging out the remains of cairn R₂ on Belrath hill. It was at that time so clogged with earth that I was unable to make out the devices on it, but the rains since then have washed it clean. It is between two and three feet high.—E. CROFTON ROTHERAM.



Fig. 3.—Stone from Cairn R₂, Slieve-na-Caillighe.

On a Cave recently discovered near Oldcastle.—In the latter half of August last, a labourer, rooting up stones for fencing purposes on a hill beside Crossdrum quarry, about two miles from Oldcastle, discovered the passage of a cave, of which I send a plan and elevation. I failed to notice any unusual features about it, except that the chamber to which the passage leads is provided with what I take to be two ventilators at about the same height. One of them is shown at “A” in the elevation, the other is near the curious recess “B,” in the plan, at a height of 5 or

6 feet, but is not indicated. The recess "r" is about 2 feet above the floor; its opening measures 1 foot 9 inches \times 1 foot 2 inches, and it is about 4 feet 6 inches to the end, which is furthest from the chamber.

As the roofing of the passage from "z" (see plan, fig. 4) to the entrance of the quadrant-shaped antechamber at "r" has been removed, I did not think it necessary to give an elevation of that part. The floor of the antechamber at "r" is about 10 or 12 feet below the surface of the field, and is reached by a steep and irregular slope from "z," where the passage wall seems to have been removed.

The opening from the lower passage to the upper at "o" is a purely defensive arrangement, as people in the cave could make it almost impossible for anyone to force an entrance through this trap-door.

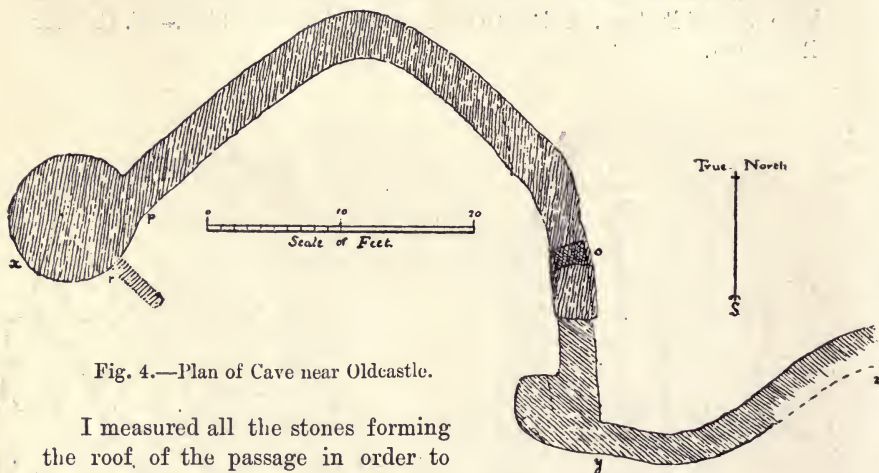


Fig. 4.—Plan of Cave near Oldcastle.

I measured all the stones forming the roof of the passage in order to show the way in which some of them project downwards, so as to retard anyone who might have got in by coming into violent contact with his head if he tried to descend the passage rapidly in the dark. These devices seem to be very usual in caves of this nature in the district.¹

Having spent some six or more hours in this cave when making the necessary measurements, I have come to the conclusion that it could never have been intended for more than a temporary place of refuge, as all the time I was there water was constantly falling from the roof in a way which would make it quite unsuitable for living in, an opinion I had arrived at after examining several more or less similar caves in the neighbourhood some years ago.

A quantity of bones were found in the passage at its entrance, and in

¹ "Caves in the Slieve-na-Caillighe District."—*Proc. R.I.A.*, 3rd Ser., vol. iii., No. 2.

the chamber, and among the *débris* about the entrance I saw the skull of a goat and some teeth, which appeared to be cattle's. The remains of a stone quern were also found.

There are indications of some kind of small earthwork round the top

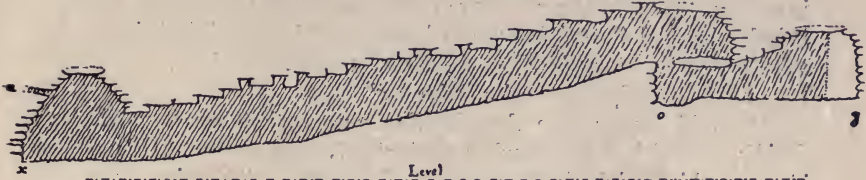


Fig. 5.—Section of Cave near Oldcastle.

of the hill where the entrance to the cave is, and I have little doubt that the dwelling was in this earthwork, and that the cave, the entrance of which was in its centre, was the last resource of the inhabitants in case of invasion.—E. CROFTON ROTHERAM.

NOTE ADDED IN THE PRESS.

Since describing the cave found near Crossdrum Quarry, I have heard that a tradition of its existence has for many years survived in the neighbourhood.—E. C. R.

Irish Harvestmen in England.—The author of "Tour through Ireland by Two English Gentlemen" mentions that while he was waiting at Parkgate, near Chester, in the summer of 1746, for a favourable wind to convey him to Ireland, he saw numbers of Irish labourers arriving each day in the packets from Dublin for the English harvest. He says that they were bound for London, and that it was then their custom to begin to reap about the metropolis, and to work their way down to the West, which enabled them to get home in time for the harvest in Ireland. I gather from these remarks that the annual migration of our poorer peasantry to England was at that time well established. I should be glad if any member could refer me to any earlier mention of their seeking temporary employment in England.

Later on in the eighteenth century, the departure and arrival of harvest labourers is constantly mentioned in the Dublin papers. In Sleater's *Dublin Chronicle* for October 20th, 1789, there is an account of "the truly deplorable situation" of 140 Irish reapers who were detained at Parkgate owing to heavy and adverse gales; and in the same journal for August 3rd, 1790, it is mentioned that 27 poor haymakers waiting at the Pigeon House to take ship for England were seized by a press gang, who told them "that if they were able to mow hay they could have no objection to mow the enemies of their country."—F. ELLINGTON BALL,

The Fountain in Merrion-square.—An English tourist, writing in 1809 (Jeffery's "Descriptive Account of Dublin," p. 46), says that in Merrion-square "there is, what in this *enlightened age*, is stiled in Dublin, a FOUNTAIN, but which, in London, would be vulgarly called a PUMP. It is ornamented with the sculpture of a female figure recumbent, but the lady having had the misfortune to lose part of her head, it is impossible at this time to ascertain what degree of merit the artist who produced her might formerly have had a claim to."

It would appear from the following paragraph taken from Sleater's *Dublin Chronicle* for December 24th, 1787, that there was then some idea of making a lake in the centre of the Square. "Merrion-square, we hear, is shortly to lose its name as well as the form of its area; the first in that of Buckingham-square, in honour of our truly worthy Chief Governor, and the latter to be levelled into a beautiful richly-ornamented plot, with a great piece of water in its centre: a work that will be an elegant addition to the many improvements now going forward in the Irish metropolis."—F. ELINGTON BALL, M.R.I.A.

Note on the Dolmen at Ballina, in the County of Mayo.—The legend connecting it with the murder of St. Cellach is given in full in the "Life of St. Cellach" (O'Grady, "Silva Gadelica"), and in abstract by D. Mac Firbis (O'Donovan, "Hy Fiachrach"). Colonel Wood-Martin notices it in the "Rude Stone Monuments of Ireland." It would be of great importance if it could be held to be historical; I fear it is open to considerable suspicion.

Cellach was a pupil of Ciaran of Clonmacnoise (who died A.D. 548) when his father, Eoghan Bel, was killed at the battle of Sligo. The year 537 seems to be about the true date of that battle, but it has been put as late as 546. Cellach was then old enough to be made chief.

Guaire Aidhne became King of Connaught at the death of his elder brother, Laidhgnen, which, at earliest, was in 650. Guaire died in 662.

Guaire, being only a chieftain of Hy Fiachrach Aidhne, could not have been in Durlas Guaire, near Kilmore Moy, until he became King of Connaught.

Cellach was much more than 100 years old, and Muredach at least 104 years old when Guaire caused Cellach's murder.

Durlas Guaire on the Moy is not known, but Durlas Guaire in Aidhne is. Isertkelly, Cellach's Hermitage in Aidhne, is known. Two stories have probably been mixed.

Dunfine is a scribe's mistake for Bunfine, which is on Ballysodare Bay. The way then to Ardnarea has the sea on the right. From Dunfine the sea is on the left, and the Moy must be crossed to reach Ardnarea.—H. T. KNOX.

Canoe Find, Co. Cork.—A discovery has been made in the townland of Kilbrennan, in the parish of Moviddy, near the road leading from Bandon to Crookstown. A farmer was reclaiming some bog-land, and in sinking a drain came upon what appeared to be the trunk of an oak tree two feet beneath the surface. On further examination, he found that it was an ancient canoe. It is composed of bog oak, and was made from the section of the trunk of a huge oak tree, hollowed out at the centre; it is of one piece, no nails having been used in the construction. The length is about 15 feet 10 inches, the breadth is 2 feet 8 inches, while the depth is about 1 foot 3 inches, and the sides are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. There are two curious grooves about 6 inches in diameter at both the bow and the stern, extending from the gunwales to the keel. At present there is no lake in the vicinity, and the place on which it was found is on a slope of a hill; but it is probable that there was once a lake a mile and a-half in circumference, as the land close by forms a kind of basin with an amphitheatre of hills, and at one end there is a narrow gorge, which may have served to drain the lake. Within three yards of the place where the canoe was found is a circular mound of stones and cinders, about 12 yards in diameter, of which there are three or four in the locality.

Canoe Find, Co. Roscommon.—Another of these rather numerous canoes has been found; the place which yielded the relic was Lough Elia, or the Lake of the Swans, near Strokestown. It was embedded in the mud below the lake, not far from the remains of a crannog. The canoe is 33 feet 6 inches long, and 2 feet 10 inches wide near the stern, tapering to about 1 foot 9 inches in width at the bow. It has the appearance of having been repaired by slabs of oak attached to the sides, where defective, by broad-headed iron nails.

In this lake was also found a bronze basin, about 19 inches wide and 7 inches deep, weighing about 5 lbs., hammered out of one piece of metal.

Colpoys of Ballycarr.—In Mr. T. J. Westropp's interesting Paper on "The Sheriffs of County Clare," published in the *Journal* (Fifth Series, vol. i., p. 68), we read that a branch of the Colpoys family was seated at Ballycarr, county Clare, from the middle of the 17th century until the close of the 18th. They would appear to have been of some note and consequence in the county, four members of the family having served the office of High Sheriff during that period. John Colpoys, of Ballycarr, son and heir of George Colpoys, who held Ballycarr against the Irish in 1641, was High Sheriff in 1676; George Colpoys, his son, in 1711; John Colpoys, nephew and heir of George, in 1748; and George

Colpoys, presumably son of John, in 1771. It is further stated that the last representative, Anthony Colpoys, died in 1848.

Can any member of this Society inform me whether Admiral Sir John Colpoys, K.C.B., was descended from the Ballycarr branch of the family? In the *Naval Chronicle*, and in Ralfe's "Naval Biography," I find interesting memoirs of the gallant Admiral's long and distinguished career, but nothing whatever about his birth or ancestry. He first went to sea in 1756, attained post rank in 1773, and died 4th April, 1821.

In a MS. account of the Uniacke-Fitz Gerald's of Cork Beg, written in 1821, it is stated that Admiral Colpoys was a younger brother of Singleton Colpoys, that his father was a lawyer in extensive practice, and that his mother was a Miss Uniacke. From other family papers it appears that her name was Anstace, and that she was daughter of Edmond Uniacke, third son of Maurice Uniacke of Youghal.

In the *Naval Chronicle* for 1804 there is a portrait of the Admiral, beneath which are engraved his arms and supporters. The arms of Colpoys, in Burke's "General Armory" are:—Ar. an anchor az. surmounted by a maunch sa. charged with 3 crosses pattée of the field." The arms of the Ballycarr family, according to Mr. Westropp, were—"Arg. a maunch ermines." Possibly the anchor was an augmentation, either granted to or assumed by the Admiral, to commemorate his naval services.

Any further information relating to the Colpoys family, or to the gallant Admiral, would be of much interest to the writer.—R. G. FITZ GERALD-UNIACKE, *Fellow*.

Find of Coins in Co. Longford.—About twelve months ago several silver coins, dating from the reigns of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, were found close to the edge of Currygrane Lake, near Corbeagh, the residence of J. F. O'Ferrall, Esq. The exact spot where found had the appearance of being an old disused well. It would seem that the smaller of the two coins of Philip and Mary is a "harp groat." Date, probably, 1555. The other two are a shilling and a sixpence, temp: Eliz.: the latter bearing date 1573. The mint mark on the former would probably mean about 1596.—J. M. WILSON, *Hon. Secretary, Co. Longford*.

Priory, Kilcolman, Co. Kerry.—I visited the ancient Priory (*De Bello loco*), near Milltown, Kerry, a few weeks ago, and I was shocked to find it in a dangerous condition from complete neglect. Ivy, the enemy of our ancient ruins, was running riot in all directions, especially about the beautiful choir window, which is likely to topple down, with all its tracery, in a short time. I met the Parish Priest of St. Colman's (Rev. James Carmody) on the occasion, and succeeded in interesting him

in saving the Priory from further ruin, and he promised to ask the proprietor, Sir John Godfrey, to consent to have the place vested as a National Monument. I had a note to-day telling me that Sir John had consented, and enclosing his written consent to that effect. The Priory is within the demesne of Kilcolman, and in a public graveyard which is in custody of the Killarney Board of Guardians, and is very badly cared. There are a few interments within the precincts of the choir, and there is an immense ash tree right in the centre of it which should be cut down, the timber of which, if sold, would pay for the expense incurred in fixing up the ancient walls, which are still perfect but overwhelmed with the ivy.—D. O'DONOGHUE, P.P., *Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Kerry.*

The Rocking-stone, Dalkey Island.—On looking over the "Guide to the City and County Dublin," published in 1878 for the meeting of the British Association, I find, at page 100, the statement that the rocking-stone at Dalkey Island was destroyed when the Martello Tower was built. This statement is incorrect, as it existed in my day. I last saw it about fifty years ago, and I suspect it is there still.

It was not an ordinary rocking-stone, as, instead of being on the surface of the ground, it was down the cliff below high-water mark spring-tides. It was a considerable sized egg-shaped stone, in a cup that it had worn out for itself; and when the high tides came in it boomed somewhat like a mill, from which it had an Irish name, which I forget, but probably it was *muileen a doul*, or the "Devil's Mill." It was well known so long as gunners were quartered on the island, as they spent their spare time (of which they had an overplus) in trying to invent a mode of raising it. This was rather a crux, as it was not easy to get at—as well as I can remember there was only room for one person to get down to it. Marine "shugling" stones are also found in other places along the seaboard: in Donegal a rocking-stone is called Cloghna-bogaddy.—G. H. KINAHAN, M.R.I.A., *Fellow.*

The Abbey of Shrute, Co. Longford.—I lately visited the ruins of this abbey. It is situated on the confines of this county and that of Westmeath; in the middle distance can be seen the old castle of Empor towering over the surrounding district. The site of the abbey is very well chosen, so that easy access could have been had in the old days to the river Inny, which runs by at the foot of some sloping ground just outside the wall which has been built round the ruins by the Board of Guardians. There is a large graveyard contiguous to the abbey, but separated from it by a space of some fifteen yards, each being surrounded by a wall independent of the other. In one corner of the abbey enclosure is to be seen an old tower, which looks as if it must have been used

as a protecting post in days gone by. Although there do not seem to be any connecting links existing now between the river and this tower, yet one would gather from the appearance of remains of what might have been dormitories for the monks lying between the abbey and the tower that originally all was connected. The great length and narrowness of the main building is noticeable. There are now standing the walls of a large room next the west end of the ruin, which may have been the refectory. The walls are massive, but the usual fault of allowing very heavy ivy to hang on them, and eventually to pull the mason-work down, is painfully evident here. It is believed that the original foundation was about the seventh century, and that it was re-founded for monks, according to Sir James Ware (*vide* Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary"), in the year 1150. It is a decidedly interesting old ruin, and, on the whole, the care of the Guardians is apparent, though not as well kept as one would wish to see. It is easy of access from Ballymahon, and well worthy a visit to those who take any interest in such remains.—
J. MACKAY WILSON, *Hon. Local Secretary, Co. Longford.*

A Refutation ("Some Celebrated Irish Beauties of the last century," by Frances Gerard).—The following statements in the memoir of "Dorothea Monroe" are totally untrue:—

That Hercules Langrishe, then young and unmarried, fell deeply in love with Dorothea Monroe in 1771, who was then only 17 years of age.

That he proposed marriage to her, and was refused, though she returned his love, because she hoped to marry Lord Townsend, the then Viceroy. That her aunt, Lady Loftus (afterwards Countess of Ely), took means to inform her husband of this refusal.

That a few years afterwards Hercules Langrishe married one Miss Myhill, niece to another Lady Ely. That he sold his vote to the Unionist party for £15,000, which was paid out of secret service money.

That he died in 1810 at the age of 78.

The following dates and facts entirely dispose of the fiction of the love affair, and the documents referred to once more dispose of the calumny that Sir Hercules Langrishe was bribed to vote for the Union:—

1.—Hercules Langrishe was admitted a freeman of the city of Kilkenny on the 3rd September, 1750, when he must have been 21 years of age: he was therefore 42 in 1771 (Freeman's Roll and Minutes of Kilkenny Corporation). The registry of his baptism is unfortunately not forthcoming.

2.—Hercules Langrishe and Hannah Myhill were married at St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny, on the 31st of May, 1755 (Register of St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny, and their marriage settlement). They had, therefore, been married for sixteen years when Sir Hercules is alleged to have proposed for Dorothea Monroe. Robert, their eldest son, was baptised in St. Mary's Church, Kilkenny, 25th October, 1756; he succeeded his father as 2nd Bart. in 1811. They had two other sons and three daughters, all living in 1771. Hercules Langrishe was returned to represent the borough of Knocktopher in Parliament on the 25th of April, 1761, and continued to represent it till 1800.

3.—Charles Tottenham (nephew of Henry 4th Viscount Loftus, and Earl of Ely), who succeeded to the Loftus estates in 1783, and was afterwards created Marquess of Ely, married 23rd June, 1766, Jane Myhill, the elder sister (not aunt) of Hannah Langrishe, and co-heir with her of their father Robert Myhill; Jane, Marchioness of Ely, therefore, was not married until eleven years after her sister, Lady Langrishe.

4.—Sir Hercules Langrishe, like many of his contemporaries, was wont to recount the charms and virtues of his lady friends, both in prose and verse, and has left behind him just as warm effusions in reference to other ladies as those he wrote of the charming Dorothea Monroe in "Baratariana."

Of Miss Sarah Wewitzer, a Canadian cantatrice, he wrote in 1775, representing her as a Canada duck, and himself as a swan.

After eulogizing her charms, and castigating a traducer, he concludes thus:—

"A sober swan drew near, perchance
 Attracted by some scattering glance
 That shot from Sally's trembling eye
 (As he sailed negligently by),
 A gentle amicable dart,
 Which hit that corner of his heart
 Where friendship lies, for this same swan
 Was not an idle flashy one,
 But middle-aged, discreet, and kind,
 In amorous chains already joined,
 Which during twenty years he never
 Once entertained a wish to sever;
 Yet had he learned that nice degree
 Of more than friendly sympathy,
 Whereby he feels the force of beauty
 Without departing from his duty."

The foregoing facts entirely disprove the absurd fiction that Sir Hercules Langrishe fell in love with, or contemplated marriage with, Dorothea Monroe in 1771, a fiction that could only have been invented long after they were dead. That they were attached friends for the remainder of their lives is perfectly true; that they were lovers is entirely false.

Hannah, Lady Langrishe, died 8th July, 1803, and was buried at St. Ann's, Dublin, on July 11th. (Parochial Register). The Right Hon. Sir Hercules Langrishe did not die in 1810, but on 1st February, 1811, being then in his 82nd year, and was buried in St. Ann's, Dublin, on the 8th. (Parochial Register.)

5.—It is altogether untrue that Sir Hercules Langrishe received £15,000 for voting for the Union. That calumny chiefly became current through Sir Jonah Barrington's Memoirs. It has being ably refuted by Mr. George Dames Burtcheall, M.A., in his admirable work entitled "The Members of Parliament for the County and City of Kilkenny, from A.D. 1295 to 1888," as follows:—

"Compensation was awarded to patrons of boroughs, quite irrespective of the side on which they voted, though there appears to be a pretty general belief, due to Sir Jonah Barrington, that it was given only to those who supported the Union. The Right Hon. W. B. Ponsonby, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, one of the leaders of the Opposition, got £15,000 for his borough of Banagher; the Right Hon. Sir John Parnell, Bart., another leader of the Opposition, who had been M.P. for Knocktopher, 1777-83, was awarded £7,500 for one seat at Maryborough; and William Tighe, also an opponent, M.P. for Inistioge, got £15,000 for that borough, and £15,000 more for

the borough of Wicklow, of which he was also patron. But the most remarkable instance of all is that of the Marquis of Downshire, whose signature is appended to the requisition to the High Sheriff of the county Kilkenny to convene the freeholders of the county to petition against the Union. This nobleman was patron of three boroughs and a-half—Hillsborough, Fore, Blessington, and Carlingford—and was in consequence awarded the enormous sum of £52,503. Barrington makes no reference to these facts, while he parades the sums awarded to the Unionists for the loss of their boroughs. Lord Callan got £15,000 for Callan; Lord Clifden, £15,000 each for Gowran and Thomastown; Sir George Shee, Bart., £1,137 10s. for his seat at Knocktopher; and Sir Hercules Langrishe, Bart., £13,862 10s. for his patronage in that borough."

See "Proceedings of the Commissioners, under the Union Compensation Act of Ireland—Cities, Towns, and Boroughs—Ordered to be printed 7th July, 1804."

On the 8th September, 1800, the Commissioners received a memorial from Sir Hercules Langrishe for compensation for the disfranchisement of the Borough of Knocktopher. On the 18th September he sent in a certificate of "No Charter," and a list of the electors. On the 22nd he and his son, Robert Langrishe, were examined on oath, and his son, Dean Langrishe, on the 25th of same month. His case was before the Commissioners until August, 1801, when the above adjudication was made. The Commissioners sat for nearly four years.

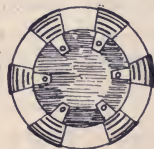
There is no reference in "Secret Service under Pitt," by Fitzpatrick, to the payment of money to any Members of Parliament for voting for the Union, neither is the name "Langrishe" mentioned in that work. This money was not paid for a considerable time after the passing of the Act of Union. Every patron was obliged to prove that he was in undisputed possession of the patronage of his borough. The original case, prepared by Sir Hercules Langrishe to substantiate his claim, is in my possession. It is well known that he was a foremost advocate for the repeal of the penal laws which oppressed the Roman Catholics of Ireland; he hated intolerance of every kind; he did not forget that he represented Roman Catholics as well as Protestants, though the former had no voice in his election as a member of Parliament.

RICHARD LANGRISHE, *Fellow.*

Fethard Castle, in Wexford (*Journal*, Part II., vol. vii., 5th Ser., p. 157).—The true reading of the somewhat similar inscriptions at this castle and at Carew Castle, in Wales, is a question that Colonel Vigors, Professors W. Stokes, Rhys, Mr. Romilly Allen, and other experts in such difficult branches of archæology, only can settle. But, with regard to the Castle of Fethard, I may venture to point out that Colonel Vigors and his correspondent are not justified in saying there is "no reason" to believe that it ever belonged to the Carew family, or to Raymond Le Gros, son of William de Carew. Giraldus, who on this point may certainly be trusted, tells us that Robert Fitz Stephen first obtained lands in Wexford, as did Hervey de Marisco, and that Raymond Le Gros succeeded to Robert's inheritance, and we know that the Carew nephews of Raymond were his lawful heirs. It is true that Fitz Adelm, De Marisco, and others, encroached on Fitz Stephen's and Raymond's and William de Carew's conquests in Leinster, as well as in Munster; but Raymond and his Carew kindred retained some of these, and the position in both

provinces of the Carews was strengthened by intermarriages with the descendants of Strongbow and Eva, and the sons of Dermot Mac Murrough. Moreover, Fitz Anthony, Seneschal of Leinster and Lord of Decies and Desmond, was a close ally and friend of the Carews. His charter or grant of lands, in both provinces, to St. Mary's Abbey is signed by a Carew *Viccomes* of Dungarvan. Fethard Castle may have been built by Fitz Anthony; but, surely, it is reasonable to believe it may have been for a time occupied by the Carews, kinsmen of the De Mohun descendants of Strongbow and Eva, and that, *if experts decide* the Fethard Castle inscription is a copy of that on Carew Castle, the former was made in an idle hour, not over-carefully, by some one of the Carew feudal tenants of Fitz Anthony or Strongbow's heirs. Fethard Castle is near Waterford Harbour, and, in Waterford county, Raymond and the Carews were powerful.—MARY AGNÈS HICKSON.

Interesting "Find" in the Montiaghs, Co. Armagh.—Last summer when some persons were cutting peat in the townland of Derrymacash, about 100 yards from the shores of Lough Neagh, they came upon a large urn-shaped bronze vessel, lying in the bog at a depth of nearly 10 feet from the surface. The body of the vessel is formed of two plates neatly shaped and so finely rivetted on each side that the joinings are almost imperceptible. The bottom is formed out of a third piece shaped to fit the lower part of the body, to which it is similarly rivetted. Around the bottom edge are rivetted six corner pieces thickened below, evidently for the purpose of strengthening and protecting the bottom from contact with the ground; these thickened pieces are about two inches wide, quarter of an inch thick, and neatly fluted.



The handles are formed of rings of solid bronze, angular in section, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. These rings pass through stout fluted loops of bronze which are rivetted to the shoulders of the body in line with the side joinings and immediately below the slanting lip of the opening. The flutings on these handle loops and on the bottom plates form the only attempt at ornamentation.

The height of the vessel = $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of widest part, at shoulder, = 14 inches; of narrowest part of opening below the lip = $11\frac{1}{2}$

inches ; of the bottom = $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; total weight of vessel = $5\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The surface of the interior is of a dark colour ; the exterior has a peculiar dull yellowish tint like oxidised brass, with several blackish patches here and there, probably due to the action of peat. There are a few small patches rivetted on the outside, most likely for covering cracks or weak spots ; some of these patches are fastened on by iron rivets.

The entire vessel is of good proportions and gives evidence of skilful workmanship. So far as can be learned, up to the present, nothing else has been found in connexion with it.

This interesting find is in the possession of Mr. Livingston, Annsboro' House, who kindly permitted the writer to examine and measure it.—C. W. DUGAN.

[This object was exhibited at the Meeting of the Society on the 28th of September, 1897.]

Stone Crannoge in Lough Bola.—Artists have a habit of making sketches put into their hands "artistic"! This was done with the original sketch of the Stone Crannoge, Lough Bola ; even the *introduced* sun's rays and shadows are a caution, as a sun in the north would be a phenomenon. But this copy is not as bad as that at p. 269, "Handbook of Irish Geology," by another artist, where the structure is represented as 20 or 30 feet high.

A stone structure to be called a crannoge seems to be a misnomer ; but the old fortified island in Gorteen Lough, county Donegal, in the Annals, is mentioned as a crannoge. Islands, stone encircled, artificial or natural, are not so uncommon as were once supposed ; as in Ulster, especially in Donegal, they are not uncommon ; but unfortunately in the latter county they now nearly invariably are "Kail Gardens" used to grow cabbage-plants on, the plants in such isolated places being more protected during winter from the sheep and cattle than if on the land. In Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Cong, all the smaller islands seem to have been water cashels, the finest and most remarkable being Hogs Castle in Lough Mask, opposite to the ruins of the Robe.—G. H. KINAHAN, *Fellow*.

Notices of Books.

[NOTE.—*Those Works marked * are by Members of the Society.*]

**Chapters on the Book of Mulling.* By the Rev. H. J. Lawlor, B.D.
(Edinburgh: David Douglas.)

WE are glad that the literati of our University of Dublin have turned their attention to exploring the rich store of Manuscripts of the Celtic period which are to be found in their own library; and doubtless, in the course of time, they will also bring under notice those in the libraries of the Royal Irish Academy, and one of the Religious Houses in the city, which have not as yet received much attention. The Rev. H. Jackson Lawlor gave a promise of the excellent work which we might expect from him in the many University distinctions which he obtained; and we, as a Society of Antiquaries and Historians, are indebted to Professors Gwynn and Bernard for directing his attention to the "Book of Mulling." We cannot better describe this remarkable relic of the Celtic period than by reproducing our author's words: "There lay in February, 1893, in the library of Trinity College, where it had rested for more than a century, an ancient Cumdach inscribed with the name of 'Arthurus rex dominus Iagenie,' better known as Art Mac Murrough Kavanagh," the opponent of Richard II., and containing, unstitched and unbound, five fasciculi of vellum leaves, six loose leaves, and one pair of conjugate leaves." These MSS. have since then been removed from the Cumdach which has been returned to the Kavanagh family of Borris (the original owners). While the vellum leaves have been placed in the hands of the binders employed by the British Museum and bound up in a large quarto volume of paper leaves, in each of which is inserted a leaf of vellum. The contents of the volume have been arranged by the binders in the following order:—

1. ff. 1–17.—Gospel according to St. Mark.
2. ff. 18–28.—Jerome's Epistle to Damasus. The arguments of the Gospels and the Eusebian Canons.
3. ff. 29–50.—Gospel according to St. Matthew, and other matter.
4. ff. 51–53.—Three portraits.
5. ff. 54–81.—Gospel according to St. Luke.
6. ff. 82–94.—Gospel according to St. John, Colophon, and other matter.
7. ff. 95–98.—Fragments of St. Matthew and St. Mark, (8), f. 99, blank.

The original version of the Gospels, which served primarily as the foundation of the present MS., seems to have been of the old Latin type represented by the *Codex Usserianus*. With regard to its date, St. Molling, we know, died in the year 696; and our author tells us, on p. 17, that:—“Our manuscript, in short, will be admitted to have been transcribed, or at least ultimately derived, from an autograph of St. Molling of Ferns” (Co. Wexford, and St. Mullin’s, Co. Carlow). “St. Molling, we may suppose, wrote a copy of the Gospels. A century or more after his death, an anonymous scribe made a transcript of this book, including the Colophon, and this transcript is the Book of Mulling which has survived to the present day. Our author has divided his subject into eight chapters or heads for purposes of critical examination, the first being an introduction, and the others being devoted to a learned and careful consideration of The Colophon, The Sections, The Biblical Text, The old Latin Passages, The Affinities of the Irish old Latin Text, The Liturgical Fragment, and the Circular Device. There are also two appendixes devoted to the consideration of the old Latin portions of “The Garland of Howth” and the “Scribes of the Book of Mulling.” Our readers will find in these chapters, subjects of much interest to the ecclesiologist, the liturgical student, and the antiquary, ably and elaborately treated. The liturgical fragment is particularly interesting, containing, as it does, “a kind of directory for what appears to have been a daily office used night or morning in the monastery of St. Molling of Ferns, in the early part of the ninth century.” It is believed to be “the only sample of a daily service of the ancient Irish Church known to exist.” This directory, taken with the Celtic service for the consecration of a church, discovered by our distinguished Member, the Rev. T. Olden, in the “Leabhar Breac,” much enlarges our knowledge of the liturgies of that period. The chapter on the Circular Device, with its many dedicated crosses, affords much food for antiquarian speculation. The suggestion of the Rev. T. Olden, that the circles represent the Rath of St. Molling, seems most probable; and, doubtless, the crosses within and without the double rampart, bearing the names of saints and the persons of the blessed Trinity, represent the sites of either ecclesiastical buildings or dedicated altars and crosses like those in the Monastery of St. Molaise in the island of Inismurray. We believe a rough plan of that monastery, with its dedicated places, would bear much resemblance to the “Circular Device” on the St. Mulling MS. That there were a number of dedicated sites at St. Mullins at an early period can be proved by the following extract from “the Boroma,” an historical tale, translated by Mr. Whitley Stokes, in 1891, from the “Book of Leinster”:—

“Sec. 126 (Saint) Molling however came not with them, so they sent a messenger to him, and he was then at Ross Bruice, which is at present called Teg Molling.

"Sec. 127. When the messenger reached Molling, he was making tombs, and altars, and his dwellings for the crowds of the end of the world."

Our author, on page 183, makes a complimentary allusion to a Paper descriptive of the existing ruins at St. Mullins, published in our *Journal*, Part 4, vol. ii., Fifth Series, but he did not think the information given there sufficient for his purpose. Consequently, shortly after Easter, 1896, he paid a personal visit to this ancient site, with the disappointing result that the topographical evidence that he was able to collect did not help him much. We congratulate our author on the excellence of his work; and we trust that, in the future, we may be able to bring some equally valuable products of his scholarly pen under the notice of our readers.

J. F.

* *Cromwell in Ireland: a History of Cromwell's Irish Campaign.* By the Rev. Denis Murphy, S.J. New Edition. (Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son, 1897.)

ALL serious students of Irish history will have been glad to find that the late Rev. Denis Murphy's valuable monograph on *Cromwell in Ireland* has reached a second edition, although after an interval of fourteen years from its first publication in book-form. A second edition would seem to be the highest hall-mark of success attainable with Irish books of this class, as in the case of what may be termed its companion volume, Prendergast's *Cromwellian Settlement*, now long out of print; but this none too extraordinary token of appreciation, it is to be regretted, was not forthcoming until several months after Father Murphy's lamented death.

That Cromwell's career in Ireland constitutes one of the most momentous and memorable of turning-points in Irish history is a well-known fact; yet, as pointed out by Father Murphy, the literature bearing on it is neither abundant nor accessible, and the details of the Cromwellian campaign itself but little known. To supply this want, and fully elucidate this painfully-stirring chapter in Irish history, was Father Murphy's aim in the present work; and that, by its accuracy and impartiality, he succeeded, was shown by the reception accorded on its first appearance by the best and most unprejudiced of critics, one of whom—*The Spectator*—pronounced it to be "the most trustworthy account of the subject extant," whose author "may be said to have spared anyone else the trouble of working it over again."

Father Murphy, it is hardly necessary to say, does not look on Cromwell from the same point of view as Froude, Carlyle, and other historians, and, in fact, avers his estimate of him to be Lord Clarendon's

oft-quoted one; yet no trace of a partisan spirit is discernable in his pages. Cromwell, he frankly affirms, was a brave and far-seeing man; one who knew how to choose his instruments and to use them, and did his work in Ireland, from *his* standpoint, thoroughly and well. Evil deeds, he furthermore observes, are attributed to Cromwell where he never set foot, and names given to places implying visits to them he never made. To show where Cromwell really went, and what he actually did, the plan pursued by Father Murphy is to follow him, step by step, in his progress through Ireland, from his first landing at Ringsend, near Dublin, on the 15th of August, 1649, till his final departure, from Youghal, on the following 29th of May, recounting his proceedings, as far as possible, in Cromwell's own words, or those of eye-witnesses and contemporary writers.

But whilst this dispassionate mode of treatment will, doubtless, prove a bar to Father Murphy's book becoming a "popular" one, a careful perusal of it will certainly not help to bring about that reversal of the popular verdict in regard to Cromwell in Ireland so confidently predicted, not long since, by a living Irish historical writer.

The present considerably cheaper edition of Father Murphy's work is legibly printed, and enriched with the interesting and useful notes and references of the first edition, with an appendix devoted to notices of the great Duke of Ormonde, Owen Roe O'Neill, Inchiquin's sack of Cashel, the Walling of Ross, the Revolt of the Munster Garrisons to Cromwell, and other important historical documents incidental to his Irish campaign. Prefaced to this new edition is a brief biographical sketch by his friend and colleague, the Rev. M. Russell, of Father Murphy, whose comparatively early death has left such a notable void in the ranks of Irish historical and antiquarian writers.

J. C.

Proceedings.

THE FOURTH QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society, for the year 1897, was held (by permission) in the New Theatre of the Royal Dublin Society, Kildare-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, 28th September, at 8 o'clock p.m.;

THE RIGHT HON. O'CONOR DON, LL.D., M.R.I.A., *President*,
in the Chair.

The following took part in the proceedings:—

Fellows.—Thomas Drew, R.H.A., F.R.I.A.I., F.R.I.B.A., *Vice-President*; William Frazer, F.R.C.S.I., M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*; Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., M.R.I.A., *Hon. General Secretary and Treasurer*; W. J. Browne, M.A., M.R.I.A.; G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., M.R.I.A.; George Coffey, B.A.I., M.R.I.A.; John Cooke, M.A.; R. S. Longworth-Dames, B.A., M.R.I.A.; the Rev. J. F. M. French, M.R.I.A.; J. R. Garstin, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.; G. E. J. Greene, M.A., Sc.D., M.R.I.A.; Richard Langrishe, F.R.I.A.I.; J. J. Digges La Touche, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A.; T. J. Mellon; J. Mills, M.R.I.A.; M. M. Murphy, M.R.I.A.; D. Carolan Rushe, B.A.; H. Thynne, LL.D., C.B.; W. F. Wakeman, *Hon. Fellow*; T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.; R. L. Woolcombe, M.A., LL.D., M.R.I.A.; W. W. Wilson, M.R.I.A., M. INST. C.E.; E. P. Wright, M.A., M.D., M.R.I.A.

Members.—The Rev. Canon Abbot, B.D.; the Rev. W. F. Alment, B.D.; N. B. Ashby; Miss Badham; the Rev. R. B. Burnett, M.A.; Miss Byrne; J. Carolan, J.P.; A. R. Carroll; J. Charles, M.I.J.; Miss J. Clark; M. E. Conway; H. A. Cosgrave, M.A.; E. R. M'C. Dix; C. W. Dugan, M.A.; Valentine Dunn; C. Litton Falkiner, M.A.; W. Faren; the Rev. V. J. Fletcher, M.A.; W. Field, M.P.; Miss Field; Mrs. J. Greene; T. Greene, LL.B., J.P.; Mrs. T. Greene; Miss Greaves; T. Hall; the Rev. J. Healy, LL.D.; B. J. Jones; P. Kenny; the Rev. F. J. Lucas, D.D.; P. J. M'Call; Mrs. M'Donnell; Miss Manders; J. H. Moore, M.A.; J. J. Murphy; Mrs. Murtagh; Miss Murtagh; M. J. Nolan, M.D.; Major G. O'Callaghan-Westropp, J.P.; the Rev. P. O'Doherty, C.C.; D. J. O'Donoghue; T. G. O'Donoghue; Dr. E. P. O'Farrell; J. E. Palmer; Miss Peter; J. M. Quinn; A. Scott; Mrs. J. F. Shackleton; Mrs. Simpson; the Rev. Canon Smith, D.D.; E. W. Smyth, J.P.; Mrs. E. W. Smyth; V. E. Smyth; the Rev. B. Stanford, B.A.; W. Stirling, C.E.; W. C. Stubbs, M.A.; F. P. Thunder; H. P. Truell, M.D., D.L.; A. Ward; Miss Westropp.

The Minutes of the Third Quarterly Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following Candidates, recommended by the Council, were declared duly elected—

FELLOW.

Costly, Thomas, 300, Lower Broughton, Manchester: proposed by William Gray, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.

MEMBERS.

- Atkinson, Frank, 1, Ardenza-terrace, Monkstown, Co. Dublin : proposed by Robert Fogerty.
- Baker, Samuel, The Knowle, Howth : proposed by Charles Elcock.
- Biddulph, Colonel Middleton, Annaghmore, Tullamore : proposed by the Rev. S. de Courcy Williams, M.A.
- Chamberlain, Rev. George, M.A., The Rectory, Carrickfergus : proposed by S. F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.
- Daniell, Robert, Newforest, Co. Westmeath : proposed by the Rev. S. de Courcy Williams, M.A.
- Frazer, Henry, Lambeg, N.S., Lisburn : proposed by John Cooke, M.A.
- Goldsmith, the Rev. E. J., A.M., 1, De Vesci-place, Monkstown, Co. Dublin : proposed by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, M.R.I.A.
- L'Estrange, Rev. A. G., Conna, Co. Cork : proposed by the Very Rev. H. Brougham, D.D., Dean of Lismore.
- M'Cann, James, Simmonscourt Castle, Donnybrook : proposed by the Rev. G. F. Stokes, D.D., M.R.I.A.
- M'Connell, James, 48, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin : proposed by G. D. Burtchaell, M.A., *Fellow*.
- M'Nally, Charles F., J.P., Grange, Tullow, Co. Carlow : proposed by Colonel Vigors, J.P., *Vice-President*.
- Monahan, Rev. Daniel, P.P., Tubber, Moate, Co. Westmeath : proposed by W. R. J. Molloy, M.R.I.A., *Fellow*.
- Moony, George Enraght, J.P., The Doon, Athlone : proposed by Mrs. Tarleton.
- Penny, Rev. James, Wispington Vicarage, Horncastle, Lincolnshire : proposed by T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Fellow*.
- Power, Ambrose William Bushe, Glencairn Abbey, Lismore : proposed by the Very Rev. H. Brougham, D.D., Dean of Lismore.
- Shaw, Rev. George Bell, Claggan Manse, Cookstown : proposed by the Rev. James Maconachie, B.A.
- Vanston, George T. B., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, Hildon Park, Terenure-road, Rathgar : proposed by W. C. Stubbs, M.A.

A Presentation of Plate was made by the President, on behalf of the Society, to Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*, and *Hon. Provincial Secretary for Ulster*, in recognition of his valuable services in carrying out the sea-trip in connexion with the Third Quarterly Meeting of 1897.

The following Papers were read, and referred to the Council :—

- “Dean Swift and his Annotations in Marsh’s Library,” by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, M.R.I.A.
- “A Note on the Meath Ogams” (Illustrated by Lantern Slides), by Robert Cochrane, F.S.A., *Fellow*, *Hon. General Secretary*.

A collection of Irish Iron Implements, including Danish and Irish swords, spears, and crannog finds, was exhibited by Dr. Frazer, *Vice-President*; also a collection of various ancient vessels and weapons by Mr. C. W. Dugan, M.A., including a gold lunula and a bronze pot. A

bronze dagger, with the original bone-handle, was exhibited, belonging to Mr. Cochrane; it is described and illustrated at p. 423; and a drawing and description of the bronze pot will be found on page 437.

The following Notices of Motion, to come before the next Annual General Meeting, were handed in:—

I.

“That, having regard to the difficulty of varying the Excursions in connexion with the Annual Kilkenny Meeting, it is desirable to relax the Rule making it compulsory for the Society to meet in Kilkenny every year, and in order that Meetings may be held in Kilkenny at such other times as may be desired, the words in Rule 24, ‘one Meeting in each year shall be held in Kilkenny,’ be omitted.”

II.

To add to Rule 24 the words—“Evening Meetings, for reading and discussing Papers, and making exhibits, may be held at such times as may be arranged by the Council.”

The Meeting then adjourned to Wednesday evening, the 27th of October, at 8 o'clock p.m.

On Wednesday, 29th September, there was an Excursion to Finglas Wood, Mulhuddart, Dunsoghly Castle, St. Margaret's Church, and Finglas, the Members starting from Nelson's Pillar, Sackville-street, in brakes, at 9.30 a.m., returning to same place about 6.30 p.m.

Luncheon was provided at Dunsoghly Castle, by kind permission of Mr. Tyrrell. Mr. W. C. Stubbs, *Hon. Local Secretary, North County Dublin*, kindly entertained the Members to afternoon tea at his residence, Fortwilliam, Finglas.

On Thursday, 30th September, the Excursion was to Kilbarrack, along the Howth-road, Portmarnock Church, Robswall Castle, of Malahide. The Demesne and Abbey of Malahide were visited (by permission of Lord Talbot) after luncheon, and the return journey to Dublin was through St. Doulough's, where the Church was visited, returning to Dublin about 6.30 p.m.

EXCURSIONS IN COUNTY DUBLIN.

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH OF PLACES VISITED.¹

FIRST DAY.

FINGAL DISTRICT.

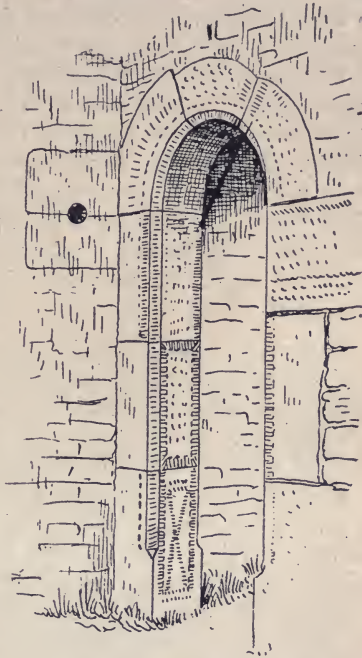
Most of the district which the two days' Excursions lead us to is locally known by the name of Fingal, a very ancient name for that part of the county Dublin lying between the river Tolka on the south, and the river Delvin on the north. The name is derived either from "*Fine Gaill*," the territory of the strangers, or "*Fion Gaill*," the territory of the white strangers. The Danes made an incursion into North County Dublin in 836, while the Norwegians (the fair strangers) settled here at the end of the ninth century. The name was in common use up to the middle of the sixteenth century. The interesting book on "Fingal and its Churches," by the Rev. Robert Walsh, D.D., a Member of the Society, and Dalton's "History of the County Dublin," as well as an article on the river Tolka, in the *Dublin University Magazine*, vol. 42, October, 1853, have been of immense assistance in the compilation of these short notes.

FINGLAS WOOD.

This house, formerly the residence of Henry Segrave, whose lands here were forfeited in the Commonwealth (see the Down Survey Maps and Notes), is one of the most ancient in the county. The nucleus of it was a tower, probably dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth, of which the following are some of the measurements:—Door of tower, 5 feet 6 inches high; 11 steps to first door; 17 steps more to south upper window; 23 steps to next floor; then steps narrow, and there is a late-looking top story. The tower is 28 feet 6 inches from the ground to the sill of the upper story. Mr. Westropp has sketched the view of the door and the plan, and taken the measurements. There are traces

¹ By William C. Stubbs, M.A., *Hon. Local Secretary, North County Dublin.*

of three distinct additions made to the tower, so that finally the house, so formed, was of considerable dimensions. Traditionally this is stated to be the place where James II. slept on his flight after the battle of the Boyne, but the stern facts of history do not agree with this. At the commencement of the present century it was used as a tannery by a Mr. Savage, and a shady lane, called Savage's-lane, or Love-lane, leads towards Finglas. Up to a few years ago the arms of the Segraves were over the outside door, cut in stone, but they have been removed, whether by the family or strangers is not known. Although the tower must have been in existence for many years before the date of the Down Survey, no mention is made of it on the maps or notes. This neighbourhood was the scene of the battle of the wood of Tolka between Malachi and Brian Boromhe; and also of the battle between Strongbow, Raymond le Gros, and Myles de Cogan and the Irish (see Stokes' "Ireland and Anglo-Norman Church," p. 117).

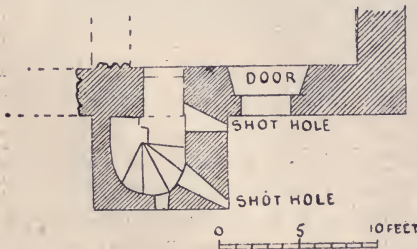


Doorway, Finglas Wood House.

MULHUDDART CHURCH,

otherwise Mullaghiddart (the hill or rising ground of Hiddart), is not included in the district of Fingal. The church, which is long in ruins,

was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. The ruins at present show "a square double stone arched steeple, with the broken walls of a long and tolerably broad chapel" (Dalton). The surrounding burial-ground contains many interesting monuments. Mulhuddart is a prebend in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mason gives a long list of the prebendaries from 1306. Henry



Plan of Doorway, Finglas Wood House.

VIII., in 1532, granted licence, by Letters Patent, to found a fraternity or guild here, by the name of the Guild of the Blessed Virgin, to

consist of a master and two wardens to govern the guild, with power to erect a chantry of two or more chaplains for the celebration of divine service in this chapel. This guild continued till 1572. In 1547 the rectory here, and the tithes here, and of several adjoining townlands, were granted by King Edward VI. to James Walshe, of London, gent., for twenty-one years, the lessee to find a fit chaplain for the church of Malahydert. In 1691 this parish and Clonsilla were annexed temporarily to Castleknock, and they were permanently united in 1695 "on account of smallness" ("Register of Dublin Diocese"). An interesting note of this church is given in the "Journal to Lough Derg," by Isaac Butler, about the year 1740, and printed in the *Journal* of the Society for 1892, at page 13:—

"From thence to Malahidert, at present a small village, which anciently was a guild, one of the prebends of St. Patrick's, Dublin. The church, at present in ruins, is situated on a hill, and dedicated to y^e Virgin Mary. From y^s appears a most extensive and delightful prospect into y^e county of Meath and Dublin. In it was committed a most barbarous and infamous action by some of y^e neighbouring inhabitants in Sept., 1690. A company of Col. Foulke's men, in their march to Dublin, by stormy, rainy weather, retreated into y^e church for shelter, but were all of them murdered in cold blood before y^e morning. Some of y^e wretches were afterwards executed in Thomas-street, Dublin." . . .

Amou the tombs here is one to the family of Comin, intermarried with that of Warren, of Corduff, an account of one member of which latter appeared in the *Journal* of the Society for 1896, at p. 245. There is also buried here Richard Beling, Secretary to the Supreme Council of Roman Catholics at Kilkenny, the supposed author of "*Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ*."

HOLY WELL AT MULHUDDART.

Adjoining the church is a holy well dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and called, in the Ordnance Map, "Lady Well." On the north is a square-headed opening, which gives light to the interior of the back, and over it is a niche and cross cut in relief on a square block of stone; in the south gable there is also a niche. Isaac Butler, quoted above, writes as follows:—

"About midway, ascending to y^e church, is an excellent well. It is carefully walled in, and several large trees about it. Here, on the 8th September, a great pattern is kept with a vast concourse of all sexes and ages from many miles, upwards of eighty tents being pitched here, furnished with all kinds of liquors and provisions for y^e refreshment of y^e company."

DUNSOGLHY.

This fine old castle, formerly the residence of the Plunkett family—

a branch of that of Lord Fingal—is in a very good state of preservation externally. The site was long used for defensive purposes, and an old mound, named Connaberry Moat, adjoins. Prior to 1422 the land here had belonged to John Finglas, of Dunsoghly, a name formerly borne by several old county Dublin families, but which has now died out locally. Henry Stanyhurst got the place in 1422, and a few years later the Plunketts settled there, the first of that branch being Sir Rowland Plunkett, younger son of Sir Christopher Plunkett, Baron of Killeen, and Lord Deputy. Sir Rowland was, in 1446, appointed Chief Justice of the King's Bench; his son, Sir Thomas, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and Sir Thomas's grandson, Sir John Plunkett, was Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. The Down Survey Notes (1657) state



Dunsoghly Castle, Co. Dublin.

that the "chiefest places in the Barony of Coolock are Malahide and Dunsoghly," and "there is in Dunsoghly a good castle, and a house adjoining it (James Plunkett): also other houses and cabbins." The old private chapel is worthy of a close examination. It is thus described by Dalton:—"A small edifice with an old arched doorway, over which a curious slab is inserted, representing the cross, ladder, nails, ropes, and other accompaniments of the Crucifixion, admirably carved in alto-relievo, and below them the letters 'I. P. M. D. D. S. 1573.'" This castle was besieged in Cromwell's time, and there was a long crack made in the south wall by a cannon-ball from a cannon on the mound, now occupied by the residence

of Mr. Tyrrell. When Dalton visited the castle in 1838, there were some old family portraits still surrounding the wall of the drawing-room. There is an extensive view from the top of the four towers; on the top story of the S.W. tower is a keep, a small, square room, with no light but from an opening in the roof, through which prisoners and their food were let down. There are believed to be underground buildings at the castle, but they have not been opened: traditionally there is said to be an underground passage to St. Margaret's Church.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

This church, which was dependent on Finglas, was formerly called St. Margaret's of Dovenmachenor (in 1275), and Donoughmore, *i. e.* great church (in 1532). It is probable that a church on this site was erected by St. Patrick, for Professor George Stokes states ("Celtic Church," p. 83, *note*), "According to the 'Tripartite Life,' Joceline, Ussher, &c., all the churches which bear the name of Domnach, or



Ruins of St. Margaret's Church, Dunsoghly.

Donagh, were originally founded by St. Patrick, and were so called because he marked out their foundations on Sundays" (Domnach = Sunday). Dr. Walsh thus describes the church:—"The existing ruins are of a building which must have been extensive, and of architectural beauty, unusual in Fingal churches. The walls are standing, except the west wall, and are 54 feet long, by 24 feet wide. Attached to the S.E. is a small unroofed, but otherwise fairly perfect, chapel, of carefully chiselled stone, 30 feet long, by 19 feet wide, of which an inscription¹ states that it was built by Sir John Plunkett, of Dunsoghly, who died A.D. 1582. From this chapel to the south there

¹ Now overgrown with ivy.—W. C. S.

extends a mortuary chapel of cut stone, and of graceful proportions, about 10 feet square. St. Margaret's Chapel was apparently in use A.D. 1532, and by A.D. 1615 it had become a ruin, and has remained so ever since."

Inside the Plunkett chapel are the remains of a monument to Sir John Plunkett and his wife, Elizabeth Fisher; the most part of it has been broken away. The inscription over the door is thus given by Dalton:—"Joannes Plunkett de Dunsoghliâ Miles, Capilitis [*recte Capitalis*] quondam Justiciarius Regii in Hiberniâ banci, hoc struxit sacellum."

The east window of the church is of fine design, Gothic curves, and flat top; while in the Plunkett chapel there is a built-up square-headed window, which probably was in the church previous to the building of the chapel. One headstone in the church has a curious inscription:—"This stone and burial-place belongeth to the Warrens of Cillock, and his posterity, these three hundred years, and White hath no right to the burial-place only by marriage," &c.

In 1547 the Crown leased to John Plunkett, of Dunsoghly, gent., all the tithes in Dunsoghly and Oghtermay, in the parish of St. Margaret of Dowanor, parcel of the possessions of the Chancellor of the late Cathedral of St. Patrick, at a rent of 5 marks, the lessee to find a fit chaplain for the church of Dowanor.

ST. MARGARET'S TEPID SPRING.

Behind the Roman Catholic chapel is a tepid spring, dedicated to St. Brigid, which never freezes. Sir John Plunkett enclosed it with a wall, still remaining, to make a bath, and it was, in former days, much frequented for its medicinal qualities; and the local people still use it for that purpose. According to Dalton, it contains lime, muriate of soda, nitrate of kali, and sulphur. The water may be seen bubbling up from the bottom every minute.

FINGLAS.

This is one of the most ancient parishes of county Dublin, and it is difficult to give, in a few words, any account of it which would do justice to its importance. The name is a shortened form of "*Fion-glaise*," which means "pure streamlet," so called from the rivulet running through it, and joining the river Tolka at Finglas Bridge. It is said that St. Patrick preached here, and this receives some colour from the fact that the well here is known by his name, and also by the fact of the neighbouring church of St. Margaret's being called, as was mentioned above, "Dovenmachenor," or Domnachmore. The abbey which was founded here was dedicated to St. Canice, a disciple of St. Finian, of Clonard. St. Canice's Festival was kept here on the 11th of October,

and, according to Archbishop Ussher, a memoir of his life was long preserved in the church. The head of the abbey here was, from time to time, called Bishop, or Abbot; a list is given in Dr. Walsh's "Fingal." The manor here was part of the possessions of the Archbishops of Dublin, in which some of them resided, and where two of them died—Fulke de Sandford in 1271, and Fitzsimons in 1511. The site of their residence was formerly called the "Court," and was afterwards the property of Archbishop Ussher; it is now represented by the dwelling-house of "Fortwilliam." The vicarage was endowed by Archbishop Ussher, with the castle, the glebe, and portion of the tithes, in 1621, when resigning the Chancellorship of St. Patrick's for the See of Meath. He had lived here many years, and preached every Sunday (Ussher's "Works," vol. i., pages 24, 25). The account of Thomas de Chaddesworth, Custodee of the Temporalities of the Archbishop of Dublin from 1221 to 1256, contains the account of the manor of Finglas, and is published in the *Transactions* of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. v., p. 157.

Finglas Church, *cum omnibus pertinentibus*, was confirmed to the See of Dublin by the Pope in 1179 (Ussher's "Works," vol. iv., p. 552), and subsequently by successive Popes. In the *Crede Mihi* (*temp.* Archbishop Henri de Londres, 1212–1228) this church, with chapelries of Dove-nachnor, Villa Ramundi Labrŕs, and of Tartayn (Artaine), are put down as belonging to the Chancellor of St. Patrick's, it being among the thirteen Prebends of that College. On the dissolution of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the tithes here, the property of the Prebend, were leased to several lay impropiators. In 1649 the Duke of Ormonde was encamped here for several months; and, in 1690, King William's soldiers encamped here for some days after the battle of the Boyne, and fortified their camp by two large ramparts, one of which is in the rectory grounds, and the other gives its name to "Fortwilliam." The celebrated May-pole and festivities on May Day, which were almost as popular as Donnybrook Fair, were discontinued in 1843. The castle here, which was situated in the rectory lawn, probably facing the old church, was taken down in 1702.

THE OLD CHURCH.

The church, the date of the building of which is unknown, was in use till the year 1843, and stands on the site of the ancient Abbey. "It consists of a nave, 48 feet long, divided into two aisles, that to the north being 28 feet wide, that to the south is 16 feet wide. At the east end of the north aisle there is a chancel, 34 feet long by 22 feet wide, separated from the aisle by a fine lancet arch, which spans the entire width of the building. . . . The church is entered by a stone-roofed porch opening into the north-west end of this aisle, which is 15 feet wide and 8 long" (Dr. Walsh). In Archbishop Bulkeley's Visitation (1630) the church and chancel are stated to be in "very good reparation and

decency." In 1679, £169 was spent in repairing the church. The mural monuments were removed to the new church. In the chancel are old monuments to Sir Daniel Treswell (1670), George Ryves, LL.D., Judge of Prerogative Court and Master in Chancery (1647), and Sir Edward Bagshaw, Knt. (1657).



Church of St. Canice, Finglas.

OLD CROSS, FINGLAS CHURCHYARD.

The old cross here is of remote antiquity. In the "Liber Niger" of Archbishop Alan, formal documents of the Archbishop's are stated to have been promulgated at this cross. On the approach of Cromwell's troops the people of Finglas buried it to prevent it being broken, and it remained buried till 1816.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The New Church, as before stated, was built in 1843, and is chiefly interesting for the ancient monuments which were moved from the Old Church. On the south side, near the door, is a monument to the family of Settle—of Finglas Bridge—who first appear here at the end of the seventeenth century, and whose extensive property passed by marriage to the family of Bayly (still resident in the neighbourhood) whose monument is immediately opposite. Beyond the Settle monument is one to Dr. Gregory. Further on is a very fine sculptured monument, cut in London, to Col. Robert Bridges (1675) and his family. On the east end is one to the Rev. Challoner Cobbe, son of Archbishop Cobbe, and one to a Miss Adams. On the north wall is another very elaborate

monument to the Ashbrook family, the inscription on which, being cut in black marble, is very difficult to read; it is as follows:—

M. S.

Gulielmi Flower Equitis Aurati, qui tribunus militum sub Carolo Primo Partes Regis et Fortunæ labantes Fide illibatâ, infractâ virtute, ad ultimum propugnâvit. Restauratâ regiâ Familiâ, Ormonius cæptorum ejus testis, nec Immemor illi, si non quod meruit, Quod tamen ipse cupivit virtutis Præmium Prætorianorum militum pro-præfectum dedit ut fidei etiam spectatissimæ uberior Esset honos, eum in sanctionis concilii album ascripsit Et copiarum in Ultoniam pridem missarum cum a factione Monumethensi Pericula in Scotiâ gliscerunt, sub Granardiæ comite præfectum fecit. Mortem obiit 10 die Junii A.D. 1681.

Monumentum hoc sibi et uxori Franciscæ E Weldenorum gente a se designatum statuendum curavit Thomas Flower armiger ejus a fratre Nepos qui mortem obiit 22 die Junii 1700. Et hic requiescit.

The Right Hon. William Lord Castledurrow, one of His Majesty's Privy Council of Ireland, son of the above Thomas by Mary, daughter of Sir John Temple, departed this life on the 29th day of April, 1746. The Right Hon. Henry Lord Viscount Ashbrook, son of the above William, departed this life on the 27th day of June, 1752, and are both here interred.

Further on is a monument to the Rev. Robert Walsh, LL.D., M.D., the well-known traveller and writer, who was curate here in 1806, and rector from 1839 till his death in 1852. He was father of the late Master of the Rolls, and grandfather of the author of "Fingal and its Churches."

VESTRY BOOKS.

The registry books of the Vestries of the parish date from 1657. One of the first records is a copy of a decree by the Lord Deputy and Council in 1657, appointing Mr. James Levingstone, of the Presbytery of Dunblane, in Scotland, to be minister of the parish. At the bottom of the page is a note of a visitation by the Archbishop in 1662, at which "it was thought fit, and so decreed that the above order be expunged as being derogatory to the ecclesiastical Canon," which was done. Among the well known persons whose signatures appear in the books are—William King, rector in 1687, afterwards Archbishop (also two autograph letters by him); Archbishop Narcissus Marsh, 1699–1701; Dean Synge, of Kildare, 1703; Thomas Parnell, vicar, 1716; Lord Farnham, 1756; Lord Drogheda, 1757; and R. Benson, P.P., 1793.

CHURCH PLATE (SILVER).

- 2 flagons, inscribed, "Ex dono Thomæ Springham, 1696." (34½ and 36½ oz.)
- 2 chalices, inscribed, "Calix Parochialis Eccles. Sancti Canici de Finglas comitatu Dublin." (16 and 15½ oz.) Irish, 1705.
- 2 large dishes, inscribed, "The gift of Lady Fryd. Stephens to the Parish Church of Finglas, 1705." With her arms and crest. (18 and 15½ oz.) Irish, 1705.
- 1 salver, same inscription. (60 oz.)
- 2 patens of same date. (5 oz.) Irish, 1705.

SECOND DAY

KILBARRACK,

i.e. the church of Boeroc, one of the earliest saints of Ireland. According to Mr. Wakeman, there is every reason to believe that in the sixth century there was a cell here of which St. Boeroc was patron. The greater part of the existing church dates from about the twelfth century. In the *Crede Mihi*, written in the thirteenth century, this is called the chapel of Mone, and was then attached to the Prebend of Howth, though it originally belonged to Mary's Abbey, but was exchanged for the tithes of Ballyboghil. In 1547 "the tithes of grain and hay of Kylbarrocke and Little Mayne, parcel of the possessions of the late prebend of Howth, and altaraige of same, and the whole parish of Kylbarrocke, were leased to Thomas Cusacke, of Lasmullen, Knt., for 21 years, finding a fit chaplain for the church at Kylbarrocke." The church had fallen into disuse before the report in the Archbishop's keeping, made in the reign of Queen Anne, on the condition of the rural clergy and churches of the Diocese. Dr. Walsh thus describes the church. "A nave, chancel, and south aisle, running east and west, can be still easily traced. The nave is about 30 feet long, by 18 wide. The chancel about 12 feet square. The aisle is about 10 feet wide. It is to the south; apparently it extended the full length of the chancel and nave, which open into the aisle by a series of circular arches. Nothing remains of the west gables except foundations. The chancel arch is very small, having a span of only about 5 feet. The east gables, pierced by small lancet-arched windows, and the north and south walls of the nave remain, but they are rather ruinous. The masonry of all is of the roughest, much of it being composed of boulder stones, as they were taken from the adjoining beach." Francis Higgins, the "Sham Squire," was buried in the graveyard.

PORTMARNOCK CHURCH.

Dr. Walsh thus describes this place, "Port Marnock, or Port St. Marnock (the landing place of Marnock). This church, situated in what is now St. Marnock's demesne, is mentioned in most of the diocesan returns since the English invasion. It was probably used up to A.D. 1615, but by A.D. 1630, Archbishop Bulkeley states that 'church and chancel were very ruinous.' They have been ruins ever since. They run due east and west 58 feet long by 18 feet wide. About half of the side walls are standing. The east window is built up, as are also small windows on each side of the chancel. In the S.E. corner of the

chancel there is a small circular-arched fenestella for a piscina. All of the east gable is standing, and also all of the west gable, which is capped by the triple-arched bell turret, so common in Fingal, but with this variation, that one of the arches is placed above the other two. The west gable is pierced by a small rudely-arched window."

ROBSWALL CASTLE.

The following account of this Castle is taken from two Papers by Mr. Dix, written in a series on "the lesser Castles of the Co. Dublin," which are appearing in the *Irish Builder*. Guarding, as this castle did, the entrance to the estuary of Malahide, it is natural that it should be strongly fortified. The interior consists of three stories. The ceiling of the ground story is vaulted, and many of the wattles still remain; the height of this room is about 10 feet. A circular staircase leads to the first floor, which has been entirely modernized. Off the main room is a small "garderobe." Another flight of twelve stone steps leads to a room in which are seen two little slit windows at very wide angles from wall, which are now blocked up inside. There are other windows built up with bricks. Eight stone steps and some modern wooden ones lead to the battlements, from which a little watch turret, similar to those in the Dalkey and Bullock Castles, is reached. The height to the top of the turret is about 50 feet. The origin of the name of this castle is unknown. In an Inquisition in Henry VIII.'s reign it was called "Roebuck's Wall." In the Down Survey notes, however, it is called Rob's Wall, and it is stated there was one thatched castle there belonging to Lord Barnwall of Turvey, and a thatched house and two or three cabins. The picture on the map shows it as a square tower.

MALAHIDE.

It is believed that Malahide was one of the first places visited by St. Patrick himself when commencing his missionary tour in Ireland, about 432, as the place Inbher Domnainn, which he visited, has been identified with Malahide. The church here was, at the the time of the English Conquest, attached to Swords. The history of Malahide since then is interwoven with that of the family of Talbot, to whom Henry II. granted lands here in 1174. The following description of Malahide is given in the Down Survey Notes, and a picture of the castle, with the large tower at one end, appears on the Down Survey Map:—"Mallahide contains the town of Malahide; there is a good stone house therein with orchards and gardens and many ash trees, with other outhouses in good repair; there are also many thatched houses and cabbins by the sea side, or bay, where fishermen dwelleth, and a mill that goeth by ebb tides." It and Dunsoghly were "the chiefest places" in the barony of Coolock. Mr. Wakeman, in his "Handbook of Irish Antiquities," thus describes the castle:—"The castle of Malahide, situated within a journey

of half-an-hour by railway from Dublin, is, perhaps, the most perfectly preserved of the ancient baronial residences now remaining in Ireland. It owes its foundation to Richard Talbot, who, in the reign of King Henry II. received a grant of the lordship of Malahide, and from whom the present lord is a lineal descendant. The castle, upon the exterior, retains but little of its ancient character; portions have been rebuilt;



Malahide Castle.

the old loopholes have given place to modern windows; the tower upon the south-east angle is an addition of the present century; the formidable outworks have long been removed, and a grassy hollow indicates the position of the ancient moat; yet, notwithstanding all these changes, it is still an object of great antiquarian interest. The engraving represents the castle from the south-east angle."

MALAHIDE " ABBEY."

Dr. Walsh thus describes this building :—" This chapel stands in the demesne of Malahide, and close to the castle. Its ruins, which are very perfect, show that it must have been one of the finest and largest of the churches of Fingal. It consists of nave and chancel, running due east and west. The chancel is about 30 feet long, by 22 feet wide. There is a fine three-light east window. There are two small lancet windows in the north wall, and one in the south wall. There is a lofty pointed chancel-arch, with a span of about 20 feet. At the S.E. corner of the chancel is a small-pointed arched door leading to a two-storied building, about 12 feet square, of later date. This was probably originally intended for a vestry or residence. It has been used through many centuries as the burial-place of the lords of the manor. The nave is apparently of later date than the chancel, and is in a more ornate style of architecture. It measures about 54 feet long, by 24 feet wide. In both south and north walls are pointed arched doorways, with well-cut jambs and drip-stones. The drip-stone of the south door is surmounted by a curious mitred head, and at one side of the door is a stoup. The west gable is very perfect, and is surmounted by a lofty three-arched

bell-turret. It has also a fine Gothic three-light window, with pointed arches and crocketed ogee canopies. In the centre of the nave is the interesting monument of her who was 'maid, wife, and widow in one day,' the Hon. Maud Plunkett, whose first husband, Hussey, Baron of Galtrim, was killed on the day of his marriage. A well-cut recumbent effigy of this lady, in the horned cap of the fifteenth century, is carved in bold relief on this altar-tomb." The chapel was destroyed by Myles Corbet under Cromwell. The walls of the ruin are much overgrown with ivy and saplings at the present time, and require some attention.

ST. DOULOUGH'S CHURCH.

This church, a portion of which probably dates from the latter end of the thirteenth century, is a very remarkable example of the pointed style of architecture in this country, and an unique edifice. It was dedicated to an Irish saint, Doulough, or Dulech, who, according to Bishop Reeves,



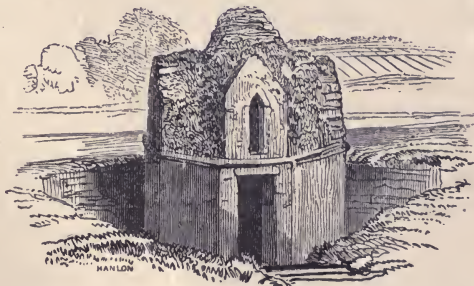
St. Doulough's Church.

flourished about the year 600. He thus describes the church:—"This pile [*i.e.* the ancient part], which measures 48 feet by 18 feet, comprises seven apartments, and three stone staircases, while its position, east and west, and the character of the east portion, indicate its employ-

ment as a place of worship ; its other features show that its use, as such, was limited to the purposes of an individual hermit, or a small community, who occupied the building. It would seem that soon after the erection of the parish church at Balgriffin, in the twelfth century, a chapel was built on or beside the site of St. Doulough's original cell, then probably a ruin. . . . The pile, as it now stands, consists mainly of three compartments, the east portion, the west portion, and the tower. These are coeval in their structure, though differing in the character of their masonry, and seem to point to the early part of the thirteenth century as the period of their construction. The principal window in the south wall of the east portion, which is one of the oldest features of the building, is referred to about 1230. . . . About 1406 possibly some slight changes have been made in the structure of the building. . . . About 1506 its final changes were, no doubt, made, and its most modern features attached to it. Of this unique pile, the most curious portion is the small cell, or chamber, on the ground at the west end. Here the original recluse had his abode ; here is the reputed altartomb of the founder ; and underneath the floor are probably the remains of more than one anchorite who was pent up within these narrow precincts."

ST. DOULOUGH'S WELL.

Mr. Wakeman thus describes the well :—"The well of St. Doulough, which was probably also used as a baptistery, is quite in keeping with the curious character of the church. The spring, which was covered by a stone-roofed octagonal building, rises through a circular basin, cut out of a single stone, and was, not many years ago, thought to possess miraculous powers. According to tradition the interior was anciently decorated with pictures, and holes are pointed out as having been made for the reception of iron pins, or holdfasts, by which they were secured to the wall."



St. Doulough's Well.

EVENING MEETINGS.

On Wednesday, 27th October, an adjourned Evening Meeting of the Society was held in the New Lecture Theatre, Leinster House, at 8 o'clock p.m. ;

DR. WILLIAM FRAZER, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Letters of apology, for unavoidable absence, were read from 'The Right Hon. O'Connor Don, *President*, and the Right Rev. Dr. Graves, *Vice-President*. There was a very large attendance of Members and Visitors.

A Paper, on "Stillorgan Park and its History," was read by Mr. F. Elrington Ball, M.R.I.A., illustrated by lantern slides.

The Rev. Professor Stokes, D.D., exhibited a picture and lantern slide of Moira House (now the Mendicity Institution) in its original condition, and read a note on its history, which, with the former Paper, was referred to the Council for publication.

The Chairman exhibited a varied and extensive collection of archaeological specimens, and the Meeting adjourned to the 24th of November, 1897.

On Wednesday, 24th November, an Evening Meeting was held in the Lecture Theatre, Leinster House, at 8 o'clock p.m.

In the unavoidable absence of the President, the Chair was taken by

DR. WILLIAM FRAZER, M.R.I.A., *Vice-President*.

There was a large attendance of Members and Fellows.

A Paper was read by Mr. T. J. Westropp, M.A., *Fellow*, on "A Note on the Place-names and Folk-lore in the '*Dind Senchus* ;'" and Mr. Henry F. Berry, M.A., read extracts from a Paper entitled, "Notes on the Diary of a Dublin Lady of the reign of George II.," which will come before the next General Meeting of the Society in its entirety.

A Paper on "The Fitz Gerald's of Ballykinaly, Co. Cork," by R. G. Fitz Gerald Uniacke, B.A., *Fellow*, was taken as read, and, with Mr. Westropp's Paper, was referred to the Council for publication.

Mr. Thomas Mayne, F.R.G.S.I., also exhibited a number of excellent slides from photographs illustrating the principal objects of antiquarian interest visited during the Society's Excursion in the S.S. "Caloric" in June last.

There was an exhibit of a bronze axe-head, caldron, and vessel, by Mr. Geo. A. P. Kelly, after which the Meeting adjourned to Tuesday, 11th January, 1898.

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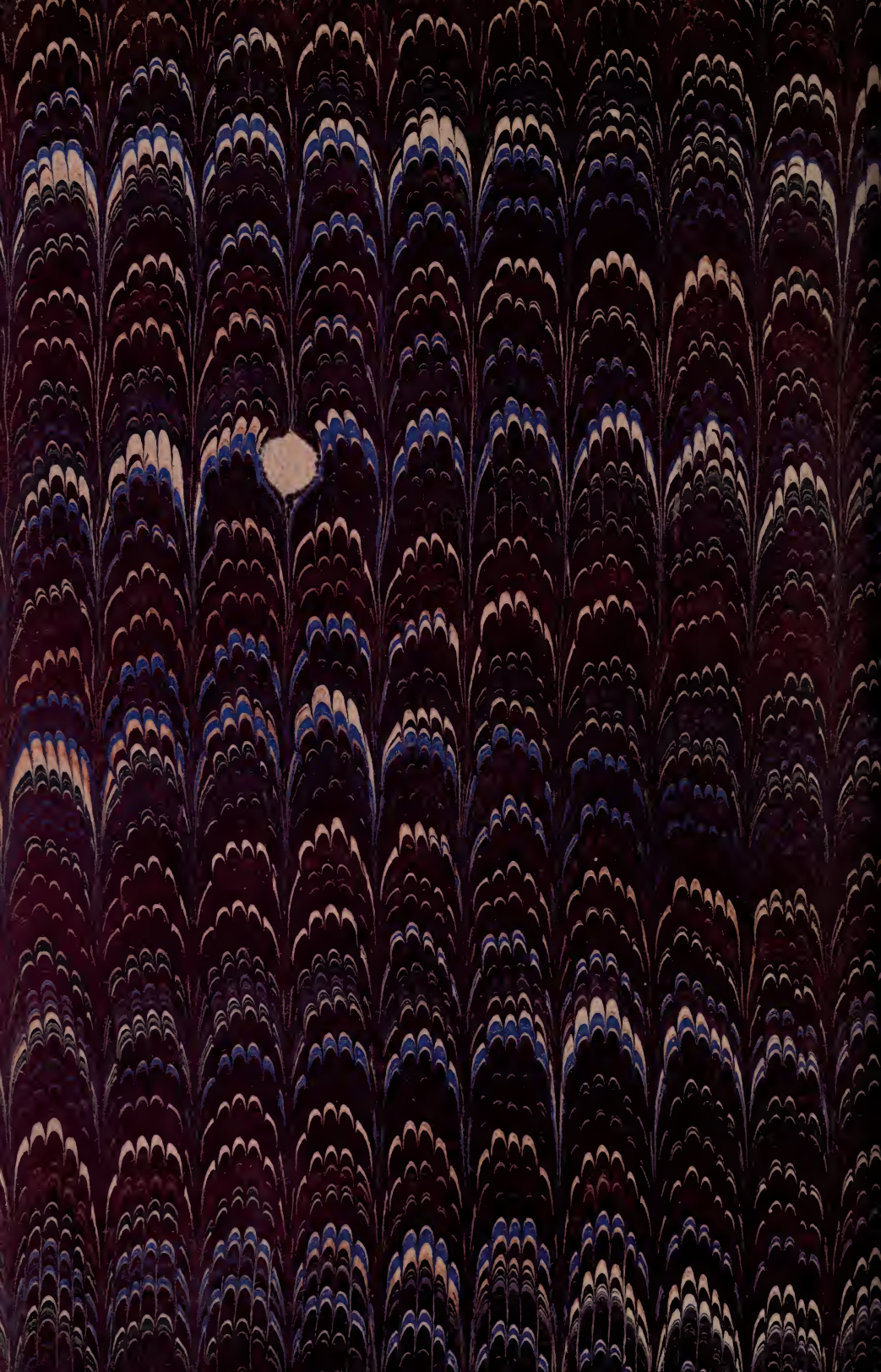












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